

# BROWN, IN ITS VARIOUS SHADES, THE FASHIONABLE COLOR FOR FALL GOWNS



**B**ROWNS, from the pale, delicate tint that is almost yellow, to the rich dark tone that is almost red, and every intervening shade, to blend with all the tints of Autumn leaves, will be the prevailing color of the ultra-fashionable Fall gowns. Purple, too, in rich warmth of coloring, will be popular, and there is a new shade of light blue that will be seen in combination with black silk braid on the military suits.

Six smart new Fall costumes, covering all the newest styles in the stock of a Fifth-street shop whose buyer has just returned from New York with the Autumn patterns, are shown in the accompanying photographs posed for The Oregonian.

Front and back views of one of the very swaggiest, and which will prevail in the tight-fitting, short jacket pictured in No. 4. This suit is of fine gray cloth, of severest pattern, with no trimming or adornment other than the cloth-covered buttons down the front. The severity of this pattern is toned down by the shoulder-breast plaits which give width to the shoulders and style to the costume.

A pretty street suit of mixed goods is shown in No. 5. Stitched straps for outlining the seams of the coat and trimming around the bottom of the skirt, such as are shown here, will be popular in the costumes of mixed materials, no other trimming, save the velvet of the collar being required.

Most of the costumes shown in No. 6, entirely of leather brown broadcloth. The velvet collar is of exactly the same tint, and both coat and skirt are without ornament. The three-quarter length coat fits closely at both back and front, and the plaits which provide the fullness of the skirt are carried down the front.

The seams are heavily felt and stitched.

No. 7 shows a natty suit of mixed goods in brown, close-fitting and cut with the

three-quarter length coat. A smart effect is given by the running of black ribbon velvet through lacings of braid down the seams at the back of the jacket, and this idea is carried out throughout the costume.

## SOME PRINCELY SALARIES PAID IN AMERICA

Reward for Services Does Not Always Seem to Be in Proportion to the Work Done.

**W**HATEVER may be the final form of the readjustment of the social organization, for which the twentieth century is getting ready, the present time will go down in history as the age of the world's greatest salaries.

The enormous salaries of the present are a mushroom outgrowth of an era of concentration which has followed the specialization of industry and the rivalries of a period of remarkable prosperity. They afford the anomaly that while they are greatly in excess of the largest salaries ever before paid in fields of endeavor other than the purely commercial—and in the commercial, except at the very top—present day salaries in general are smaller, both relatively and in their purchasing power, than they were a quarter of a century ago.

Moreover, the men of intellect and education, those who are superior in developed capacity in industry and morality, those who are most important to society, work for pay which the masters of modern finance would consider insufficient for the expenses of running their automobiles. The pay of college professors averages about \$3000 a year. Civil Service Commissioners of the United States, doing work of great responsibility, draw \$3500 a year. The biologist of the Government, with an international reputation, receives \$2700. The experts who codify the Federal penal laws are paid only \$6000.

The pay of United States Cabinet officers is only \$3000 a year; and it is interesting to note that to accept such a position the present Secretary of State, Mr. Root, gave up a law practice estimated

as worth \$100,000 yearly. On the other hand, Paul Morton resigned as Secretary of the Navy in order to accept a \$60,000 salary in New York, and John Findley Wallace gave up his position as chief engineer of the Panama Canal because of a similarly tempting offer from a commercial corporation.

It probably is a safe statement that the average yearly incomes of the lawyers in New York City does not exceed \$2500 a year. Yet the income of not a few runs as high as \$100,000, and in some cases more. The highest incomes of physicians, which formerly exceeded those of the best paid lawyers, now fall far short of the earnings of the latter.

One of the largest single fees ever paid to a lawyer was the \$1,000,000 which James B. Dill, of New York, received for settling the disputes which arose between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation.

A fee only \$200,000 less than Mr. Dill's was paid to another New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, who received \$800,000 for breaking the will of Henry B. Plant, owner of the Plant system of steamships, railways and hotels. The Plant estate was valued at \$24,000,000, the widow's share of which was \$3,000,000, and this having been tied up in trust she engaged the lawyer to bring suit for its release. His fee represented 10 per cent of her share.

