CHANGES IN GERMAN TREATY BEING MADE

Errors Necessitate Rewriting of Document.

TEUTON NEEDS CONSIDERED

Working Capital to Be Made Available for Industries in Order to Meet Allies' Demands.

(By the Associated Press.)

The council of four devoted both its sessions Friday to revision of the text of the peace treaty, preparatory to its presentation to the German peace delegates. Premier Orlando of Italy was not present, having left for Rome Thursday night to discuss at a secret meeting of the Italian parliament the work of the peace conference, and to reach a decision on some important matters. Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, represented Italy at Friday's meeting.

The rewriting of the treaty of peace, as announced in Paris dispatches, was rendered necessary by the discovery of errors and inconsistencies in the draft as at first presented to the Germans. Many of the changes to be made are of a highly important nature, but most of them are of a minor character.

Financial Provisions Amended.

The latter is particularly true of the reparations clauses, which will be virtually unchanged in the new draft. But the financial provisions will be amended so that the reparations commission will be given discretion to allow Germany to gather a working capital for the resumption of her industries in order that she may meet the requirements of the allies.

The plebiscite in Silesia and changes in the Polish frontier necessitate new clauses, while a revised draft of the provisions on the Danish frontiers is expected.

The proposal of the council of foreign ministers with regard to fixing the Hungarian boundaries bordering on Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia, has been approved by the council of four.

Holland Averse to Blockade.

Holland has joined Switzerland, Norway and Sweden and Denmark in refusing to take part in a blockade against Germany should the latter refuse to sign the peace treaty.

British warships are reported in a dispatch from Stockholm to be bombarding the base of the bolsheviki at Kronstadt. The dispatch states that the bolsheviki are endeavoring to evacuate the base.

PARIS, June 13.—It is believed today that the presentation of the allied answer to the German counter-proposals will take place Sunday evening or Monday morning. It is asserted that the Germans will be granted eight days within which to determine whether they will sign the treaty.

PARIS, June 13.—The British have made an eleventh-hour attempt to reopen the question of reparations. They have submitted proposals introducing into the functions of the permanent reparations commission the principle of control of raw materials, etc., furnished Germany, enabling the commission to control Germany's economic development during the period it operates.

The British effort has not met with a sympathetic reception by the reparations commission, to which it was referred. It seems improbable that the proposals will be accepted, but they constitute one of the causes of the delay of the reply to the Germans, which it was rumored today probably would not be presented until Monday.

SUIT OBSTRUCTED, CHARGE

NEW FEATURE DEVELOPS IN FAIR WILL CONTEST.

Defense Accused of Harassing Witness and Endeavoring to Prevent Taking His Deposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—An affidavit alleging that "extreme measures" were being threatened in order to prevent taking the deposition of William A. Dingee, a witness in the reopened $22,000,000 James G. Fair will contest, was filed late today by attorneys for Wesley E. Crothers, a Fair heir, who instituted the contest.

Dingee had been "followed and harassed," and attempted bribery had been practiced on him to keep him from making the deposition, the affidavit charged.

In a hearing today the court held that a deposition might be secured from Dingee, but that none was needed from Frank A. Losh, who was Dingee's bookkeeper, whose statement also was desired by plaintiff. Both were declared to have been interested in an alleged transaction whereby Judge Frederick W. Henshaw as justice of the supreme court accepted a bribe of $410,000, according to charges made by Crothers, to influence his opinions in the Fair suit.

Plaintiff's attorneys later secured a deposition from Losh saying they "did not wish to be disrespectful to the court, but that the action was necessary."

LEAGUE NOT ISSUE—HAYS

(Continued From First Page.)

unorganized, called I. W. W., or anything else, that goes about this country seeking whom it can destroy—that thing is a traitor to this country, nothing else, and should be treated as such."

Tariff to Be Watched.

"The republican party will not forget, in the stress of other matters, that its protective tariff policies have made the wages of our laborers the highest in the world.

"There must be strong federal regulation, but not federal ownership.

