# WAR DEPARTMENT TO SELL AT RETAIL

## Federal Stores to Be Opened in Fourteen Cities.

## MAIL ORDERS TO BE FILLED

**Parcel Post Delivery Planned, but Sales Through Postoffice Will Be Discontinued.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Retail stores for the sale of household commodities included in the surplus stocks of the war department will be established September 25, it was announced today. The stores will be located in depot centers and other large cities, and they will accept and fill mail orders.

Continued purchase by the department of certain necessities so that these stores may be continued indefinitely as a part of the government campaign against the high cost of living is understood to be under consideration.

Prices on all commodities offered for sale will be so fixed as to prevent discrimination between the purchasers who buy over the counter and those who purchase through the mail.

All mail orders will be delivered by parcels post, but the policy of making these sales through the postoffice department is to be discontinued. All such orders will go directly to the stores. To expedite the mail order sales, the postoffice department has been asked to establish substations in each store. Catalogues quoting prices and giving the location of all stores are being prepared and will be available at every postoffice in the United States.

**Chain to Be Extended.**

The present plan is to open stores in the 14 zone supply cities, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jeffersonville, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, Omaha, El Paso, San Francisco and Washington. The chain will be extended to additional cities as rapidly as possible.

Hurried inventory of all stocks—fuel, steel, lumber, textiles, leather and food—held by basic industries would disclose hoarding and speculation, William B. Colver and Victor Murdock of the federal trade commission declared today before the house appropriations committee.

They urged the commission be provided with funds for permanent work in compiling information regarding these basic industries, declaring that such information with comparisons would reveal causes when living costs rose suddenly.

**Canned Food Trade Speculative.**

Mr. Colver said the canned food industry was filled with speculators and that this condition was typical. The pack of canned goods this year is not yet completed, he said, but 80 per cent of it has been sold since last January with many of the sales purely speculative.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 26.—All Seattle retailers believed guilty of profiteering are to be prosecuted, United States District Attorney R. C. Saunders announced here today. Mr. Saunders stated that wage earners are bearing the nation's financial burdens and charged that unscrupulous merchants are making consumers pay their income and excess profits taxes.

## MARKET REFORM IS URGED

(Continued From First Page.)

open to farmers from any place, who were on the street in person or were represented by members of their family, carried without a dissenting voice.

**Agents Would Be Barred.**

The proposed amended ordinance would absolutely bar any agents or middlemen. Several farmers said this would work a hardship on the small producer, who has his neighbor bring in goods to sell. One woman suggested that the granges might help out by conducting stalls with one man in charge to dispose of the produce of a whole community.

The proposed weekly change of stalls brought forth a storm of protest, but the provision eventually passed. Mrs. Northup explained that the rotation scheme had been considered desirable because the committee had found the best locations were often occupied by foreigners.

"We wanted to treat all alike and especially help the American farmer," she said.

**Segregation Held Desirable.**

A producer declared that those on the market would prefer if the whites were kept together in their own district. "When we leave the stall for a few minutes," he explained, "we like to know our neighbor."

Another held the opinion that too much confusion would be caused on account of customers who would not be able to locate the booths they are accustomed to patronizing.

"We look only for quality, not the producers," one of the women acidly remarked at this point.

Mrs. W. L. Block, one of the members of the committee, declared that if conditions remain as they are at present a higher rent should be charged for the more desirable stalls. Another woman suggested that bulletin boards be erected bearing the numbers of the stalls and the producer's names. Several from the market declared they were satisfied with the present arrangement.

**Early Closing Plan Fails.**

Another clause proposed to change the time of opening the stalls from 8 to 9 o'clock, but the amendment failed. The ordinance, as revised by the committee, also provided for closing the market early in the afternoon, but this also failed to pass. Speakers brought out the fact that many people are unable to come down town before 5 or 6 o'clock to do their shopping, while many housewives could not go to the market before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"If you close early in the day," said one man, "you are merely favoring the leisure class. Why not leave it so that the man who sells out early can go home early in the day, while the one who has some produce left can wait and dispose of it to the people who come late?"

In reply to this Mrs. Northrup said the change was intended to protect the producer. "As a rule a woman does her marketing in the morning," she said. "We should make a special effort to get it finished then."

**Sanitary Conditions Noted.**

At this point someone in the audience interrupted with, "Lots of us live out in the suburbs and it's unfair to them to close the stalls early."