Joseph H. Choate, before his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain, received \$300,000 for a single argument before the United States Supreme Court, the effect of which was that the income tax law was declared unconstitutional.

As Ambassador at London Mr. Choate's salary was \$12,000.

Among other large fees of lawyers may be mentioned \$100,000 received by John E. Parsons, of New York, for drawing a single deed, and \$10,000 charged by D. E. Hill for making a single argument in the Molaineux case.

The human fear of death has long been responsible for large fees to noted physicians, and, in the case of lawyers, doctors of ability but only local reputation may work for years for less money than one with a name may earn by a single case. The fee of \$20,000 and traveling expenses which were paid to Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of Vienna, to treat Lolita Armour for congenital hip dislocation, were much less than have frequently been paid abroad by royalty for various royal ailments. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, once paid a physician \$50,000 for four weeks' services.

The fee of \$100,000 which a New York dentist charged Prince Louis of Battenberg when the latter visited this country with his fleet a year ago, was much commented upon. For a dentist's fee the sum was undoubtedly large, but as compared with some physicians' fees it looks insignificant. Probably the record for large fees of this class is held by Dr. Walter C. Browning, of Philadelphia, who sent to the executors of the estate of Senator C. L. Magee a bill for \$200,000. Explaining his charge, Dr. Browning said that his ordinary charge for consultation in his office is \$20 an hour, and outside the office \$40 an hour. These rates, he said, Senator Magee had voluntarily agreed to double.

Baltimore, the seat of Johns Hopkins University, noted for its output of physicians, has contributed largely to the list of big fees for doctors. Professor Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, received \$21,000 for 21 days' treatment of the wife of a wealthy mine owner. Professor A. McLane Tiffany, of the same city, was paid \$10,000 for performing an operation on a New York patient, and Professor J. W. Chambers received \$5000 for operating on a deputy warden who had been stabbed by a prisoner. A Chicago physician, Dr. C. T. Parks, charged \$10,000 for a single operation.

In New York City there probably are four or five physicians whose practice, mostly with the wealthy, represents an annual income of \$100,000 or more. Five or six others earn from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and about 200 make from \$10,000 to \$40,000. The average doctor gets from \$2 to \$4 for a visit out of his office, and charges from \$1 to \$2 for writing a prescription in his office.

The high water mark for presidents of railroad companies is about \$30,000 at the present time, although L. F. Loree received \$50,000 as president of the Rock Island system. In cases of some of these officials, however, the salary as president does not represent the total of their pay. Samuel Spencer, for example, who is J. P. Morgan's representative, receives not only \$50,000 a year as president of the Southern Railroad, but has other emoluments from offices held in smaller lines which Mr. Morgan controls.

The salaries of presidents of banks, even those in the largest cities, are as a rule very much less than the salaries of railroad presidents. James Sullivan, president of the National City Bank, of New York, is paid only \$25,000 a year. In small towns the president of a bank re-

ceives not more than \$2000 to \$5000. The average salary of a cashier in a city bank is \$5000, while a bookkeeper and a paying teller may expect only from \$1200 to \$2000.

As compared with these modest salaries for positions of much responsibility in the banking business, the pay of the commercial "drummer," whose chief requisites are a pleasing address and ability to represent goods to the best advantage, is remarkably large. The representatives of some of the large wholesale houses of New York earn on commission as much as \$25,000 a year, and their duties are merely to keep customers in friendly relations with their firms—in other words, "to be nice." The case, brought to light by a lawsuit, of an agent in New York for a certain wine company who received \$50,000 a year merely for recommending the wine among his society friends is in point.

The salary of Henry O. Havemeyer, the head of the American Sugar Refining Company, is \$75,000 a year, and, of course, his total income is much more than that. William E. Corey, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, receives a salary of \$100,000 a year, and the chairman of the board of directors is paid a like amount. Frederic H. Gatton, the president of the American Car & Foundry Company, gets \$80,000 a year.