"Shame on us for tolerating in our body politic an undigested mass making for nothing but internal disorder. If a man is loyal to any other flag—foreign, red or black—he is disloyal to the Stars and Stripes. Either these men are Americans or they are traitors.

"If they are traitors they should be interned, deported or shot."

No "Twilight Zone."

"There is no zone of twilight in politics or public affairs; right is right and wrong is wrong, and the same strict standard of morals, equity and justice must obtain as in any private business or professional matter. When we get our politics entirely on this basis, when we live our patriotism daily, we will do a citizen's full duty, and not until then. I have no use for the individual who is either 'too busy' or 'too good' to help. He has no just complaint to make, whatever happens. He is riding on another's ticket.

"Let us have the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt—not a patriotism which moves us only when an enemy is at our gates, but a patriotism which moves us every day to realize what we owe to the country in which we live. The way all creeds and classes arose as one man in the country's emergency is the greatest vindication of our institution.

Democratic Ways Assailed.

"We have insisted, and now insist that we are as 'prepared for peace as we were for war.' We slipped along under this democratic administration, without any adequate thought of the problems that would confront us just as we did before we entered the war. 'Watchful waiting' was as fallacious in this as it was to Mexico or as to the failure to prepare for war when war was at our gates, or as to Russia."

Mr. Hays mentioned the passing of the suffrage amendment and said the republican vote for the measure spoke for itself.

"The party had a great duty ahead in 'taking hold of the situation in Washington,'" he said, "in the interests of economy." The war bill would be paid and willingly, "but we do not propose to permit the use of the war as an alibi for everything."

Special Session Held Late.

A special session of congress should have been called three months earlier, he said, but there now should be legislation to establish business on a safe and sane basis; congress will take hold of the railroad problem, and return of the wires to their owners will be required; legislation will be developed for "a better relation between capital and labor with justice for both," a budget system will be established; the diplomatic system will be improved; the shipping problem solved; soldiers who won the war will be remembered, and "our position on international relations" will be developed.

"We have always believed we should 'live and let live.' That is not enough. We must and shall say, 'live and help live,'" he said in conclusion.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE SHELLED

KRONSTADT BASE UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM WARSHIP.

All-Russian Leader Says He Will Call Elections as Soon as Rebels Are Defeated.

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—A British squadron is bombarding the Bolshevik base at Kronstadt with heavy guns, according to a report published in the Aftonblad today.

The Bolshevik batteries, however, are not replying to the British fire. The bolsheviki have placed floating mines in the nearby waters.

The Aftonblad's report suggests that the bolsheviki are trying to evacuate the town.

OMSK, Friday, June 6.—On the northern end of the front, west of the Urals, the Siberian troops have captured Glazov and are advancing toward Viatka, an official announcement says. On the southern front there is fighting near Sarapul and near Ufa.

A proclamation appealing to the soldiers of the bolshevik army to come and aid the forces of the all-Russian government in the fight for a democratic Russia has been issued by the commander of the Siberian army.

PARIS, Thursday, June 12.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government at Omsk, in his reply to the first letter from the allied and associated powers, which resulted in a second letter promising him allied support, declared that he did not propose to retain power longer than required by the interest of the country. He reaffirmed his intention to call elections for the constituent assembly as soon as the bolsheviki have been crushed.

The text of the admiral's reply was made public tonight. The allied letter was handed to Admiral Kolchak at Titmon by M. De Martel, the French charge de'affaires at Omsk. The admiral's reply was received in Paris June 5.

LUMBER SCHOONER ASHORE

San Jacinto Declared to Be in No Immediate Danger.

EUREKA, Cal., June 13.—The steam schooner San Jacinto went ashore near the north jetty of Eureka bay here today while carrying a lumber cargo from Grays Harbor to Ventura. She was said to be in no immediate danger. The crew was staying with the vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The San Jacinto is a small steam lumber schooner, 614 gross tonnage, owned and operated by the E. K. Wood Lumber company of this city. Captain Thomas Sorenson is master of the vessel, which according to the local offices of its owners, has a crew of 20 aboard.

