MEN MADE TO WORK FOR STARVING WAGE

Russian Revolutionists Caught in Their Own Net.

LENINE BAYONETS DUMB

Factory Control Centralized in Moscow and Local Direction Is in Hands of Commissars.

Arno Dosch-Fleurot, who was in Russia during the war and sent the first news from Petrograd of the revolution that dethroned the czar, has for the past several months been investigating conditions in central Europe and on the fringe of the once great Russian empire. There is no one better qualified as an authority on conditions brought about by the bolsheviki, and the series of articles of which the following is the first, which he has forwarded from Minsk, is the best presentation of conditions in the unhappy country that has yet reached America.

BY ARNO DOSCH-FLEUROT.

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MINSK, Lithuania, Sept. 29.—(Special Cable.)—In the official Izvestia on April 27, 1918, it was written that the factories, under the control of the workmen, now had a new proprietor as individualist and anti-socialist as the old. A few days later, on May 4, the same organ went further and said workmen control of factories had proved a failure. It said, "We have introduced in the country an unheard of license among workmen; we admit it."

A little later, in June, when the supreme council of national economy held its national congress, just previous to the national soviet at which Spiridonova challenged Lenine's power, President Obolenesky of the supreme council said:

"Our economic situation seems to me disastrous. The financial situation is also menacing. The losses in every branch of economic life are every day more accentuated. The harvests are diminishing at a dizzy rate. In 1916 the cotton crop reached 20,000,000 pounds. In 1917 it was only 9,000,000. This year it threatens to be only 2,500,000. The production of coal and metals is no better. Under such circumstances it is necessary to act, to save what we can."

Power of Workmen Curbed.

All this was preparatory to curbing the power of the workmen in the factories. Nor were the words empty. The men who wrote and said these things were backed by the government. It was a carefully planned campaign to prepare opinion among the workmen for what was coming.

Running counter to them were the old labor syndicates, corresponding to our labor unions, which were all-powerful during the early part of the revolution, but were now being squeezed out by the centralized government at Moscow. The centralization of power in a few hands, the autocracy of the bolshevik commissars was beginning to take form. These syndicate leaders tried to hold a congress on June 12, 1918, and the 12 leaders were arrested. The congress was declared counter-revolutionary. The leaders issued a vain appeal. It was signed by the president of metallurgical union, the secretary of the typographers, as well as by two members of the central committee of the workers' social democrat party. The rest were social revolutionists. They said:

"Comrades and citizens, we prisoners of the bolshevik government, protest with all our forces against our arrest and the affront given to the rights of workmen by the agents of the autocratic power of the bolsheviki, on June 13. We protest against the cruel oppression exercised against the working class, which, seeing itself on the edge of an abyss, is trying to find a way to safety and deliverance for Russia and the working masses."

I know some of the men who signed this appeal. They are the type of serious trained artisans whom one finds in American labor unions or labor syndicates in France. In America and France they predominate and control the labor movement. In Russia they were lost in the "mass."

Life Grows Intolerable.

It was dangerous business for non-bolshevik workmen to assemble, but some of them had the courage. An assembly that got together from all sorts of factories more or less clandestinely, as revolutionists are always compelled to do—and these men were revolutionists against the bolshevik despotism—issued the following statement in Moscow last summer:

"Our life has become intolerable, the factories are closed, our children are dying of famine. Instead of bread they give us bullets. The right of free speech and free assembly no longer exists. There is no more justice; we are governed by men in whom we have no confidence, who know neither law nor right nor honor. They have betrayed us and sold us back into serfdom to maintain their power. They promised us socialism, but they have simply ruined the country with their mad experiments."

These voices calling in the wilderness got no response. The bayonets of Lenine, like the bayonets of any other despot, are dumb and brutal while they last.

The first great wave of the red terror passed at this time, but when that had passed, about November of last year, the government had seriously embarked on a plan to get the factories going again with the aid of their former owners and superintendents. To these men they promised that there would no longer be any workmen control in the factories, such as there had been during the early part of the revolution, that there would be no labor troubles at all, that Moscow would fix wages and enforce discipline in the factories with the red army.

Lenine Good Seen.

