SHOWS SOPHISTRY IN BANK GUARANTEE

Taft Analyzes Bryan's Brand New Remedy for Financial Panics.

POSTAL BANKS ARE BETTER

Able Speech at Minneapolis Is Last of Even Dozen Days' Tour Through Iowa and Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—The fourth day of William H. Taft's speaking campaign ended here tonight with the delivery of his views in favor of postal savings banks and in opposition to the Bryan theory regarding Government guaranty of bank deposits. Mr. Taft will rest from his labors here tomorrow and continue his whirlwind methods Monday.

After a night ride from Des Moines, the day's work was begun early this morning at Cedar Rapids and continued northward up through Iowa into Minnesota, ending with mammoth meetings at the Twin Cities tonight.

An even dozen speeches were made by Mr. Taft, each to a decidedly larger audience than could hear him, although there was a noticeable improvement in his voice during the day. In Iowa the train was accompanied by local committeemen and Congressmen from that state, and in Minnesota the speaker's list was augmented by Senator Clapp, Congressmen Davis, Stevens, Tawney and Steenerson and Jake Jacobson, Republican candidate for Governor, besides a large number of local politicians.

Big Meetings at Twin Cities.

The big meeting came at the end of the day at St. Paul. The candidate was taken to the Auditorium, the largest assembly hall in the city, where he delivered a brief speech on the general policies of the Republican party, contrasting them with those of the Democratic party. The Auditorium was crowded to its capacity and the meeting was one of great enthusiasm. The St. Paul stop occupied more than an hour, when the journey to Minneapolis was made. Here, too, the meeting was held in the Auditorium, the capacity of which was taxed to the utmost. Elaborate arrangements for escorts, bands and automobiles were carried out in each city and political enthusiasm was at a high pitch.

Would Like to Ride Elephant.

At Faribault Mr. Taft was invited to take a seat on a large elephant, which was led to the rear of the train. The animal was decorated with the familiar "G. O. P." sign and was ridden by what the candidate declared to be a "very pretty girl."

"I would like mighty well to be up there with you," he told her, while the crowd laughed, "but I know you have not a derrick strong enough for me to mount. But just the same, I believe I could ride that animal with great success."

The day's programme consisted of speeches at Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Waverly Junction, Ia., and Albert Lea, Owatonna, Faribault, Northfield, Farmington, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In his speech at this city on the bank question Mr. Taft said:

Two Planks on Banking.

I wish to call your attention today to a plank in the Republican platform and to a plank in the Democratic platform which involve present though not controlling issues in this campaign. I refer first to the plank in the Republican platform that recommends the adoption of postal savings banks. The Republican convention doubtless had in mind the bill which had been introduced in the Senate and reported to the Senate committee for passage, authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to receive savings deposits at every money order office and at such other offices as he may designate, in sums of $1 or more and multiples of ten cents after the first dollar.

After narrating the provisions of the bill, Mr. Taft said:

Need of Postal Banks.

The objection has been made that this is paternalism and socialism and is introducing the Government into the banking business. The objection is without weight. If there were savings banks in all the country as numerous and as easy of access as they are in Massachusetts, in the New England states and in New York, it might be said that the postal savings bank was in invasion of territory properly occupied by private enterprises, although even then it could be pointed out that the function performed by the postal savings bank is much more comprehensive than that of the ordinary savings bank. But when it is considered that in only 11 of 35 states are there savings bank facilities, when it is known that in the Middle West, east of the Rocky Mountains, the average distance from any postoffice to a bank of any kind is 22 miles, and west of the Rockies is 55 miles, it can be readily understood that private enterprise does not supply the need of savings banks, which, in order to furnish a motive and opportunity for thrift and saving, should be easy of access to the class whose welfare it is sought thereby to improve. Of the $1,800,000,000 deposits in savings banks 22 per cent is in New England, 38 per cent in New York, 21 per cent in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and California, leaving but 8 per cent of the total in other states.

We should not deny to our people throughout the country opportunity to make small deposits with the security of the Government's promise to pay principal and interest. Such a system will add greatly to the money savings of the country.

Not Injure Private Banks.