ROTARIANS LEAVE TODAY

Portland Delegates to Join Train Bound for Salt Lake.

Three special Pullman cars will be attached to the regular Oregon-Washington train leaving at 9:30 o'clock this morning, bearing delegates from northwest cities to the convention of international Rotary clubs, which meets in Salt Lake City the coming week. The party will include delegations from Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, and will be met at the Union station by Portland Women of Rotary, who will present them with roses.

The Portland delegates will join those from the other cities here, and at Pendleton the Spokane representatives will add another car to the train.

TOLEDO STRIKE SUBSIDING

Willys-Knight Plant Opens 13 More Departments.

TOLEDO, O., June 13.—Thirteen more departments of the Willys-Overland plant are scheduled to be reopened tomorrow morning and 20 more Monday, following resumption of operations in 50 departments this morning under federal protection.

United States deputy marshals were on guard at the plant and there was no evidence of disorder.

Failure to Support Family Alleged.

ALBANY, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—C. B. Sprenger, a young man reared at Shedd, who has been residing in Albany recently, was bound over yesterday to await the action of the Linn county grand jury on a charge of failing to support his wife and four-months-old baby daughter.

Lewiston Resident's Arm Broken.

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 13.—(Special.)—E. Durbin, residing at the home of his son, Frank Durbin, in East Lewiston, fell from a tree while picking cherries and suffered a broken left arm with dislocation of the left shoulder.

NURATA TEA. — A perfect blend, Ceylon-Indian-Java teas. Clozset & Devers, Portland.—Adv.

WHOLE EGYPTIAN BUSINESS BLUNDER

William T. Ellis Surveys Cairo Situation.

RIOTS, ROBBERIES GAINING

Intelligent Egyptians All Say There Is No Desire to Get Rid of British Rule.

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CAIRO.—Being a war correspondent in battle is a relatively simple matter; filling the same role in the capital of a nation in insurrection is no "cushy" job, unless one be content merely to transmit the official communiques at the end of the day.

To find the revolt in action is the problem. It may break into Shepherd's hotel while one is at luncheon, or it may raise its torch hand amid the foreign stores in Boulac street, or it may storm the citadel or a barracks, or—but what's the use of guessing? The only thing to do is to go out and look for traces, and follow them to a center. All the world over mobs appear as by the waving of magic wand.

What form revolutionists' activity will take is another problem. Generally speaking, the Cairo crowds do not have firearms; yet 200 pounds of gun cotton was found in one raid, and many small stores of rifles and pistols have been gathered in, as well as a few bombs. It is said by officials that 6000 knives have been made for the demonstrators and the surmise is that they are going to attack individual Europeans by small parties. Fires also are threatened, and have taken place.

Whole Business Big Blunder.

This whole dreadful business is a blunder all around. When quiet is restored it will probably be seen that the tangible demands of the moderate natives are entirely within reason, although sadly obscured by inflamed rhetoric as well as by subsequent lawlessness and folly. On the other hand the intelligent Egyptians all say that there is no desire to get rid of the British; they ask only certain reforms and assurances that the British nation could not deny to them. Meanwhile, rioting and robbery and intimidation, added to the high barrier of the difference in language between the British and the Egyptians, are causing a vast misunderstanding and antagonism that will take many long years to overcome.

Of visible preparations by the authorities there seem no end. Centers have been designated to which foreigners may refugee, should the worst come to the worst, and the population get out of hand. Armed patrols of various sorts become so common a sight that one does not look out of the window to see them pass—except the low-flying airplanes. Camps are at strategic places throughout the city. Telegraph offices are guarded. Barbed wire barricades appear at points where they may be useful. Every train has its Tommy.

The intrusion of firearms into the conventional life of the city seems an anachronism—it is the American Wild West projected into the most ancient and jaded east. Every officer totes a gun, a big revolver or automatic pistol, worn ostentatiously at the belt. When they go in to meals at the hotels they check their revolvers with the hat boy, and a Tommy is on guard to watch the weapons. These charming young officers, whose talk is all of sport, do not look the part that their weapons imply.