This sounded good to superintendents who had been tyrannized for months by factory committees composed of their most ignorant workmen. They began to see some good in Lenine's government. He showed himself a "strong man" and he talked a line of red language the workmen had to listen to. They no longer even had labor unions in the factories. Moscow had destroyed the labor unions, for Moscow had a wonderful argument against labor unions; what did the workmen want with unions when they had the government?

The worst slave drivers in Russia, the men who had been hardest on their workers and had done the least for them, answered to Lenine's appeal. To the decent Russian manufacturer it was too obviously a slick business. The slave drivers returned to their factories, backed by the red army.

Lenine gave a new note to the situation by spreading broadcast a statement in which he said: "Russia is a poor workman and must learn how to labor. The great industries need directing minds as well and a fixed policy. The factories must be got back on a basis of piece work and the Taylor system."

This policy has been growing ever since. The control of the factories is centralized in Moscow and the local direction is in the hands of commissars, often the former owners, who had made their peace with the bolshiviki. To work in their factories had been no joy and the workmen have tried to get away. But "revolutionary discipline" demanded that they stay. Otherwise they were "counter-revolutionists." They are caught in their own revolutionary phrases and these phrases have turned into bayonets that compel them to work. The serfdom of the czars was a mild institution compared with this.

Men Forced to Labor.

They have not been able to stand it, of course. All this spring Russia has been full of strike, led by men who were forced to work on wages on which they could not live, and under an absolute domination by factory commissars. They have not been able to quit, they have not been able to protest. They are factory serfs.

The first factory serf uprising of importance was in Petrograd, where a strike of 15 factories lasted from March 6 to 26 of this year. There were 34,704 men on strike, which, with the present working population of Petrograd, nearly constituted a general strike. The government had a serious time ending it and only succeeded by arresting practicaly all trained workmen, thus depriving the strike of leadership. The sympathy of the local red troops was not very sure, so the government got together a few detachments of sailors, that type of Baltic sailor who is ready for any violence, and sent them through the factory districts pasting up a general order for immediate return to work.

They immediately followed the order with action and drove the workmen out of their houses and into the factories, drove them like cattle. The guard entered the factories with them and saw to it that they went to their machines and held no meetings. The factory districts were cut off one from another and the telephone system was stopped. The next day new proclamations were posted saying that the bolshevik government did not wish to pursue czarist methods by forcing men to work at the point of the bayonet, but that it was a time of war and the government would stop at nothing to keep the factories going and to stop all demonstration.

Protest Is Issued.

Some of the workmen still had enough courage to issue the following protest:

"We declare before the workers of Russia and of the civilized world that the bolshevik government has betrayed the high ideals of the proletariat revolution of October, 1917, and has deceived the Russian workers and peasants. We protest against the constraint imposed upon the workers, forcing them to stay in the factories, and against the attempt to take away their rights, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and inviolability of the person."

The government answered by imposing "revolutionary discipline" more strictly than ever. The Petrograd Krasnaya Gazette, the official bolshevik organ read by workmen, published an order for all men between 15 and 50 to enregister at the Petrograd Labor Exchange, those not registering to be considered deserters and punished as deserters from the army—in other words, shot.

The situation is so grave that the government is even now contemplating measures that could not be called anything else but actual factory serfdom. The official organs are full of discussions about it, which means that the government, once the public mind is prepared, is going to issue an order. The Izvestia of Moscow, the most important bolshevist organ, handles the matter in the following words:

Situation Is Changed.

"It can hardly be said there is a true proletariat in Russia. While industry was being demobilized the workmen left the towns and returned to their villages. At that time there were so many men without work that there could be no question of compulsory labor. But the situation is changed now. The need for workmen is pressing, therefore we must make an accurate census of all qualified workmen throughout Russia and force them to return to the factories to work."

That is not serfdom, of course. It is "revolutionary discipline." But to the man who is compelled to work at the point of a bayonet all bayonets look alike.

Bishop to Dedicate School.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 9.—Bishop O'Dea of Seattle will officiate at the dedication of St. Patrick's parish school next Sunday. Professor C. P. Bissett of the law school of the University of Washington will conclude the dedicatory services in the evening with a lecture on the value of higher education.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel company, Main 353, A 3353.