The fear by any class of banks that this would interfere with their business the experience in other countries has shown to be utterly unfounded.

Where savings banks are established, they pay a higher rate of interest than the Government will pay for deposits in the postal savings banks, and confer privileges on their depositors which it would be impossible to grant under a Government system.

A significant fact in connection with the postal savings banks of those countries where they have been most successful is that one-third of the depositors of the postal savings banks abroad are minors and two-thirds of them are workingmen.

Useful in Panic Times.

The postal savings banks would perform a most useful function in case of panics, because they are Government institutions with the whole credit of the Government behind them, and would attract the deposits of those small depositors whose runs in panic times upon the banks produce such disastrous consequences. The deposit of this money in Government offices and the power of the Government, which redeposits that money in the National banks in the neighborhood, would furnish a means of meeting an exigency that no other system proposed has thus far offered.

Democratic Guarantee Plan.

This postal savings bank system, however, does not meet the unqualified approval of the Democratic party. It has not the vote-catching quality and involves only the old-fashioned gradual movement toward better things by means of industry and thrift and saving. The party under its present leadership must have something which offers a short cut to reform at the cost of the honest and industrious.

The Democratic platform pledges the party to the support of a system by which all the National banks of the country are required to guarantee the deposits in the depositions in every bank, and this guaranty is to be performed by a tax on each bank in proportion to its deposits, the proceeds of the tax to constitute a fund from which the depositors of any failing bank are to be paid; and if the amount of the tax is not sufficient to raise the fund required, then it is to be raised by subsequent assessment on all the banks of the country, and state banks are to be allowed to come in and get the benefit of the same guaranty under conditions to be imposed by law. While, the Democratic platform does not elaborate the system, it is to be inferred from the fact that the precedent in Oklahoma is relied upon that the provisions are to be like the Oklahoma law, and these are as above stated.

Small Loss on National Banks.

No one can dispute the importance of making the deposits in every National bank as secure as possible, provided the remedy adopted is not itself worse than the evil to be cured. The Government has imposed certain limitations upon National banks which have already tended to reduce the losses of depositors. The result has been to introduce into National banks a class of men of high character and great business and banking ability, and the losses in the last 40 years to depositors in National banks have been reduced to an average annual loss of one-twenty-sixth of 1 per cent of total deposits. If the loss, even though small, could be reduced, it would be of great benefit and should be brought about, for, while the percentage is small, the individuals upon whom the loss falls may be heavily sufferers. The question is whether we are to bring about an avoidance of this loss by the proposed Democratic remedy or in a more conservative and gradual way by perfecting the examination of banks and by rigid prosecution of all who violate the banking laws.

Makes Good Banks Pay for Bad.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Bryan will make the conservative banker pay for the negligence, carelessness, lack of confidence or dishonesty of the failing banker. It takes from one man without fault on his part money to pay for the default of another. That is socialistic doctrine, and so violates all equitable principles that the remedy should be condemned for this reason.

To say, as Mr. Bryan does, that the postal savings bank system is more socialistic than this is to give a curious definition to socialism. The postal savings bank takes no man's money to make up for the default of another. It merely uses an arm of the Government which is not and cannot be discharged by private enterprises. Whereas the enforced guaranty plan takes out of one man's pocket engaged in the business of banking money to pay for another man's default. That is pure socialism.

Mr. Bryan suggests the expense connected with the examination of banks imposes a burden on one man for the default of another. There is no analogy whatever between the reasonable requirements for the examination of all banks and the taking out of one man's pockets money to pay for the fault of another. It is a reasonable imposition upon all banks that their accounts should be examined, and that their methods of doing business should be constantly under public supervision and it is reasoning erroneous as it is offensive to make the pro-rata cost of a general bank examination a precedent for taking money out of one man's pocket for another man's default.

It has been shown that in the state of Connecticut, if this system had been in force during the last ten years and the tax had been paid out, but $31,000 would have been received. This illustrates the unjust, inequitable and socialistic character of a compulsory system most completely.

Guaranty Will Not Help.