Curzon Speaks Amiss.

I am writing this article at the close of the second day of the general strike called to prove to the world that Lord Curzon spoke amiss when he declared that the government employes and the people generally were not behind the prime minister when he refused to go to Europe with Egypt's plea for self-government, unless the nationalist leaders went also. Lord Curzon was wrong. All the government offices are empty.

The processes of legislation have been put out of operation; nobody will serve on the cabinet, since the prime minister's resignation, and the year's budget has been issued by General Allenby's proclamation, an extraordinary measure. It carries with it an additional item of a million pounds, in part payment of the damage done by the present insurrection. Business in the native city and in most of the foreign quarters is closed up, or else carried on behind barricaded windows and doors. The city's principal industry seems to be sending or receiving of black hand letters. Pretty much everyone, native and foreigner, has received a threatening notice, should he fail to support the strike.

Looking for Trouble Usual.

If half the predictions had come true Cairo would have had another St. Bartholomew's day. All the city was agog with expectancy. Of business there was practically none. Many persons spent the day lining the streets, the windows, the balconies. I was up at half-past 6 for a hint had been dropped that the big show was to come off early. Friendly officials had promised to notify me of any serious outbreak.

Hour after hour went by, with increasing tension, but no action. The side lines were crowded, but the players failed to appear. It was a much advertised special performance with the actors absent. In a car with the Australian provost marshal, correspondent and photographer were whirled about the city, finding everywhere expectancy and nowhere deeds. "The air was electric," as the novelists say, but the electricity reached no wires or contacts or powder magazines.

Up on the heights of the Citadel a native urchin persisted in telling us of the escape of a Mameluke by leaping down the cliff on his horse. "The horse was killed, but the man lived." The recital recalled an unreal and distant day, whereas smouldering in the city at our feet was a more serious outbreak than the Mamelukes ever knew.

Egyptian Mobs Cheer America.

We covered all of Cairo, except the Mousky, or native bazaars, which are "out of bounds." Look for trouble as we might, of revolt we really saw none. There were moments, it is true, when the provost marshal, who wears the Victoria cross and is no novice in facing danger, loosened the flap of his holster and kept his hand on his revolver. No occasion arose for drawing the weapon. "It's a case of black hand and white liver," remarked a smiling aid de camp. The day ended with optimistic reassurance one to another on the part of the foreigners.

By the terms of the warnings which have been flying about town, the general strike and demonstrations are scheduled to continue from Wednesday to Saturday, inclusive. Wednesday, the day of keenest tension, having passed without misadventure, minds were easier on Thursday. Nevertheless, we early found things astir over in the British residency. A crowd of uniformed students, estimated at 400 by one of the consular staff, gathered suddenly in front of the American consulate. Two weeks earlier, when marchings and meetings were still permitted, several demonstrations had been made there, appealing to the American people.

Despite prohibition against all assemblies, the students met, evidently by prearrangement, in front of the American consulate, presenting an address to President Wilson, which was received by a clerk. No official acknowledgement of the occasion was made. For half an hour the crowd remained, crying, "Vive Wilson! Vive America! Vive Egypt! Vive Liberty!" Meanwhile they had their photograph taken and later dispersed. Twenty of the student demonstrators were arrested. Once the crowd were out on the highways again the mounted troops kept them moving. All made for Abdin square, where is the old palace of the sultan, an Egyptian barrack and a mosque.

Travel in Streets Dangerous.

Thither the two Herald and Oregonian men went in a carriage. Street traffic, save for an occasional military automobile, had largely disappeared from the district. The stage was set for trouble. Windows and balconies were crowded. Throngs on the sidewalk greeted us with no friendly eye; for the American uniform is not generally known here, and all khaki looks alike to the masses. Mutterings and imprecations met us with threatening gestures and sticks. From balconies women viewed us with glasses; even so did the Roman ladies watch the Christians entering the coliseum. Everybody knew that our road was a straight path to trouble, or, they hoped, to death.

