VOTE IN PORTLAND DISTRICTS ANALYZED

Hughes Carries City, but Proportion Is Heavier on West Side Than East.

M'ARTHUR RESULT SIMILAR

Wilson Expectations in South Portland Are Upset, but He Wins in Lents, Where Lafferty Also Is Strong.

There may be some folks who haven't had enough election. For their benefit, and that of any person who can derive pleasure from dissecting the recent vote in Multnomah County for President and Representative in Congress, figures are herewith appended on which to hold the post mortem.

Generally speaking, Hughes carried the West Side by a proportionally heavier vote than the East Side, though both districts went for him by about the same plurality.

The Hughes plurality in the 109 West Side precincts was 2934, in the 235 East Side precincts it was 2357. In the 31 country precincts, it was 301, the total being 5592.

McArthur's lead for Representative was much heavier on the West Side than on the East Side. On the West Side he received 4905 more votes than Lafferty, on the East Side 3207 more, and in the country precincts only 107 more.

Here are some representative precincts and their vote:

Precinct 1, on Willamette Heights, Thurman street between Thirty-second and Rugby, went overwhelmingly for Hughes and McArthur. The precinct gave Hughes 206 to only 74 for Wilson. McArthur got 209 to only 25 for Lafferty.

Precinct 30 for Wilson.

Precinct 13, 290 North Twenty-first street, went for Wilson with 131 votes to 117 for Hughes. McArthur got 113, Lafferty 87.

On the other hand, Precinct 23, at Seventeenth and Kearney, went for Hughes, 65 to 55. McArthur got 62, Lafferty 32. So much for unlucky numbers, 23 offsetting 13 on the Presidential ticket.

Precinct 18, at 153 North Twenty-third street, went for Hughes, 83 to 51. McArthur's vote was 92 to 15 for Lafferty.

Precinct 35, also in the Nob Hill section, 58 North Twenty-third street, gave Hughes 142, Wilson 74, McArthur 138 and Lafferty 39.

Coming down toward the center of the West Side, Precinct 49, Sixteenth street between Yamhill and Taylor, gave Hughes 211 to 146 for Wilson. The vote for McArthur was 209, that for Lafferty 80.

Another downtown precinct nearby, however, Precinct 50, at 171 Eleventh street, went for Wilson, 101 to 90, and for Lafferty as well, 74 to 67.

The South Portland district, on which Wilson campaign managers had depended so much, proved a boomerang for them. With a few exceptions most of the South Portland precincts went strong for Hughes.

Precinct 91 for Hughes.

Thus in Precinct 91, at Fourth and Hooker, in the heart of South Portland, the vote was 112 for Hughes to 60 for Wilson, and 108 for McArthur to 48 for Lafferty.

Another typical South Portland precinct, No. 96, at the Failing School, Front and Porter streets, gave Hughes 75 and Wilson 58. McArthur got only 44, however, to 65 for Lafferty.

Precinct 82, also in South Portland, was situated at Cottel's drugstore, and it rolled up a strong Hughes vote. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Cottel was one of the Hughes electors had something to do with the result, which was 76 for Hughes to 41 for Wilson. McArthur got 73 votes here to 32 for Lafferty.

At Precinct 94, 863 Corbett street, near Pennoyer, the vote was 141 for Hughes to 67 for Wilson and 103 for McArthur to 55 for Lafferty.

Turning to the East Side, a typical Sellwood precinct, No. 103, at the Sellwood Y. M. C. A., East Fifteenth and Spokane avenue, gave Hughes 142, Wilson 120, McArthur 125 and Lafferty 101.

The Irvington residence district was likewise strong for Hughes and McArthur. Precinct 225, East Fourteenth and Broadway, polled 206 for Hughes to 99 for Wilson, and 200 for McArthur to 52 for Lafferty.

Precinct 229, East Twenty-fourth, between Tillamook and Thompson, also in Irvington, went for Hughes, 141 to 76, and for McArthur, 152 to 32.