The matter of improving sanitary conditions came up and a producer asked: "What are we going to do with our waste—eat it? There are no garbage cans in the market."

Mrs. Northrup said she had seen some there and that many more are needed, and suggested that this would be a matter for the commission to consider.

Discussion also came up as to whether bread and pastries should be sold in the market. After a vigorous defense of this by Mrs. Alexander Thompson it was decided to permit housewives to dispose of these products. Fish, however, it was recommended, should not be sold in the public stalls.

It was voted yesterday to continue holding meetings to fight the cost of living and engineer the changes in the public market. The women will gather every Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 at library hall, Mrs. Chapman having been elected permanent chairman.

The recommendations read as follows:

Your committee of housewives, appointed August 19, for the purpose of investigating conditions prevailing in the Carroll Public market of Portland, made a personal investigation of conditions existing therein, and submit their report as follows:

First—We find that if the market is to meet the designs of the founders, namely: that it is to afford a place for the purpose of displaying and selling products raised in or near Portland, where consumers may have the privilege of buying fresh products at a reasonable price in the open market, the practice of selling through agents should be eliminated, and we recommend that producers be allowed to sell only their own products.

**Maximum Price Unsatisfactory.**

Second—We find that the present practice of fixing a maximum price is not satisfactory; that it is unfair to the consumer and to certain of the producers. It is unfair to the consumer for two reasons: the maximum price fixed in most cases becomes the minimum price; and it results in the housewife who patronizes the market getting an inferior article for her money after she has gone to the market for it, since many or all of the larger producers sell all of their best stock to the hotels, restaurants and grocery stores, and dispose of their inferior products on the market. It is unfair to many of the small producers who in many cases sell their entire stock on the public market, much of which is of a superior quality, but for which he gets the same price that the larger producer gets for an inferior product. For these reasons we recommend that the maximum price be discontinued.

Third—We find that certain large producers have a monopoly of the best and most favored stalls on the market and continue to hold these stalls from day to day to the advantage of themselves and to the detriment of other producers, and we recommend that a method of rotation be employed whereby other producers may have the advantages of these favored places.

Fourth—We find that certain producers have given short weights and have refused to correct the matter when their attention was called to the matter, or to refund the money when asked to do so; others have sold products that were not what was represented, some of which was unfit for use. We recommend that a definite penalty be provided for offenses of this nature.

**Sanitary Measures Lax.**

Fifth—We find that certain health and sanitary conditions be investigated and improved and we recommend that one of the comfort stations proposed by the council be located on the public market.

Sixth—We find that certain persons block the street and impede the traffic at certain times of the day by leaving their automobiles stand on Yamhill street in the market place while they inspect the products and make their purchases, and we recommend that the practice be stopped, and that such persons be required to park their machines outside of the market.

Seventh—We find that certain producers make a practice of storing their left-over products in nearby basements, and in putting them on the market the next day as fresh products. That these basements in many instances are unsanitary, foul places, inhabited by rats in great numbers which romp at will over the food products stored there, and which in some instances have been poisoned and left to die there.

We recommend that the practice of storing be prohibited and that all producers be required to take their left-over products home with them.

**Marketmaster Held Derelict.**

Eighth—We find that the present marketmaster is not doing his duty, and is not enforcing the provisions of the ordinance as he should. That when his attention has been called to certain abuses, he has said: "Let it go this time, and I am sure it will not happen again."

We recommend that the present marketmaster be discharged and that a commission of three persons, one man and two women, be appointed to do the work in his stead.

Ninth—And we further find that the present ordinance, rules and regulations for the control of the Carroll public market are insufficient either for the protection of the consumer or the average producer, and your committee have provided an amended ordinance which is designed to meet the requirements and to provide for the recommendations made in this report. We submit the amended ordinance for your approval. Respectfully submitted.

MRS. F. O. NORTHRUP, Chairman.
MRS. W. L. BLOCK,
MRS. H. A. BICKNASE,
MRS. H. B. JOHNSON,
MRS. J. M. RICE.

## FARMS COMPANY FORMED

**Development of Loganberry Industry to Be Undertaken.**

SALEM, Or., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The Phez Farms company, with a capitalization of $50,000 was organized here today by Frederick W. Schmidt, Louis Lachmund and John H. McNary. Offices of the company will be maintained in Salem. It is the purpose of the corporation to purchase and develop farms and conduct a general fruit growing and processing business.