The square was filled with men, a significant proportion of them wearing the white puggaree about the tarbosh, which denotes a moslem teacher or student. Cadets from the demonstration at the consulate had been haranguing the crowds, but the soldiers quickly dispersed them. The huge square resembled the milling of restless cattle in a corral, or the motion of bees about to swarm. Suddenly a shot was fired—no one seemed to know where or by whom. A squad of Tommies issued from barrack and, with bayonets, dispersed the crowd.

The movement that followed was singularly like two football teams running diagonally down field, except that the players in this game wore gowns of gaudy colors. As they ran, it was only to choke up the streets leading into the square. Neither side as yet had scored a touchdown, but the game was warming up. A mounted squad, armed with ax handles, sabers and revolvers, rode nonchalantly through the square; it had a specified beat to patrol, and, British-like, it was going to patrol that beat regardless. There may have been a force of troops commensurate with the situation somewhere at hand, but they were out of sight. Two menacing airplanes circling low held the attention of the multitude.

Passing through the square and the increasingly congested streets, we had plenty of evidence that we, too, like the mob running before the bayonets, were playing hide and seek with death. It is a fascinating game, and one easily understands why the young men of Cairo would rather be in Abdin square than safe in their homes. Nearness to death constitutes "life" for adventurous spirits.

Driving toward British headquarters we came to an area of calm. Within half a block of the big drama that was about to be enacted men were sipping coffee at sidewalk cafes, pedestrians were going leisurely about, merchants were sitting idly before half-barricaded doors, soldier-chauffeurs were gossiping beside automobiles waiting to drive officers to luncheon; some officers were seting out briskly afoot, with the zest that bears men to meals, and in the military headquarters the office routine was carrying on as usual.

The general in command of the Cairo forces had troubles of his own; he wanted more office room, and could not get it, so riots and uprisings had to stand aside for this war with the officers who had rooms to let. There was no information to be had, save that two men had been killed during the morning, and we ourselves carried the news of the Abdin square situation, which, we took the liberty of reporting, would spell death within an hour.

Soldiers Finger Triggers.

Back to Abdin square we went, our nonchalant old driver being evidently quite eager to see the excitement for himself. Crowds were greater, and expectation keener. People made way for us in no spirit of friendliness. Ahead we could see the square empty. As we broke through the crowd our carriage drove straight toward two machine guns, one commanding the square and the other commanding the street we were leaving and with the soldiers literally holding fingers on triggers. The other three sides of the square were likewise jammed with people, though few soldiers were in sight.

Our route lay across the square, and through the crowds on the opposite side. The appearance of a vehicle containing foreigners surprised the young officers, who, with pistols in hands, had been standing behind the machine guns, facing the sullen mob 50 feet away. They were charming boys, youngsters who had not lost their smile despite the deadly business upon which they were bent. I had time to wonder why no senior officer could be spared from headquarters to take charge of this desperate situation, involving not only human lives, but also immeasurable political consequences. The responsibility was too grave to lay upon these fearless, smiling lads.

With perfect courtesy they asked us not to try to go through the square; to do so meant a certain outbreak. If we would not mind turning around and going out the way we entered they would send us an escort to see us through.

As our carriage was halted by the machine guns a great cheer arose from the crowd. They regarded the action as a first victory for them, interpreting it as proof that even British officers—for so they deemed us from our uniforms—were not permitted to face the mob. Evidently the army was afraid of them. They had scored on the military—hence the derisive cheers that would have been turned into an ovation had the mob known that we were American correspondents, seeking news of the situation at first hand. What the nationalists desire above all else is to get their version of the story to the outside world, and to America especially.

One officer was especially perturbed because he saw no weapons upon us. To reassure him, we brought our pistols into sight, which was a reasonable precaution of safety. Without waiting for the escort, we forced a way through the jam, fully aware that we were as close to the great adventure as men can go and yet come through.