Now let us pass the socialistic and inequitable feature of this system and come to the question whether it will really help matters. It is permissible under the National banking act for banks to organize with a capital of $25,000. The security which banks offer the depositors depends upon the amount of capital, the amount of surplus and public confidence in the officers of the institution. Under the proposed system, the depositors in a bank with a capital of $25,000 and no surplus and with officers of little experience and indifferent reputation cannot offer the public exactly the same security for the payment of deposits as a bank with a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $250,000 and with officers known to be honest and able. Depositors, therefore, insofar as security of deposits is concerned, are not as likely to make their deposits in the $25,000 banks as in the bank with a capital of $500,000.

Cannot Fix Interest Rate.

It is proposed to introduce into the law a limitation as to the amount of interest which under the system can be offered and paid on deposits. This, it is said, will prevent banks from offering excessive rates of interest to obtain deposits. A limitation of this sort is difficult to fix, because conditions vary so much in different parts of the country. That which would be high in one part of the country would be low in another, and that which would be high at one season under certain conditions would be low at another time. Hence, whatever limitation is imposed, except when the normal interest is highest, there must always be an opportunity for those inviting deposits to pay a higher rate than that which conservative bankers would pay.

If the losses were limited to one-twenty-sixth of 1 per cent, the amount of the tax on deposits, of course, would be small and each bank could readily pay it, although the principle would be an entire departure from equity; but the effect of a guaranty system on the character of banking would be such that the losses arising from recklessness would greatly increase, and the tax must increase to meet the losses on every bank in proportion. Instead of loss equal to one-twenty-sixth of 1 per cent annually, it would rapidly increase in every financial stringency.

Tempt Speculators Into Banking.

Two objections are made to the conclusion that an enforced guaranty system would lead to recklessness and disaster in banking. One is that the Government examinations would prevent it, and the other is that it is an insult to the banking community to assume that the National bankers of this country, in view of their present high character, would yield to the temptation to recklessness presented by the system. I answer to the first objection that the Government examinations do not now prevent banks from failing; that it is difficult for a bank examiner to discover the unwise, reckless and speculative loans, and that often such loans are made between the Government examinations and then the evil is done and cannot be remedied by strict supervision. Second, while I fully concede the general high character of the bankers throughout this country, my point is that the opportunity to obtain deposits and invest them on very little capital afforded by the guaranty security will attract into the banking business men of no experience and of speculative tendencies and will distinctly lower the tone of the banking business.

Voluntary Guaranty System.

It has been said by Mr. Bryan that the Republicans of Kansas by adopting a plank in favor of a kind of guaranty of deposits, rebuke me for my opposition to the plan outlined in the Democratic platform. This is entirely inaccurate. The Republicans of Kansas have recommended the passage of a law by which banks if they choose, may enter into arrangements with other banks by which they shall all be subject to an assessment to pay the loss to depositors in any bank in the agreement. It is the voluntary feature of the Kansas proposal that makes the radical difference between it and that of the Democratic platform. It is entirely conceivable that banks in the same neighborhood and within the observation of each other may profitably and safely accept and guarantee the security of all for the benefit of each, especially when they can select their partners.

Will Not Prevent Panics.

One of the great merits claimed for the enforced guaranty of deposits is that it will prevent panics. It is sufficient to say that the plan proposed cannot prevent panics. A panic is not stayed by the promise that money will ultimately be forthcoming. It can only be stayed by the production of money itself. When a financial stringency is on, it is the cash the man needs, and to say that he will get it next week certainly does not assist him. No one who has heard that his bank was going to fail will delay in immediately applying for his money merely because he is assured that at some time in the future he will get it. Therefore, the system could not stay the panics unless the funds were large enough to enable the banks to pay all of their depositors at the time of the run. A tax is proportioned only to the loss sustained after liquidation and payment, so that the funds would be utterly inadequate to meet the demand for ready money which would prevent a panic. The total deposits of the National banks are $5,000,000,000. One-half of 1 per cent upon that, and this is a much larger percentage than proposed, would make a fund of $25,000,000. The amount of money that was needed to stay the late panic in New York banks alone was many times this sum. In other words, the cash needed to stay a panic it is impossible to accumulate in any other way except by such emergency measure as is provided in the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, in which banks are given an opportunity, upon proper security, to issue $500,000,000 to meet such an emergency, and are prevented from over-issuing by the imposition of the heavy tax of 5 per cent.