Blockwood, 4 ft. or short slabwood, Utah and Rock Springs coal; sawdust.—Adv.

CHIEF OF FEDERAL GRAIN ADMINISTRATION WHO VISITED PORTLAND YESTERDAY.

JULIUS H. BARNES.

MORE PRODUCTION URGED

HOOVER SAYS FOOD IS AMPLE BUT BLAMES CITIES.

Readjustment of Industrial Conditions to Conform With Inflated Credit Is Held Necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—There are ample supplies of the most essential food commodities to feed the world until the next harvest, but there must be an increase in city productivity and a readjustment of industrial relations generally if a terrible era of bloodshed is to be avoided, Herbert C. Hoover told a gathering at the commercial club here today.

"The delay in peace has, particularly in Europe, delayed the import of raw materials," Mr. Hoover said. "There is also the large factor of social ferment arising primarily out of the necessity for economic readjustment of wages in the endeavor to meet the rise in prices within the vicious circle of inflation in money and credits during the war.

"There will be no use of tears for rising prices if our productivity maintains its present level, for rising prices will simply be the visualization of insufficient production."

The first step in the solution of world problems is peace, Mr. Hoover said.

NATION BUY MINES, PLEA

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS BACK FEDERATION DEMANDS.

Labor Leaders Will Convene Special Congress to Determine Action if Premier Refuses to Accept.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A deputation of British miners will call on Premier Lloyd George to urge complete nationalization of mines.

This step will be taken in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent trades union congress at Glasgow, which pledged the congress to co-operate with the miners' federation in compelling the government to accept the majority report submitted by the coal commission headed by Sir John Sankey.

If Mr. Lloyd George reiterates this decision today and refuses to accept nationalization, as it is assumed he will, a special trades union congress will be convened to decide upon the form of action to be taken.

MISSION IN INDIA TAKEN

Girl Graduate of Willamette University Expects to Teach School.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Miss Aetna Emmel, 1917 graduate of Willamette, left Salem yesterday for her home in Woodburn to prepare for her trip to India, where she will take the field as a missionary. Miss Emmel received her appointment during the recent conference of Oregon ministers in this city. She expects to teach in a girls' school in Southern India.

As a student in the university Miss Emmel was prominent in Christian association work. Since her graduation she has been teaching at Benton, Wash., Milwaukie, Or., and Oak Park, Ill.

PENDLETON CITIZEN DIES

Street Commissioner Heathman Is Poisoned by Sewer Gas.

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—John M. Heathman, city employe for many years, died at his home here last night as the result, it is believed, of poisoning by sewer gas last summer while he, as street commissioner, was overseeing some improvements. Mr. Heathman was 57 years old. He was born in Kentucky, but came to Pendleton 38 years ago from Missouri, which accounts for the nickname "Missouri John," which he bore during his entire career here.

Mr. Heathman served a term or two as city marshal, but has been in charge of the city streets a longer term of years. He was the oldest member of the Eagles lodge in the county. Four daughters and two sons survive him.

British Minister Coming.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—George Nicoll Barnes, minister without portfolio and the principal representative of the British government to the labor conference at Washington, is expected to leave for the United States in a few days.

JAPAN AGREES TO TIGHTEN PATROL

Greater Co-operation With U. S. in Siberia Ordered.

PROTEST CAUSES ACTION

Operation of Trans-Country Line to Be Handled More Effectively. Letter Sent to Tokio.

TOKIO, Oct. 9.—Orders have been issued by General Oi, commanding Japanese forces in Eastern Siberia, directing his men to co-operate effectively with the American authorities in the operation of the trans-Siberian railroad. This is a result of strong representations made by the United States to the Japanese government, claiming that in sections guarded by Japanese troops the lives and property of Americans have not been adequately protected.

In the event that co-operation by the Japanese troops could not be enlisted, it is said, the note hinted American forces would be withdrawn from Siberia and the reason for the step would be made public at Washington.

Reports state the American note was very frank in discussing the situation in Siberia and to have expressed the fear, by inference, that the policy of Japan there might be open to criticism as being opposed to the new idea of international co-operation.