Scarcely had we left when the curtain rang up on the big performance. A British official was shot when dismounting from an automobile. An Armenian is alleged to have fired from a house, killing a little girl, whereupon the natives burned the house. Meanwhile the machine-guns opened fire upon the crowds; 65 casualties were reported, the full number being unknown because the wounded, and even the dead, were carrid off by their friends. None of the soldiers was killed.

Apparently the entire incident was unnecessary. Had a senior officer been in charge, with a sufficient number of troops, he could have kept the people moving and prevented the massing of mobs at the heads of the streets debouching into the square. Moving multitudes are usually harmless. But when a congestion of sullen people takes place, facing troops or guns, there is certain to be trouble; for the mass mind incites to indiscretions, and then the inevitable explosion follows.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD MEN NOT SANCTIONED

Action of Winnipeg Locals Declared Unauthorized.

PHONE OPERATORS ARE OUT

City Council Meets in Important Session to Discuss Various Phases of Walkout.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 13.—A formal statement issued late today by executive officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen declared that the action of the Winnipeg locals in voting to join the sympathetic strike tonight "was absolutely unauthorized."

The statement was signed by George K. Wark, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and James Murdock, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Despite previous warnings that strike action without permission from the brotherhoods would not be countenanced, the Winnipeg local met last night and voted to join the sympathetic strike unless certain demands of the local unions involved in the industrial deadlock were met immediately.

Statement Is Given Out.

Following is the statement of the brotherhood executives:

"We are officially advised that meetings of trainmen and firemen last night adopted a resolution in substance providing and contending that the city policemen must be at once returned to duty on the streets of Winnipeg and that the principle of 'collective bargaining' must be recognized; also a living wage conceded to strikers and all strikers reinstated without discrimination."

The resolution further provided that in the event that the above settlement of the strike is not made effective at once the members of the trainmen's and firemen's unions would withdraw from service, in a sympathetic strike, at 6 o'clock P. M. (Winnipeg time) or 7 o'clock American (standard time) today.

Mediation Plans Discussed.

"The organizations referred to do not and will not under any circumstances countenance a sympathetic strike and the action taken by the members of these organizations at the meeting of last evening in that respect was absolutely unauthorized and illegal. The laws of the respective organizations will be upheld by every proper means at the disposition of the undersigned officers and the membership of the organizations generally. Every effort will be made by the organizations to maintain proper contract regulations with the railway companies and on account of lack of time the members of the organizations are given the foregoing information through the press."

The mediation committee of the railway brotherhoods was in conference again with metal trades employers today.

Police Quiet Rioters.

Vigorous action is being taken by the police department against leaders and participants in street fighting and it is believed that the police have in S. Steinberg one of those who assaulted Sergeant F. G. Coppins, Victoria Cross. Several other alleged leaders in the rioting of Tuesday are under arrest.

Police Force Dismissed.

The international railroad brotherhood officers issued a formal warning some time ago that any railroad local which took a strike vote without permission from the brotherhoods might be ousted from the brotherhoods. Last week the Winnipeg carmen's locals were removed from the membership of the international brotherhood.

Winnipeg's police force was dismissed because the policemen refused to sign, without arbitration, a pledge that they would not participate in sympathetic strikes. This action came at the same time that executives of the railway brotherhoods announced they had not been successful in attempting to mediate the controversy over collective bargaining between the metal trades council and the industrial employers.

Renewed efforts to conciliate labor controversies involved in the Winnipeg strike were made today. Federal as well as provincial officials are discussing a new plan of mediation.

A meeting of the city council and officials of the railway brotherhoods to discuss phases of the strike situation will be held in the city hall late today. An important announcement may follow.

PHONE OPERATORS WALK OUT

Returned Soldiers Go on Record Opposing General Strike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13.—Half of Vancouver's telephone operators answered a strike call today and impaired but did not stop telephone service.

Union leaders said the telephone operators were called out because the city council refused to grant the demand of the strike committee that jitneys be ordered off the streets. Jitneys have been operating in great numbers since the strike tied up the street cars.