Precinct 231, at 552 East Fifty-seventh street North, in Rose City Park, gave Hughes 150 to 118 for Wilson, and McArthur 147 to 68 for Lafferty.

Turning to Albina, precinct 241, at 240 Russell, gave Hughes 131 and Wilson 107, McArthur 120 and Lafferty 75.

Precinct 248, at 135 Russell, near the O.-W. R. & N. carshops, however, went for Wilson, 124 to 48, and for Lafferty, 85 to 39.

Precinct 122, Lents, went for Wilson, his vote being 113 to 98 for Hughes. Likewise, Lafferty was the favorite with 117 votes to 75 for McArthur.

Vote Typical of Lents.

This vote was typical of that cast in the Lents district generally. For example, precinct 129, 5533 Foster road, gave Wilson 146 to 109 for Hughes, and Lafferty 154 to 64 for McArthur.

Precinct 156½, 379 East Fiftieth, between Lincoln and Harrison, in the South Mount Tabor section, went for Hughes, 210 to 124, and for McArthur, 196 to 108.

Precinct 174, in the Sunnyside district, on Belmont street between East Thirty-third and East Thirty-fourth, gave Hughes 118, Wilson 112, McArthur 117 and Lafferty 75.

Precinct 187, in the Mount Tabor region, 2020 East Stark street, was in a Wilson stronghold. His vote there was 130 to 94 for Hughes, while Lafferty received 122 to 71 for McArthur.

Precinct 191, in Montavilla, at 1863 East Glisan street, was also for Wilson, 155 to 105, and for Lafferty, 149 to 72.

On the other hand, the Laurelhurst residence district was overwhelmingly for Hughes and McArthur. Precinct 202, with a registered vote of 465, cast 439 votes, or 95.5 per cent. Only 26 of those registered in the precinct didn't cast their ballots, and of them 16 had removed from the precinct, six were out of the city, leaving only four who were able to vote and did not.

Vote Reflects Activity.

This is the home precinct of H. S. McCutchan and F. E. Reed, president of the Laurelhurst Club, and they have both been active for McArthur and Hughes. The vote reflected their activity. Hughes received 298 to 134 for Wilson, and McArthur got 293 to 68 for Lafferty and 55 for Jeffrey.

In the Alberta district it was about an even break. Precinct 273, at 555 Alberta, went 183 to 141 for Wilson, and 145 to 114 for Lafferty, but precinct 272½, at 737 Alberta, went for Hughes, 104 to 84, and for McArthur, 86 to 81.

Maplewood precinct 323 went for Hughes, 81 to 62, and for McArthur, 67 to 52.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

German, Western Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Today's German official western front statement says:

"Conditions for operations being favorable, firing activity was lively on both sides at many points along the front. In the Somme sector hostile local attacks were delivered without success near Eaucourt-l'Abbaye, Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and at Pressoire.

"Stronger French forces advanced on both sides of Sailly, but were repulsed.

"During the day airmen were very active and continued activity by moonlight during a clear night. In numerous aerial engagements we shot down a total of 17 airplanes, the majority in the Somme region on both sides of the river.

"Our air squadrons repeated their effective attacks upon railroad stations and troop and ammunition depots, especially in the sector between Peronne and Amiens."

Roumanian.

BUCHAREST, via London, Nov. 10.—Heavy fighting is under way on the Transylvanian front, but no important changes in the military situation are reported in today's announcement from the War Office. The statement follows:

"On the western frontier of Moldavia (Northern Roumania), as far as Predelus, the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley violent fighting is under way all along our left wing. Artillery actions are in progress in the region of Dragoslavle. Fighting continued on the left bank of the Alt. The situation is unchanged in the Jiul Valley and at Orsova.

"Along the Danube there was an artillery bombardment. An enemy monitor and two patrol boats, which approached the Ramadan bridge at Giurgevo, were obliged to retire as a result of our artillery fire."

British Front in France.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—"During the night there was considerable artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, where the enemy used a large number of gas shells," says today's official account of operations on the Franco-Belgian front.