Would Kill State Banks.

The proposed guaranty plan also invites the co-operation of state banks and proposes that they shall have an opportunity to come into the same guaranty. The practical objections and difficulties do not frighten Mr. Bryan at all. He pays no attention to the difference between state banks and National banks, or to the fact that state banks are authorized to lend money on real estate, whereas National banks are prevented from so doing. The difference in the business and the tying up of assets between the systems is radical. It would be impossible to bring in the state banks without making the supervision of them as strict as on the National banks, and if that supervision is to be strict, it must be under National auspices, and therefore in effect they must become National banks. This will entirely destroy the system of state banks and will introduce into the National banking system trust companies and savings banks.

Who Gives Security?

Mr. Bryan says that, as the Government has security for deposits in the banks, why should not the individual depositor have security. The Government's deposits are usually not a commercial matter, and they are usually passive deposits that are not checked out every day, but are allowed to lie a long time in the banks. The Government is rich enough and strong enough not to give deposits to the bank, if it does not choose to, and may keep them with entire security in a safe of its own. It only makes the deposits, for the purpose of realizing the proceeds of taxes which are not immediately necessary for the use of the Government and which it is in the public interest to have deposited, in order that the money may go back into trade; but, as the Government generally makes nothing out of the loan, except the benefit to the public just stated, and as the Government would be greatly embarrassed by inability to secure its money when it needs it, and while the money is the money of all the people, the statutes require such security, and the advantage to the bank getting the money and the prestige is such as to make it worth while for the bank to give security; but if a bank were required to give security for all its deposits, it would require the investment of all the capital in securities and banking would cease to be attractive to any one. But the example of the security for deposits does not justify the proposed system, because the Government gets its security from the bank that receives the deposit. It does not get its security from all the other banks in the community and they are not required to furnish security for that which they do not control or have custody of, which is the system proposed by the Democratic party.

I think I have shown that the tendency of the system proposed would be to destroy the high character of the present banking. This is not, however, to be taken as an argument that the security of depositors is not a good thing and is not to be brought about as fully and perfectly as possible. It is only to show that the method here suggested is a plausible, but sophistical method that will not accomplish the purpose, but will ultimately increase the losses from bank failures.

The case of Oklahoma has been cited as an instance to justify the Democratic platform. The system has been in operation only since March of this year. No panic or other financial disturbance has tested its efficiency. The statement is made that the public has so much confidence in the banks that the deposits in the unsecured banks are running down and the deposits in the secured banks are running up. If my correspondents in Oklahoma can be credited this increase of deposits was due to the fact that $5,000,000 of the state money received from the Government for public school lands was removed from the National banks and put in the state banks operating upon the guaranty, which would explain nearly all the increase in deposits. The postal savings bank system has a guaranty by the Government under circumstances which justify it, because it receives and husbands the deposits. This guaranty will, of course, attract deposits, but the interest fund is so low that the usual resources of savings banks will not be drawn away as experience in all other countries shows. The Democratic platform proposes, if the guaranty system cannot be put into force, then to adopt the postal savings bank, as if the guaranty system supplied the reason met by the postal savings banks. This is entirely untrue. No enforced guaranty system will supply what the postal savings banks will supply.

"If I am elected, as I expect to be, I shall have the greatest pleasure in pledging in the presence of this grand audience all the energies and all the abilities of which I am capable to continue the Roosevelt policies; to make business honest and to keep every man within the law, be he humble or rich," was the climax of the speech he delivered to the audience which nearly filled the Auditorium at St. Paul.

Through a misunderstanding the Taft train was delayed in the yards at St. Paul one hour. This time was utilized by the candidate in a private conference with Frank B. Kellogg, the special attorney in the trust prosecutions.

LONG LEASE ON IMPERIAL

METSCHANS CLOSE CONTRACT FOR 25 YEARS.

Wilcox Annex, Now Under Construction, Is Included in Deal Involving High Rental.