Other Nations Get Copies.

It is understood a copy of the note of the Washington government, which was delivered in September, has been forwarded to Great Britain and France and probably Italy and China.

Japanese officials seemed inclined to minimize the gravity of the situation and declare they have not been supporting General Semenoff, anti-bolshevik leader, whose activities have occasioned concern in allied circles. They are said to express belief that the question is open to early and amicable adjustment. Inter-allied control of the railway, which is under the supervision of John F. Stevens, head of the American railway commission to Russia, recently has encountered many obstacles.

Engineers under Mr. Stevens claim that in the sector patrolled by the Japanese forces they have not received the protection and co-operation for which the original agreement provided.

Co-Operation Is Ordered.

Already the question has been taken up vigorously by the military authorities, who apparently are showing every desire to fulfill America's conception of co-operation. General Oi, who recently succeeded General T. Kikuzo Otani as commander of the Japanese forces in Siberia, has issued orders dealing with the situation and stipulating that there must be effective co-operation.

Authoritative Japanese with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press talked today declared that the misunderstandings in Siberia were due fundamentally to the difficulties of the east and west to understand each other. They urged patience in working out the Siberian problem. They referred to alleged intrigues prevalent among the Russians in Siberia as being responsible for many of the misunderstandings.

EUROPE IS COMING BACK

(Continued From First Page.)

sumed to imply that federal control will cease on May 31, 1920, when the present basic guarantee price for wheat expires by law, and when it is presumed that the affairs of the grain corporation will be arranged for dissolution.

Tribute Paid to Houser.

In his opening remarks at the luncheon Mr. Barnes, introduced by Mr. Houser, paid an appreciative tribute to the efficient services of the latter as federal grain administrator in this district, and expressed his appreciation of the hospitality and interest displayed by the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

"If what I say of the economic fallacy of certain popular conceptions now prevalent is to be given proper weight," said Mr. Barnes, "the food administration policies heretofore applied must be tested by results. The food administrator from the inception of his work always laid stress on the necessity of protecting the basic industry of agriculture, on which production must depend, the prime essential of prosperity.

"The census of 1910 placed the value of farm property at $41,000,000,000, which was 51 per cent of the value of productive property in the United States of all kinds. The farm industry of 1910, of $6,000,000,000, increased in 1914 to $10,000,000,000, and in 1918 to $21,000,000,000, although the food administration had touched that industry at every point for almost two years. The acreage of the ten principal crops of the United States increased from 297,000,000 acres in 1914 to 326,000,000 acres in 1918. I think the food administration policies have thus been demonstrated to have been stimulative and constructive and not restrictive.

"As for food commodities," said Mr. Barnes, "there is a popular misconception regarding the spread of prices between producer and consumer. Testing this by wheat, we find that between 1913 and 1918 the farm price of wheat increased 166 per cent; flour, 118 per cent; while bread increased only 75 per cent. From what I think it may safely be claimed that the stability and security of the food administration policies greatly reduced the spread between the producer and the consumer and yet the healthy condition of these industries along that line show that these policies were not destructive.

"There was great pressure on the office of the wheat director arbitrarily to reduce the price of wheat on the theory that it would automatically reduce the general living cost. I was quite convinced of the necessity for protection of the consumer and it was on my recommendation that congress appropriated $1,000,000,000 to make effective a reduced price of wheat, if the world price indicated that the consumer could have bought his wheat in an open market, without the influence of the guarantee, at less money than the guarantee basis. Crop shrinkage, however, altered the whole phase of the world position and today it is very clear that the world price is fully equal to the guarantee price.

Cut Would Be Subsidy.

"This being so, a reduction of wheat price would be a pure subsidy to the table of every American from the national treasury and an artificial reduction of that sort automatically breaks the influence on other foods as shown in the case of Great Britain, France and Italy, where other foods are ruling at 350 per cent of the pre-war price, with bread artificially held down at enormous national expense.

"More than that," asserted Mr. Barnes, the threat constantly before the grower of a readjustment to an artificially depressed price for the product of his wheat would inevitably tend to stifle production, which was never more necessary than today in all foods and all commodities. So it becomes a matter of moral principle not to do the cheap and easy spectacular thing of attempting to depress the price of any standard food."