Several large ranches already have been acquired by the company and others will be added within the next few weeks. Loganberry growing is the chief culture to be undertaken.

**Musicians' Meeting Changed.**

On Tuesday, September 2, instead of today, as was previously announced, the Musicians' club will hold its first meeting for the year in the tea garden at the Multnomah. The affair is in charge of George E. Jeffery. Lunches will be held each alternate Tuesday of the club year.

Immediate delivery, 4-ft. green slabwood, cordwood, coal. Albina Fuel Co. —Adv.

# REFRIGERATOR CAR OWNERSHIP FOUGHT

## Federal Trade Commission Alleges Monopoly.

## INDEPENDENTS HELD HURT

**Packers' Representative Declares Interstate Commerce Body Is for Private Control.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Declaring that the step is necessary to control the business of the five largest packing companies, the federal trade commission in a special report to President Wilson recommends that operation of refrigerator cars and of cars used for transportation of meat animals be declared a government monopoly. It recommends further that the property concerned, including icing stations and other facilities as well as the cars, be acquired by the government, and railroads thereafter be licensed to own and operate them. The big packers, the report says, now own 90 per cent of all the refrigerator equipment in the country suitable for the transport of fresh meat.

By unanimous vote the committee, at a night session, rejected the Moses amendment, which would extend the licensing provisions of the Kenyon bill to cover all enterprises doing any interstate business, without regard to commodities or circumstances under which the business operated.

**Commission Reports Assailed.**

Reports of the federal trade commission on the five large packers and their alleged control of the industry are "absolutely useless as a basis for passing legislation," L. D. H. Weld, representative of Swift & Co., assured the senate agriculture committee today. Summing up his two-day argument against federal regulation of the industry as proposed in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, he challenged the truth of the commission's findings in a half dozen particulars, and ended by assailing the commission itself.

"Don't you resent having this sort of evidence put before you?" he asked the committee members. "Do you think you ought to allow a government bureau to make this unjustified assault on a useful and necessary industry?"

"The present country-wide system of distribution by the five big packers has grown up from their control of refrigerator car lines in conjunction with various pools," the trade commission report says in part.

"In turn, the volume of traffic of the five packers has enabled them to secure from the railroads advantages over competing shippers.

**Expedited Service Given.**

"Formerly in the shape of direct rebates, these advantages are now usually in expedited service to the big packers' cars; in favorable mixing rules which include all their diversified products and even many articles not related to the packing industry; by allowances paid to some of the big packers by carriers for a part of the transportation service; by favorable arrangements and lease of stock yards by the railroads to some of the big packers; and by the sale to the railroads of bumping posts manufactured by a subsidiary of one of the big five.

"The small independent packer's cars are misused and diverted, frequently being out of his service for extended periods, in several instances as long as six months. In 1917, the cars of the 'big five' and their subsidiary companies maintained an average of 80.5 miles per car per day, while the average for cars of their competitors, the independent packing companies, was only 54.5 miles."

**Profit in Car Operation.**

The commission's investigation of the private car ownership has developed the fact that while packers claim losses, the report says "a proper revision of their car accounts" shows the car operation has netted some profit. This amounted to 6.8 per cent in 1912, 3.4 per cent in 1914, and 4.3 per cent in 1917.

"The prompt and efficient handling of the traffic in meats and other perishable foods is of great public concern," the report says in making the recommendations, "and it is also important that all shippers should have equal and adequate service. The recommendations are adopted to correct present inequalities of service and rates as well as to prevent the dangers of monopolistic advantages."

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co. and chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in a statement here today, said the packers were willing to submit the justice of the commission's demands "in its report on private car lines to the common sense of the American public."

**Commerce Commission Opposes.**

"The trade commission presented a report diametrically opposed to that handed down by the interstate commerce commission, composed of men trained in railroad work," said Mr. Wilson. "After a six-year study of the question the interstate commerce commission report said: 'An important part of the interstate commerce of the United States is transported in privately owned cars. It is to the interest of the owners, carriers and public that their operation should be continued under such rules and regulations as will insure their efficient handling without discrimination against any shipper or particular description of traffic.'"