"Northeast of Festubert hostile trench mortars were silenced by our artillery and trench mortars."

French on Western Front.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Today's French official statement follows:

"There was great reciprocal aviation activity yesterday. Our aeroplanes were engaged in 77 fights. In the course of these a Fokker biplane was brought down within our lines near Auberive, a Rumpler was forced to descend near Saint Hilare le Grande and the two aviators made prisoner. Another machine was certainly brought down, and seven fell in the German lines on the Somme.

"Our bombarding squadrons dropped more than 700 bombs on communications and cantonments behind the front."

Friday's War Moves

DRIVING against the center of the Russian line on the eastern front, German troops have gained possession of Russian positions on a front of about two and a half miles. The attack which resulted also in the capture of more than 3000 prisoners, took place in the district of Skrowbrowa, 12 miles northeast of Baranovichi, north of the Pinsk marshes and where only isolated fighting has occurred lately. The Russians, Berlin also says, lost 27 machine guns and 12 mine throwers.

The success of the Germans is admitted by the Petrograd War Office, which announces that the Russians after stubborn resistance against seven onslaughts were finally compelled to fall back to their second line of trenches. Elsewhere on the eastern front to the Carpathians, there has been light fighting, according to the official communications.

In Dobrudja the advance of the Russo-Roumanian forces southward continues and Petrograd records a battle with Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops in the region of Tchernavoda recently abandoned by the Roumanians. At Tchernavoda is the bridge of the railroad running between Constanza and Bucharest and it is for this bridge the Russians and Roumanians are fighting. Petrograd also announces the occupation of several towns between Hirsova and Tchernavoda. Berlin says there have been no important changes in Dobrudja.

On the Transylvania-Roumanian front Archduke Charles has assumed the offensive and pushed back the Roumanians.

In the Tredeal sector stubborn fighting continues, with both the Austro-Germans and the Roumanians claiming progress. The Austrians have almost completely recovered the ground lost in the Georgeny Mountains November 4.

Several trench elements north of the Somme near Les Boeufs and Sailliisel have been captured by the French. Berlin states Franco-British attacks between Gueudecourt and Sailly were repulsed.

Inclement weather continues to hamper operations on a large scale on the Macedonian and the Austro-Italian fronts.

PEACE PLAN FAVORED

Chancellor Says Germany Will Join in Court Plan.

PLAN CALLED PRACTICAL

Bethmann-Hollweg Reviews Causes of Present Conflict--Russia Held to Have Been Inspired by British Promises.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has announced that after the ending of the war, Germany would co-operate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league.

Lord Grey recently made a statement to foreign newspaper men in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced on Germany. Of course Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect and that the war was not forced upon Germany but was forced by Germany.

Origin of War Discussed.

The chancellor said that Lord Grey by giving these explanations now holds the same opinion as Germany always had done in regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For both these reasons the chancellor declared it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

"The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31, 1914. Russia, England, France, the whole world, knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of Russian mobilization.'

Russian Mobilization First Move.

"It is no wonder, therefore, if Lord Grey could not leave the Russian mobilization unmentioned."

The chancellor said Lord Grey admitted that the Russian mobilization preceded the German and Austrian mobilizations. Since he desired to clear the entente of guilt, Lord Grey could not help referring to the Russian mobilization as Germany's work. Lord Grey said that Russia mobilized its army only after it received a report that Germany had ordered mobilization. Lord Grey added that Germany had played a trick in order to provoke the other country into a defensive measure to which Germany could reply with an ultimatum.

It was two years and three months before this version of the cause of the war occurred to Lord Grey, said the Chancellor, and he characterized it as a version which has as incorrect as it was new. The event at which Lord Grey hinted was known. The document on which he based his argument, the Chancellor said, was a special edition of the Berlin newspaper, Lokal Anzeiger. The Chancellor recalled the fact that on Thursday, July 30, 1914, the Lokal Anzeiger early in the afternoon issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilization.

Untrue Report Suppressed.