One of the most important leases that has been made in real estate or business circles in months was closed yesterday, when the Imperial Hotel Company, composed of Phil Metschan, Sr. and Jr., leased for a term of 25 years the Imperial Hotel building, at Seventh and Washington streets. The lease will become operative June 1, 1911, the date of the expiration of the present lease.

The deal gives the Imperial Hotel Company a lease on the hotel building of that name for the next quarter of a century, one of the biggest and longest leases that has been let on Portland real estate for a considerable time. The building is owned by A. B. Steinbach and Mrs. Elizabeth Wells.

The same company has also secured a lease on the T. B. Wilcox building, now under erection, at Seventh and Stark streets, adjoining on the north the Imperial Hotel building. The lease on the Wilcox building becomes operative on the same date as the other lease.

The terms of the lease have been withheld, but the rental on the Imperial Hotel building will be increased when the new lease goes into effect. The rental now is $2000 a month.

When the Wilcox building annex is completed it will be nine stories in height, and the Imperial Hotel Company declares that it will have the largest hotel in the city. There will be 304 rooms in the two buildings, which will be used as one.

There will be one entrance on Seventh street, where the lobby will also be located. The Washington-street entrance, that is now used as a lobby, will be used for commercial purposes. The Imperial Hotel Company has occupied the present hotel building for the past 10 years.

Negotiations in connection with closing the deal were conducted by wire and cable with Phil Metschan, Sr., who is now in Europe.

The inscriptions on an old coin which has been worn smooth may be often deciphered by placing it on a red-hot iron.

ADMITS LETTER IS NOT GENUINE

Writer of Alleged Cleveland Article in Times Confesses Fraud.

FLEECED PAPER FOR $650

Agreed With Executor of ex-President's Estate to Pay $500 for Use of Letter Before Truth Came Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Broughton Brandenburg, who sold the New York Times a political article which he said had been dictated and signed by Grover Cleveland, and which he said was the first of a series of such articles which Cleveland had arranged with him to write shortly before Cleveland's death, today admitted that Cleveland did not either write the article or dictate it as it appeared in print.

The article bore on the present Presidential campaign in a way to discredit the Democracy, and it is made a good Republican campaign document, and many calls for copies of it came from various parts of the country. The Times, before publishing it last month, inquired of F. S. Hastings, Cleveland's executor, as to its authenticity. Hastings pronounced the signature genuine, and expressed the belief that it contained Cleveland's sentiments. Not until yesterday did he change his mind. After consultation with ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle he declared the signature and article spurious.

Brandenburg sold the article for $650, and agreed last month to give the executor of Cleveland's estate $500 out of this sum.

EXECUTOR HASTINGS MISLEADS

Told National Committee Cleveland Letter Was Genuine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican National Committee, said today that Charles H. Keating, of Ohio, will act in the place of T. Coleman Dupont, who resigned yesterday from the executive committee of the National committee. No permanent successor to Mr. Dupont will be named before next week.

Mr. Hitchcock reiterated his former statement that he knew nothing whatever concerning the rumored resignation of Treasurer Sheldon.

The denial of the authenticity of an article claimed to have been written by Grover Cleveland and published in the New York Times caused considerable discussion at Republican headquarters. R. L. Oulahan, in charge of the literary bureau of the Republican National Committee, made the following statement on the subject:

"Mr. Hastings, executor of the Cleveland estate, told me two days ago that he was convinced that the letter was genuine. This was after the authenticity of the letter had been questioned. Now he comes out and says he believes it was not authoritative. Consequently, as far as the Republican National Committee is concerned, no further attention will be given to the document."

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Maderia, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

PLAYER PIANOS GREAT PROGRESS MADE

The old-fashioned mechanical devices for playing the piano created much interest. Improvements were made and some of these makes have been highly advertised.

Some people are today buying these makes of player pianos without having investigated the new, modern and superior makes. The A. B. Chase Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, has created a new instrument, the "Artistano." It plays human-like, and is free from the mechanical pounding, grinding effects. The A. B. Chase Artistano player is a step in advance of all other attempts and has been described as the "musicianly player." Expert pianists have been unable to distinguish between this and manual playing.