Mr. Barnes declared that America's foreign trade supremacy will be contested with the revival of European industrial life and the keen competition that is to come. But he pointed out that the nation is in better position than ever to meet this competition, with a merchant fleet of 25 per cent of the world's tonnage, whereas in 1912 the fleet mustered but 4½ per cent.

Price Fixing Disclaimed.

Denying that the federal grain corporation was ever in any sense a price-fixing agency, Mr. Barnes said that its position had been that of a trader, as buyer or seller on one side of market transactions.

That Europe is not the dazed and idle area, agriculturally, that many have been led to believe was shown by Mr. Barnes' narration of investigations made recently by agents of the grain corporation through 5000 miles of European teritory. This survey had disclosed that 90 per cent of the crop area of the supposedly war-wrecked nations had been sown within four months after the signing of the armistice. He held this to be a hopeful sign and declared that American aid should be continued for the reinstatement of normal conditions in those countries.

"It is the American way," said Mr. Barnes, "to help these people to their feet, feed their children, equip them properly to maintain a stable place in the world structure and then meet their competition fairly and generously, as we must. The country that threw the deciding weight into the world war will not fear to enter a generous trade rivalry which stimulates production and makes for a wider spread of happiness."

Hoover's Work Commended.

In closing Mr. Barnes made eloquent reference to the world services of Herbert Hoover and to the powerful influence for reconstructive good that he exerted in Europe.

Mr. Barnes became president of the federal grain corporation in 1917 and was appointed to the additional post of wheat director when Mr. Hoover resigned as food administrator. While his home is nominally in Duluth, the greater portion of his time for some years past has been spent in New York.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were taken on the Columbia highway tour by Mr. Houser, Mr. Newell and others. He left last night for Seattle where he will speak today with Spokane as his objective for tomorrow.

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RESTORES VITALITY

Gives Strength to the Nervously Weak and Run-Down.

Peptiron is both medicine and food for the blood and nerves. It is in full accord with advanced science as to the proper treatment of anemic and neurasthenic conditions, in which the need of more and better nourishment is so apparent. It combines iron and manganese with nux, celery, pepsin and other tonics and digestives. It supplies the deficiency of red blood corpuscles in anemia, repairs the waste of nerve tissue in nervousness, gives color and stamina and restores vitality.

"I was run down and nervous. Peptiron has done me great good." Serena Rifenburg, Tivoli, N. Y.

Made by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

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In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DANGER SIGNALS OF BAD BLOOD

Pimples on the face, bunches in the neck, sallow and swarthy complexion, sores, ulcers, mucous patches, copper colored spots, scaly skin affections, constipation, inactive liver, dyspepsia and stomach troubles are common symptoms of poisoned blood. There is no remedy offered today to the public that has so successfully cured these diseases as "Number 40 For the Blood." An old doctor's prescription containing the most reliable alteratives known to medical science.

Put up by J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind., 40 years a druggist.

Sold by Laue-Davis Drug Co., Third and Yamhill.—Adv.

Murine For Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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DANCING GUARANTEED

in eight lessons—ladies $2.50, gentlemen $5.00—at De Honey's Beautiful Academy, 23d and Washington. New Classes for Beginners start Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, 8 to 11:30. Plenty of desirable partners and practice. No embarrassment. Private lessons all hours. Learn from professional dancers. Phone Main 7656.

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Of Unusual Importance Are the Savings Made Possible by

Our 987th Bargain Friday

¶ Diligent searching of each respective department of this great store for values out of the ordinary has disclosed this list of special offerings, and in turn the diligent shoppers in this vicinity will be well rewarded by a visit to our 987th Bargain Friday Sale.

¶ Some lots are limited in quantity. Others are quite abundant. All are greatly underpriced and selling will be rapid. Therefore, don't delay your coming—shop in the morning if possible. In any event your visit here will prove most profitable.