The Chancellor added that everyone in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police and that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's reference to Austro-Hungarian mobilization could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilization, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilized only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilizing 13 army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilization did Austro-Hungary, on the morning of July 31, order a general mobilization.

As to Germany, after the news of the general Russian mobilization, it did not mobilize at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened danger of war. This was communicated to the Russian government, and it was added that mobilization must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within 12 hours.

Russia Obtains Delay.

Thus Russia once more obtained a delay, even when war already seemed unavoidable. Likewise, Russia's allies and friends were given the possibility of still using their influence with Russia, in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

Russia gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia. France, through her Prime Minister, declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had not mobilized, and ordered its own mobilization some hours before Germany did. The Chancellor continued:

"I may state that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph verbatim: 'From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany.' Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany."

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg continued:

"Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

Peace League Favored.

Referring to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace, the Chancellor said:

"We never concealed our doubts wether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact, we now and in peace must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which as far as is within human power will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

"Germany will honestly co-operate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice, not only on the continent but also on the seas, must be made valid.

"This, to be sure, Lord Grey did not mention."

The Chancellor pointed out that Lord Grey's ideas in regard to international guarantees of peace seemed to possess peculiar character in that they took into consideration only British wants. Neutrals which during the war had to accept in silence British domination of the seas were to form a union after the war, when, England hopes, she will have conquered Germany, in order to guarantee that the British plans will prevail under the new conditions. The Chancellor said it was known on reliable authority that in 1915 Great Britain and France promised to Russia dictatorial domination of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the west shore of the Dardenelles, with the Hinterland, and that Asia Minor should be divided among the entente powers. These plans, he continued, probably were of interest for neutrals who were expected to guarantee this order of things. The British government, he asserted, has kept silent in regard to these plans, in spite of questions asked in Parliament.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor added, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

VILLA GAINS DELAY ATLANTIC CITY PACT

Reports to Joint Commission Show Carranza Is Now on Defensive.

DIAZ TROUBLESOME, TOO

Capture of Jiminez, Santa Rosalia and Parral Confirmed and De Facto Force at Chihuahua in Need of Ammunition.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—Confirmation of reports of the increased strength of various reactionary movements in Mexico served to offset today the apparent determination of the Mexican-American joint commission to effect an early adjustment of the problem the two governments are facing.

Until official reports reveal the truth of the stories of Villa's successes in the north and of the progress made by other reactionaries in the south, there appeared a probability that an agreement would be entered into, perhaps next week. That appeared less likely today and the chance of a formal adjournment without an agreement other than one of the most general character seemed more probable.

Carranza Is on Defensive.

Reports received by the Americans from official sources and others received by the Mexicans from their government, dealing with the activities of Villa, were studied at the conference today. The result of the comparison of the reports was to disclose that General Carranza is now conducting a defensive campaign against Villa with a battle at Escalon imminent, instead of prosecuting an offensive campaign against him.

From the source come reports, accepted as reliable, that Felix Diaz' forces are in possession of Rincon Antonio, a station on the Tehuantepec railway, which extends from Salina Cruz, on the Pacific, to Puerto Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico. Diaz was reported in the state of Chiapas. It was believed that the men in command of the Diaz forces that took Rincon Antonio are Canuto Reyes and Ysaba Robles, formerly active in the support of Villa.

Three Towns Captured.

The capture of Jiminez, Santa Rosalia and Parral in the state of Chihuahua was confirmed. General Murgia is in command of the Carranza forces now opposing Villa's southward movement at Escalon. Under him is General Maycotte, who was forced southward from Jiminez. When the Carranza troops moved southward they tore up the railroad tracks behind them, delaying the pursuit by Villa, whose total force is variously estimated at from a few hundred to 7000.

Reports reaching the commissioners indicated that Chihuahua City was in no immediate danger of falling into Villa's hands, although it is known that General Trevino, the Carranza commander, needs ammunition.