A mass meeting of returned soldiers last night went on record as opposing the strike and expressing distrust in labor leaders.

Strike Prevention Fails.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Negotiations undertaken by the Canadian railway war board with the representatives here of division No. 4 of the Railway Shopmen of America in an attempt to prevent 30,000 men from striking for higher wages were reported today to have failed.

Youthful Horsethieves Captured.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—Sheriff George Humphrey has returned with Lester Van and Charles MacNeal, known here as Ed Smith and John Coleman, aged 19, who stole 11 head of horses belonging to Varner brothers and took them to Ashland. The horses and youths were held when they reached Ashland on account of the suspicious actions of the youths.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

As Sketched.

Middies—Middy Dresses
Middy Skirts, Special Showing

—This is "Middy Time," the season when all girls, big and little, take to that most friendly of all garments, the middy, and to meet that demand we have provided an unusually varied and complete line.

Middies—Special $1.95
—Extra quality jean cloth. Regulation style, V neck, big sailor collar. Sizes 6 to 22 years.

Flannel Collar Middies $2.95
—Jean cloth—regulation style, lace front, long sleeves. Navy flannel collars. All sizes.

Khaki Middies $2.75
—For children; regulation style, laced front. Sailor collar. All sizes.

Khaki Middies $3.95
—Deep pointed yokes. V neck, big sailor collars, red front laces. Sizes 16 to 44.

Khaki Shirts $3.75
—Gored style stitched on belt. Patch pockets. All sizes for little women.

Middy Dresses, $2.95 to $7.50
—Full line Jack Tar or Paul Jones and other models in white, navy or copen. Trimmed with contrasting colors—also khaki and cadet. Extremely good-looking. Sizes 6 to 14.

Middy Skirts $2.50
—Waisted style—white jean. Sizes 6 to 14.

Middy Skirts $2.95
—Two models in jean cloth. For girls and small women.

Khaki Skirts $3.00
—Regulation full pleated skirts. For girls 6 to 14.

Smocks for Girls and Women $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $7.95
—A big assortment to choose from—smocks of beach cloth, Japanese crepe, voiles and other materials in pretty hand-embroidered effects. Newest shades of rose, copen, pink, blue and green. Sizes 16 to 44.

Girls' Coats and Capes Reduced
$11.50, $14.95, $16.50 up to $45
—Splendid selection for juniors, small women and little girls. Capes and dolman styles in navy, copen, tan, tookie. Full sweep effects; coats belted and stitched. Wonderful values here.
Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

What Is Rheumatism?
Why Suffer from It?

Sufferers Should Realize That It Is a Blood Infection and Can Be Permanently Relieved.

Rheumatism means that the blood has become saturated with uric acid poison.

It does not require medical advice to know that good health is absolutely dependent upon pure blood. When the muscles and joints become sore and drawn with rheumatism, it is not a wise thing to take a little salve and by rubbing it on the sore spot expect to get rid of your rheumatics. You must go deeper than that, down deep into the blood, where the poison lurks and which is not affected by salves and ointments. It is important that you rid yourself of this terrible disease before it goes too far. S. S. S. is the blood purifier that has stood the test of time, having been in constant use for more than fifty years. It will do for you what it has done for thousands of others, drive the rheumatic poisons out of your blood, making it pure and strong and enabling it to make you well. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, it will do the work and not harm the most delicate stomach.

Write the physician of this Company and let him advise with you. Advice is furnished without charge. Address Swift Specific Co., 253 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

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NEW YORK sets the country's fashion — and LEATHER COATS have taken New York by storm.

Our salesmen have just returned from the road with their full line of samples, amongst which are many different styles of Leather Coats for men and women. Rather than return these to our factory, as we have done in the past, we have placed them on sale to the public in our local salesroom at exact wholesale prices SAVING YOU 40 TO 50%, WHICH IS Retailer's Profit.

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CLOSES TODAY

PACIFIC COAST ADVERTISING MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION IN PORTLAND
June 8-11