A SURPRISING VALUE IN

Serge, Satin and Jersey Dresses at $18.95

Smart, Serviceable Styles Created to Fill Practical Needs

¶ The best frocks for every-day service, for wear when shopping, for the office or at home. The Dresses in this sale will appeal to you because of their smart lines, their excellent quality and low pricing. It is a showing particularly broad in variety of styles, attractive models in fine serges, satins and jerseys. All are perfectly tailored throughout and most pleasingly trimmed. All sizes from 16 to 44 are to be found in several different styles. Bargain Friday $18.95

About 50 Dress Skirts to Close Friday, $3.85

¶ At this special price you have choice from several broken lines in various models in wool materials; also in plaid poplins of silk finish. It is an excellent opportunity to secure a splendid separate Dress Skirt at far below real worth.

For the Neat Housewife We Have Arranged

Sale of Smart Apron Dresses at One-Third Off

Such Trim Looking Styles! Slipover, Side Fasten, Middy, Balmacans, Butterfly and Novelties. Made of Best Ginghams and Percales. Choice at $1.59

See Our Large Window Display—No Phone Orders and None Exchanged—Positively None Will Be Sold to Dealers at This Sale!

¶ Just realize what the material alone in these Aprons is valued at today, then add a reasonable allowance for the cost of making and you will marvel as to how they can be sold for so little.

¶ Smart Apron Dresses in dainty check ginghams and fast color percales in a myriad of clever patterns and styles that will please the most discriminating women. Included are checks, plaids, stripes and figures; also plain colors in pink, blue, etc., in slipover, side fasten, butterfly and novelty styles. Each and every one cut full to size and extra well finished throughout AND at this sale you can purchase them at

Just About One-Third Off Regular Selling Figures

On Special Sale and Display in Our Muslin Underwear Section.

A Timely and Important Sale of

Men's Winter Underwear

For Natural Gray Wool Mixed Shirts and Drawers in All Sizes $1.15

¶ A saving so great that it will be good economy for men and young men to secure their winter supply at this sale.

¶ It is a special underpricing of a well-known and reliable make of fine natural gray Shirts and Drawers in correct winter weight. Shirts in all sizes from 38 to 44 and Drawers from 34 to 42.

¶ Come and see for yourself what splendid bargains these garments are at $1.15.

A Special Pricing New 36-Inch

Percales 25c Yard

¶ A special mill purchase at a splendid price concession brings these beautiful new Percales to you at a bargain price.

¶ Included are all popular styles and colorings for house dresses, children's garments, quilt coverings, etc. Most of them come in small designs in medium dark colors, at 25¢ yard.

Fancy Back Combs 49c

¶ At the Notion Counter, a special sale of Fancy Back and Casque Combs, in plain and fancy mountings with white stone settings.

Six Cuff or Beauty Pins for 19c

¶ At the Notion Counter, a special underpricing of fine lot of Gold Plated Pins. Cuff and Beauty Pins in small and medium sizes, 6 to a card. On sale Friday at 19¢ a card.

Pay ½ For These Remnants of Curtain Materials!

A Saving Opportunity That Few Housekeepers Will Care to Miss—and One Not Met With Every Day

Come! Select From One to Nine-Yard Lengths in Madras, Scrim, Cretonnes, Silkolines and Bungalow Nets.

¶ Almost an unlimited assortment of styles and colorings in patterns and lengths suitable for most every purpose. Come early and secure the advantages of first choice. POSITIVELY NONE RESERVED.

A Sale of Initial

Handkerchiefs

For Women and Children at

6 for 29c

Secure a Generous Supply

¶ Exceptionally fine Lawn Handkerchiefs at an exceptionally low price.

¶ They are of good size and neatly hemstitched, and are shown with white or colored embroidered initial.

¶ Purchase as many as you wish as long as they last.

Bargain Friday at 6 for 29c

A Sale of 2 to 4-Inch

Imitation Cluny

Laces—Also Val. Laces at

25c Yard

Purchase a Full Season's Needs

¶ The fall sewing season finds us exceedingly well prepared to supply your lace needs at little cost.

¶ This sale is an example. Included are 2 to 4-inch Imitation Cluny Laces in white and ecru. Also narrow Val. edges and bands, Brassier Laces and narrow Venise laces.

All on Sale Friday at 25c Yard

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. Saturday at 9 A. M.

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Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturday at 6 P. M.

The Most in Value The Best in Quality