GERMANS FOR PEACE PLAN

(Continued From First Page.)

ances will perceive that he accuses others in order to exculpate himself, and that all these attempts merely spring from an evil conscience charged with guilt."

Words About Belgium Deplored.

The Tages Zeitung says that under no circumstances can it consider the question of the causes of the war as bearing on the end of the war, since the end will be decided by the military situation. It also expresses regret that the Chancellor's words concerning Belgium may admit of the idea that the Chancellor suggests peace on the basis of the status quo on the west front.

Germania, the Catholic organ, expresses doubt as to Viscount Grey's sincerity on the question of arbitration. It declares that the countries hostile to Germany have for years followed an aggressive policy and have fostered a spirit of "revenge"; and coupled with Russian lust of conquest they can hardly be considered, therefore, as trustworthy guardians of international peace. Germany, it adds, on the other hand, has kept peace since its foundation, which now enables her to give proof of moral strength in war.

Peace Talk Indorsed.

The conservative Kreuz Zeitung reports that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg apparently uttered a definite renunciation of Belgium, although that country was the starting point of military operations against Germany. It adds:

"As to the Chancellor's attitude towards the question of preservation of peace after the war, we can only indorse it. The first condition for an international policy of peace is that no more aggressive coalitions be formed."

The Socialist Vorwaerts emphasizes the fact that Germany's war aims are now defined with sufficient clearness. It objects against Viscount Grey's idea that the war could be a promoter of lasting peace and adds that the advent of peace is hindered now by the French hope to conquer parts of Western Germany and by the Russian hope to capture Constantinople.

Germans Want Peace.

The Vorwaerts says that a majority of Germans want peace, not under all circumstances, but on the basis of equal rights for all nations.

The Tageblatt indorsed the views expressed in the Chancellor's speech and in the Reichstag debate concerning arbitration and quotes British objection against the arbitration idea.

GERMANS SEE WAY TO PEACE

Newspapers Suggest That Entente Submit Programme.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 10.—Several German newspapers, in commenting on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, express the opinion that it opens the way for peace. The Tageblatt says the ideas for the future which the Chancellor discussed are more important than the question who is guilty of having caused the war and refers to the Chancellor's remark that after the war humanity will demand measures to prevent recurrence of such conflicts.

"Whoever is convinced," the paper continues, "that the cry will go through humanity for a peaceful arrangement will not fail to make preparation for a response to this great cry."

The Freisinnige Zeitung says the Chancellor in all seriousness declares his readiness to collaborate in efforts to obtain international guarantees for lasting peace, adding:

"Now is the time for the entente powers, especially Great Britain, to come forward with a programme."

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, says what the German government now desires is tolerably clear; that the Chancellor expressed it in different words than Phillip Scheidemann, a Socialist leader, in the Reichstag, who in a speech last month asserted the belligerent nations desired peace but that the views of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg are no less clear than are those of Herr Scheidemann.

"In the Chancellor's speech," the Vorwaerts continues, "one hears the first sound of the future rustling which will signalize the end of the war of horrors."

ITALIANS MAKE NEW GAINS

Attackers Advance in Region North of Triest.

ROME, via London, Nov. 10.—Some new ground has been gained by the Italians on the Carso plateau against the Austrian lines defending the region north of Triest, the War Office announced today.

Advances were made by the Italians on the northern sector, where the line has been straightened out at several places, and 20 prisoners captured.

—LAST TIME TODAY
Mary Pickford's Clever, Inimitable Brother
Jack Pickford
with darling Louise Huff and Famous Players in a delightful picturization of Booth Tarkington's
Seventeen
an appealing comedy-drama, crowded with laughs.
—To encourage early attendance, the first 20 persons who present themselves at the Peoples Theater at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning (when "Where Are My Children" begins) will be admitted
FREE
From 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Today Only at the
PEOPLES
Alder Street at West Park

Portland Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications—Latest Fall Styles Now Shown