The payroll of the United States Steel Corporation contains the names of about 167,000 employees, drawing an aggregate of \$125,000,000 a year in salaries and wages. Of the 167,000 employees only 12 receive salaries larger than \$20,000 a year, and 52 get more than \$10,000. Approximately, the same facts appear in the figures of the payrolls of the Standard Oil Company.

The payroll of the United States Government carried a total last year of about \$250,000,000, the civil service salaries amounting to \$174,000,000. Among the anomalies which stand forth from the detailed figures of the salaries paid, it is interesting to note that not only are Cabinet officers paid less than some assistant engineers in Panama, but the Chief Justice of the United States receives less than does the Consul-General at London.

The \$50,000 of the President is the highest salary which the United States pays, and the only ones which approach it in amount are the \$30,000 salary of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Commission, and the \$25,000 a year received by John F. Stevens, the chief engineer of the canal.

Next on the list of best-paid men working for the Nation is Admiral Dewey, who receives \$12,500 a year, whether at sea or ashore, which amount, parenthetically, is \$5000 more than the salary



## The Foundation—Sound Business

**G**OOD Clothes are the Foundation of our Business. — Sincerity Clothes — designed and cut by experts—made up by experts too—

Each Garment with Style and Shape sewn permanently into the cloth by the needle—not temporarily pressed in by the Hot Flat Iron—Old Dr. Goose—

So that when worn the Lapels of "Sincerity" Garments won't bulge out—the Collar won't sag—the Showers won't break—the Sleeves won't twist—

We have built our Business on Good Clothes—"Sincerity Clothes"—we have endeavored to give the best possible Value—not to be Philanthropists—but because it's Sound Business to do so.

Because it's Sound Business—we put more Cost into the making of "Sincerity" Suits and Overcoats than is put into Ordinary Suits and Overcoats.

And because it's Sound Business we cut Cutting Profits to the minimum and "Sincerity" Suits and Overcoats do not cost you a Penny more than the Suits and Overcoats

that have only a Small proportion of the expert cutting and tailoring "Sincerity Clothes" have—only a tithe of the quality of the materials "Sincerity" Garments have.

To sum up—because it's Sound Business to do so—we give, in "Sincerity Clothes" (we make Suits and Overcoats you know), the most of the best clothing values you can purchase anywhere—

That's the Foundation of our Business.

For the sake of your Appearance—your future Satisfaction—and your Pocketbook—see "Sincerity Clothes" at your better class ready-to-wear dealer's—And be sure the label is in the next Suit and Overcoat you buy.



of the Secretary of the Navy, who is technically his superior officer. General Chaffee, Army Chief of Staff, receives \$11,000. A Captain in the Navy draws \$3500. Monarchs reward their fighting officers more liberally. A British Admiral of the fleet receives \$12,000. Lord Roberts, as head of the British Army, gets \$25,000. Lord Curzon, as Viceroy of India, a semi-military post, received \$75,000 a year.

Last year the salary of Chief Justice Fuller was raised to \$12,000, and the salaries of his associates to \$12,000. Robert J. Wynne, Consul-General at London, made a salary, including notarial fees, during 1905 of \$18,884. The new Consul bill, however, cuts the total salary for the post down to \$12,000, and the Consul-General, Frank H. Mason, will hereafter draw the same.

Not long ago the Biological Survey Department of the Government wanted an ornithologist whose special work would be to examine expertly the contents of the stomach of birds. The ornithologist must know botany, must know entomology, must have a comprehensive knowledge of horticulture and must know Latin and Greek. For this amount of learning the Government was willing to pay \$1200 a year. Only the enthusiasm of men of science makes possible their employment on such trifling salaries. William R. Stewart in the Van Norden Magazine.

John Howard.

**No Roads in Liberia.**

Philadelphia Record.

Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, is one of the hardest countries in the world to travel in. The American consul-general to that country writes as follows: "The absence of railroads and of every other vehicular convenience for travel in Liberia is a serious drawback to the development and prosperity of the Republic. For this reason very few Liberians venture into the interior. Except soldiers and traders, the Liberians are absolutely ignorant of the interior of their country. We found no roads entitled to be called such leading into the interior, either to or from native towns. They are all crooked and labyrinthine. They are made crooked to mislead the enemy and to render his approach to a town difficult during a tribal war."

## LAW AND THE EVIDENCE

Jury's Verdict Reviewed in the Recent Kalkofen Case.

**PORTLAND, Sept. 14.**—(To the Editor.)—Inasmuch as attention has been called to the verdict of one of the juries of the Circuit Court now in session, may I be allowed a word? Judge Fraser is a grand, good man and in his verdict in the Kalkofen case is doing a most excellent work. He has his prejudices as well as other humans, but wherever his prejudices may be, I believe they are on the right side.

Every one knows who has ever been a juror, or has attended a session of the court, that each juror is examined individually, as to his having formed an opinion, and as to his ability to receive the evidence given, and what it might be, and to decide it according to the law of the evidence, and that it is often difficult to get a jury that can meet the requirements. Whatever a juror's own opinion may be, he is hampered by the jury referred to, he has taken and is sometimes obliged to bring in a verdict contrary to, or at least quite different from, the teachings of his conscience. This is why so many people object to serving as jurors, and if drawn, get excited if there is any possible way of doing so.

The professional juror is the man who has succeeded in suppressing his conscience so many times in this way, that it has become, for the most part, a dead letter. In the Kalkofen case, there seemed to be more evidence that could have been brought in to substantiate the evidence given, and what it might have resulted in a conviction. I am inclined to think that some of the jurors, possibly all of them, believed the prisoner to be guilty, but evidently they did not find evidence enough to convict, as they were out less than two hours. The jury referred to, he made up of a superior class of men, very much above the average, and no doubt would have brought in a verdict "guilty as charged," if they could have done so in accordance with the law and the evidence, as they were sworn to do.

Our laws are good and should be maintained.



**Mme. Yale's**  
Almond Blossom  
**Complexion**  
Cream  
Greatest  
Toilet Luxury  
Made

The Oregonian, 1 Year . . . . . \$ 9.00  
A Good Talking Machine, value . . . . . 25.00  
Six Standard Records, value . . . . . 3.60



**TOTAL WORTH, \$37.60 FOR ONLY \$25.65**

**SPECIAL OREGONIAN SUBSCRIBERS**

**A LITTLE EACH WEEK PAYS THE COST**

By subscribing to The Oregonian for one year you can obtain a regular 125 high-grade Talking Machine, six records, your selection included, or choice of a \$25 Violin and complete outfit all for \$25.65. Amount saved to subscriber is \$11.95. This is the best combination offer, and the most popular ever made to Western newspaper readers. Open only to those subscribing for The Oregonian. The conditions and terms are very liberal.

Delivery is promptly made upon payment of \$1.65 for the machine and 75 cents for a month's subscription. Thereafter 60 cents a week on the machine and 75 cents a month for the newspaper until the contract has been completed. Send in your order at once. Call, phone or write.

**EILERS PIANO HOUSE or THE OREGONIAN**  
553 Washington, Corner Park (Phone Ex. 22) Room 200, Oregonian Building (Phone Main 7070).

Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin. Soap and water only cleanse superficially.

Mme. Yale says: A little Almond Blossom Complexion Cream should be applied every time the face and hands are washed. It removes the dust, soot, grime, and smut and smudges from the interstices of the skin and makes the surface smooth as velvet.

A daily necessity at home and abroad; a treasure when traveling by land and water. Protects the skin from burning rays of the sun and every injurious effect of the elements. Prevents and cures the most annoying of the nose or any part of the face, also chafing cold sores, fever blisters and all irritation of the skin. It is the greatest known specific for burns; takes the fire out quicker than anything else, soothes, heals and prevents scars and suppuration. Indispensable for use of infants and every member of the household. An exquisite application for massage purposes. Mme. Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream is now sold in two sizes,

**AT SPECIAL PRICES OF 43c and 83c**

**Lipman, Wolfe & Co.**