"Unless we can be assured of more efficient and economical governmental control than was the case with the railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, neither the producer nor consumer can hope to benefit from such legislation," Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, which is composed of stockyard brokers, told the senate agricultural committee today. The witness appeared in opposition to the Kenyon and Kendrick bills proposing license regulation of the packing industry and transfer of refrigerator cars and stockyards.

Mr. Brown took exception to testimony given before the committee by Federal Trade Commissioner Colver, and remarked that "in our great industry it has seemed more proper to speak of the 'tirade' commission than the trade commission."

**Independents Are Aggressive.**

"The witness," he said, in referring to Mr. Colver, "stated the so-called independent packers existed merely at the sufferance of the large packers. If this be true, how does he account for the fact that at many of our great markets, the independents repeatedly and aggressively set the pace in buying livestock? Would the so-called 'trust' voluntarily permit the continuation of such expensive 'sufferance?'"

Refrigerator car development, Mr. Brown classed as "a bright spot in the history of the packing industry," and urged caution in legislating upon their use.

Ownership of the stock yards by the packers, Mr. Brown said, was not a cause for objection by shippers so long as competition was maintained and yard charges were reasonable.

# HAPPIEST WOMAN IN STATE, SHE SAYS

**Mrs. Smith Says It Would Be Ungrateful Not to Tell Others of Tanlac.**

"I believe I'm the happiest woman in California today, and it's all because of what Tanlac has done for me," said Mrs. Eugene Smith, residing at 680 West 52d street, Los Angeles, in conversation with the Tanlac representative, who had heard of her remarkable recovery and had called at her home to obtain the facts. Mrs. Smith is an officer in the Eastern Star and other lodges and is very prominent socially. Her husband holds a responsible position with the Southern Pacific railroad.

When asked if she had any objection to having her statement published, Mrs. Smith said: "No, indeed; go right ahead and put it in the papers—it would be ungrateful not to tell other suffering people about this wonderful medicine." Continuing, she said:

"For six years I suffered from a complication of troubles, which finally developed into a general breakdown. I had awful pains around my heart, which I was told was caused by pleurisy. My kidneys seemed to be affected, too, and I had constant pains in my back. My neck and shoulders would get stiff at times and my limbs would swell and ache so I could hardly walk. I was told once that my trouble was caused by the condition of my teeth, so I went to a dentist and had them all treated, but I got absolutely no relief. I took all kinds of medicine and treatments, but just continued to get worse all the time, and I hardly ever had a minute's peace. I was so nervous that even the ringing of the door bell would completely upset me, and it seemed impossible to get a good night's sleep. I was losing strength rapidly and fell off until I only weighed one hundred pounds. Finally my condition got so bad they took me to the hospital and I stayed there six weeks, but I didn't seem to improve in the least. I was brought back home and had just about lost all hope when a friend of mine suggested that I take Tanlac. I didn't see how it or any other medicine could help me after everything else had failed, but I consented to try it, and it is simply wonderful what this medicine did for me. I began to feel better after the first few doses. My nerves became calm and I could sleep better. As I continued taking the medicine all the pains in my back, sides, shoulders and limbs disappeared, and my strength was returning rapidly. By the time I had taken four bottles of Tanlac I felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life, and when I got on the scales I was surprised to see that I had actually gained eighteen pounds. My kidneys seem to be in perfect condition, and I'm like a different woman. All my friends and neighbors are talking about my wonderful improvement, because they knew of the dreadful condition I was in before taking Tanlac. My husband is just as happy over my improvement as I am, and says Tanlac is the most wonderful thing he ever heard of. The results from Tanlac must be permanent, for it has been four months since I took my last dose, and I feel as well now as I did then. If everybody knew what a fine medicine Tanlac is there would be less suffering in this world."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by the Owl Drug Store.—Adv.

## SHOPMEN REJECT OFFER

(Continued From First Page.)

to summon meetings if necessary and to telegraph the result of the balloting.

**Radicals Demand Strike.**

Announcing that they had refused the proposal of the director-general, the committee of 100 representing the shopmen made public a letter sent to the various locals calling for a strike vote. The committee was in session several hours today, debate becoming bitter at times, it was said, the more radical of the members demanding a strike to compel more money.