STORE OPENS DAILY AT 8:30 A. M.
ON SATURDAYS 9:00 A. M.
PACIFIC PHONE MARSHALL 5080

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5:30 P. M.
ON SATURDAYS 6:00 P. M.
HOME PHONE A 2112

Most Remarkable Sale of Women's and Misses'
Fashionable Fall & Winter Coats
Belted and Other Popuuar Models in Plain Colors and Mixtures, Values to $15.00, at..... $7.95
Purchase your new Coat at this sale and save—choose from practical, stylish models in fine wool mixtures and plain colored fabrics—belted styles and those with fur trimmings. All sizes for women and young ladies—garments selling regularly up to $15, Saturday at..... $7.95

A Sale of Initial Handkerchiefs
AT 15c EACH—Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with small block or long yellow initial.
AT 25c EACH—Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-thread hem and drawnwork border; also initialed.
AT 35c EACH—Fancy Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial, hem, drawnwork border; also in punchwork effects.

Special Pre-Holiday Showing and Sale of
Initial Handkerchiefs
The advantages of early selections are apparent to the thoughtful shopper, and, in order to make this sale of double importance, we have lowered prices in an attractive manner. Don't fail to profit accordingly.
SIX FOR 25c—Both white and colored Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, block, scrip and old English letters, six to the package, for 25c
THREE FOR 25c—Fancy Initial Sheer Cotton Handkerchiefs, with white or colored embroidered initial; three in a fancy box, at, box 25c
THREE FOR 59c—Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with pretty embroidered initial, in white and colors; three in a fancy box, at, box 59c
SIX FOR 59c—Sheer Mercerized Cotton Handkerchiefs, in the daintily embroidered white or colored initial—six to the box, for 59c
SIX FOR 75c—Elaborately Embroidered Initialed Handkerchiefs, of splendid quality—six in a fancy box—at, the box 75c
SIX FOR 98c—Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with white or colored embroidered initial—six in a fancy box—at, the box 98c
SIX FOR $1.25—Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, with white or colored embroidery initial, in dainty colorings—six to the box—for $1.25
SIX FOR $1.59—Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered in initials of attractive design—six to the box—for $1.59

A Complete New Shipment—The Renowned
Henderson Corset
Fashionable Models for All Figures at $1.25 to $3.50 Pair
The good qualities of these well-known Corsets are numberless—materials, workmanship, durability, style, fit and comfort are among the most important features. The low prices at which these high-grade Corsets are sold never fails to appeal to the most critical shopper.
"HENDERSON'S CORSETS"
Insure the Maximum of Corset Satisfaction

STYLE 324—Popular priced, medium figure, made of heavy coutil and with heavy front steel. Elastic at back. A great favorite at only $1.25
STYLE 360—A model similar to Style 324, only shown with lower bust and in front-lace style. Moderately priced at $1.25
STYLE 522—This is a model for the stout figure. Shown with medium bust and hip, and made of heavy coutil with heavy front steel and reinforced at waist. Specially priced at $1.50
STYLE 634—A splendid medium-figure corset. Made with low bust, and in medium length, of fine coutil. A wide elastic band at back. A splendid corset. Priced at $2.00
STYLE 660—A corset especially adapted for the younger set. A front-lace model, in topless style, of rich flesh-tinted brocade. An extremely attractive model, priced at $2.00

CHRISTENING OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN
TO-NIGHT AT THE
NATIONAL FOOD FETE AND CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW
ICE PALACE
A very unique and spectacular ceremony, in which the King and Queen of the Fete will both take part, with Robert Krohn officiating.
Hear Princess Gowongo's lecture in the afternoon on "What Vocation in Life to Follow."
Program, Today, November 11
—Afternoon—Baking and cooking contests by the domestic science students of the public schools. "What Vocation in Life to Follow," lecture by Princess Gowongo.
—Afternoon and Evening—Pure food demonstration. Dancing. Concert by McElroy's Band.
Evening—Christening of the Royal Children (each one representing an exhibit booth).
Red Men's night; exhibition pow-wow and war dance by Oregon City Council.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

The original Turkish blend
20 for 15¢