Asking "very serious consideration" of the question, the committee told the unions that any additional general increase in the wages of railroad employes, virtually all of whom have made or will make demands for more money, would include the shopmen and they were told not to forget that a strike now meant that the shopmen were striking alone to force an increase for the entire 2,000,000 railroad employes.

Pending the issuance of an official strike vote, it was urgently requested by international officers that all men should remain on the job.

**President's Word Final.**

Director-General Hines, according to a letter sent to the locals, told the committee that the proposition as presented by the president was final and that there would be no wage increases granted to any other class of railway employes, as a class, but in the event of unjust inequalities, as between individuals, adjustments involving increases to equalize rates of pay would be made where justified.

The committee thereupon informed the locals that the director-general had been advised that his proposition could not be accepted as a basis of settlement by them, and continued:

"Practically every class of railroad employes has now submitted requests for very substantial increases over existing rates of pay. It is well that our members give very serious consideration to this fact. If there is to be any general increase in the wages of railroad employes, the federated shop trades will receive the same consideration. Don't fail to give this statement careful thought and don't forget that if the federated shop trades become involved in a strike now, you are striking alone to force an increase for the 2,000,000 railroad employes.

"In view of the foregoing facts, the statements contained in the president's letter and the responsibility that must be assumed, if a suspension of work is to take place, your executive council has decided that it would fail in its duty were it to authorize a strike until the membership have had an opportunity to decide their course of action on this proposition. It is not our intention to shirk any of our responsibilities as executive officers, and the wishes of a constitutional majority of the membership, expressed by their vote as hereinafter directed, will be carried out."

The letter then gives instructions for an immediate summoning of the members of the various locals to take a strike vote. It was pointed out that owing to the large numbers involved, it must be understood that the respective international organizations would not be obliged to pay regular strike benefits beyond the limits of the funds available for that purpose.

Director-General Hines today requested the board of railway wages and working conditions to take up promptly any claims that have been made or may be made by railroad employes for readjustments that "ought to be made to make sure that equal treatment is done on the basis of the general principles of wage adjustment which the railroad administration has already established."

The decision announced yesterday by which shopmen will receive an increase of 4 cents an hour was said to have been one step in carrying out this policy.

**Linn County Peach Crop Fine.**

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Peach growers in this section of the state are now harvesting one of the best crops experienced in many years. Trees everywhere are loaded and the peaches are of a splendid quality.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.


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## Liebes' Paris and New York Connections Give You Modes Months in Advance

The first whisper of "something new" is caught by the Liebes' organizations, and the machinery is set in motion to place it before Liebes' patrons *first*. Many times patterns are rushed to us, keeping our workrooms busy and placing the newest of the new before you almost as quickly as Paris and New York has it—a *style service exceptional*.

**Throw Style Chokers**
Blended Jap Marten Throw Choker, four skins. Former value $145.00.
August Sale Price
**$116**

Four-skin Throw Choker of natural Stone Marten. Former value $225.00.
August Sale Price
**$180**

Two-skin Kolinsky Throw Choker. Former value $40.
August Sale Price
**$32**

**Moleskin Wrap**
Exclusive model Moleskin Wrap, trimmed with natural Grey Squirrel; large collar. Former value $500.00.
August Sale Price
**$400**

**Utility Coat**
Large Collar and Cuffs—two pockets. Hudson Seal, trimmed with Skunk. Former value $650.00.
August Sale Price
**$520**

Hudson Seal, Self trimmed. Former value $400.00.
August Sale Price
**$320**

In Marmot, taupe and natural. Former value $195.00.
August Sale Price
**$156**

**Animal Scarfs**
Fur lined Fisher Animal Throw Scarf. Former value $115.00.
August Sale Price
**$92**

Former value $200.00.
August Sale Price
**$160**

Hudson Bay Sable Single Skin Scarf. Former value $100.00.
August Sale Price
**$80**

Former value $85.00.
August Sale Price
**$68**

Single Skin Skunk Scarf. Former value $22.50.
August Sale Price
**$18**

Former value $45.00.
August Sale Price
**$36**

Single Skin Kolinsky Sable Scarfs. Former value $30.00.
August Sale Price
**$24**

Former value $22.50.
August Sale Price
**$18**

Single Skin Stone Marten Opossum Scarf. Former value $15.00.
August Sale Price
**$12**

**Clever Chokers**
Natural Stone Marten Choker. Former value $137.50.
August Sale Price
**$110**

Similar model in Chinchilla Squirrel. Former value $45.00.
August Sale Price
**$36**

**Shoulder Wraps**
Kolinsky Sable Cape—good large size. Former value $725.
August Sale Price
**$580**

Natural Stone Marten Cape. Former value $625.00.
August Sale Price
**$500**

**Fox and Wolf Scarfs**
Animal Scarfs of Fox and Wolf, including black, taupe, kamchatka, pointed and all favored colors. Former value $27.50.
August Sale Price
**$22**

and up to
Former value $120.00.
August Sale Price
**$96**

**Period of Selling At Annual Summer Sale Prices Terminates Saturday Closing Time**

H. Liebes & Co
ESTABLISHED 55 YEARS — FURS — 149—151 BROADWAY



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**Founder and Executive Head of the E. R. Parker System**

DR. PARKER

BRUSHING the teeth two or three times a day is fine, but it doesn't go far enough.

No toothbrush ever made and no amount of brushing with any tooth preparation will altogether stop the tendency to the formation of tartar upon the teeth, and when tartar forms, the foundation is laid for tooth troubles without end.

Your only salvation lies in having a thorough examination of your teeth made by a dental specialist who knows how.

Registered Dentists using the E. R. Parker System make these examinations without any charge, and the examinations are so complete that you have the satisfaction of finding out the condition of every tooth in your mouth.

You can also find out in advance how small the price will be for such dental work as you may need.

Why not have a free examination of your teeth today according to the accurate E. R. Parker System?

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**GRAND OPENING DANCING PARTY AT DE HONEY'S BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY**
Twenty-Third and Washington.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30th. Best music. Popular prices. The most beautiful Spanish, classic and latest ballroom dances will be introduced by Mr. De Honey and his pupils. Don't miss this affair. See real dancers with new dances, fancy steps, etc. Learn whom you should select as your instructor. Dance to real music. Tell your friends to meet you. Dancing 8:30 to 12 every Saturday evening.

NEW FALL CLASSES for beginners start Monday evening, August 25, Tuesday evening, August 26, and Thursday evening, August 28, 8 to 11:30. All ballroom dances guaranteed in eight lessons—ladies $2.50, gentlemen $5.00. This guarantee term is worth $15.00. Take advantage of our cut rates, join our new classes this week. Our system will teach you to lead and make a dancer of you. Plenty of desirable partners and practice. No embarrassment. Separate step room and extra teachers for backward pupils. My latest book, describing all dances, ballroom etiquette, etc., free for pupils. We have large and select classes, and the social feature alone is worth double the price. Private lessons all hours. Call afternoon or evening. Learn from professional dancers in the leading school. Phone Main 7656.



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Soap 25c., Ointment 25 & 50c., Talcum 25c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura, Dept. 2, Boston."



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Is your business traveling on its own private road with a gate locked behind you against trespassers or competitors?

If you travel on your own private drive-way you can truly go as you please.

The maker of a patent article or the possessor of secret processes travels a road forbidden to competitors. This autocrat can choose his own gait—crawl, walk or run, or sit down and rest.

However, this choosing of your own gait depends on how securely your competition is barred. If, as in the case of the phonograph, the piano-player or aspirin, the patents have expired—then the rate of speed may be fixed by competition.

The very astute owner of a patent travels his own road at a smart gait, anticipating the time when the course may be uncomfortably crowded.

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MANY a lovely complexion has been marred through neglect in protecting the skin against the changes wrought through unusual exposure to sun and wind. Now, during the season of outdoor play and recreation every woman should consistently use Santiseptic Lotion, that delightful and indispensable toilet luxury, which affords absolute protection to the most delicate complexion. Summer suns and strong breezes have no terrors for the woman who uses Santiseptic; it gives absolute protection from sunburn, windburn, tan and freckles; it keeps the skin soft and cool, imparting to it a wholesome, velvety texture. Santiseptic also allays irritation and itching in cases of rash, prickly heat, mosquito or other insect bites; it is delightfully soothing and refreshing. Santiseptic is prepared, scented and unscented, with powder in tints of white, flesh and brunette. It is easily procured at most drug and department stores. If you cannot secure it, send 50 cents, with dealer's name, to the Esbencott Laboratories, Portland, Or., for a full-size bottle, postpaid.—Adv.