If you are at all interested in player pianos it will be worth while for you to visit the house of Sherman, Clay & Co. and ask to see our new improved players. Come to inspect and remain to enjoy the music, and you will readily acknowledge the superiority of these instruments.

SHERMAN, CLAY & CO.
Sixth and Morrison, Opposite Postoffice.

The "Insides" of a Selz Royal Blue Shoe

The parts you can't see in a shoe are just as important as any parts of it—the inner soles, the counters, the parts that help or lessen the wear.

It's an easy way for makers to cheat in shoes, and even experts can't see the fraud after the shoe is made.

You never have any doubt about a Selz Royal Blue shoe; they are not cheapened by poor materials in any way.

Selz Royal Blue
$3.50, $4.00 $5.00

Rosenthal's
PORTLAND'S BEST SHOE STORE
Seventh and Washington

The Most in Value

Roberts Bros.
THIRD AND MORRISON
Goods Promptly Delivered. Mail Orders Carefully Filled

The Best in Quality

A SPECIAL SALE OF

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

The coming week at this store will surely prove to be one of the busiest weeks in the history of this store, for the series of sales arranged are, from every viewpoint, the most attractive we've ever organized. Every department in the store will participate, and there will be attractions for every member of the family. Involved in this sale are the choicest of this season's new goods, bought by us under unusually favorable circumstances, enabling us to quote prices unusually low—in every case lower than goods of like quality, styles and all-round desirableness can be purchased outside this store.

These Are a Few of the Specials for Tomorrow and Tuesday

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

You Can't Equal These Values Elsewhere in the City

There will be a great rush for these values, for unquestionably these offerings are exceptionally attractive, and most women will realize that they are. If you wish the first choice of the most fashionable fabrics at temptingly low prices, no more favorable opportunity will come your way

Up-to-Date Dress Fabrics, Especially Priced $1

FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES IN DRESS GOODS.

The woman who is planning what that Fall suit or party dress for the coming social season is to be will receive helpful inspirations by the score in our dress goods department. No more desirable weaves and novelties have left fashion's looms this season than these beautiful fabrics our shelves and counters are loaded with, and there's no time like the present for a choice.

52-inch Chevrons (English)
50-inch shadow stripe Taffetas
46-inch Herringbone Serges
48-inch wide wale Serges
46-inch English Diagonals
45-inch satin striped Prunellas
46-inch novelty striped Cheviots
45-inch fancy Worsteds
50-inch Broadcloths
45-inch swivel striped Serges

Unmatchable Values, Specially Priced, yard . . . . One Dollar

NEW CREPES AT $1.00.

A showing of 23-in. Persian Crepe and Cheney Bros.' new griss-eyed Crepe in a great assortment of new, correct designs. Very choice, exclusive styles in the new maize, lavender, ciel blue, pink, champagne and nile green combinations. Especially priced for Monday and Tuesday..... **$1.00**

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS SPECIALLY PRICED.

A great showing of colored woolen materials, including Read's celebrated serges, the best and most durable material made, extra heavy weight, brilliant finish, in colors navy, brown, green, red, cream and black. Four qualities to choose from:

44-inch Serges, special at.. **75¢**
46-inch Serges, special at.. **$1.00**
50-inch Serges, special at.. **$1.25**
54-inch Serges, special at.. **$1.50**

KERSEY CLOAKING, $2.50 GRADE, $2.00.

A special showing of 56-inch English Kersey Cloaking, made of the purest wool, colors absolutely fast, good double weight, satin finish. It comes in solid colors in marine and navy blue, seal brown, scarlet, cardinal, maroon, myrtle and black. Regular $2.50 grade, special for this sale..... **$2.00**

NEW SCARF MATERIALS AT 75¢

An offering of new scarf materials in 21-inch Pompadour, Crepe de Chine, tinted grounds of pink, light blue, lavender and white, with rich floral designs; clever new creations, at, yard ..... **75¢**

A Timely Sale of Bedding

SHEETS, PILLOW CASES AND SPREADS, COMFORTERS AND BLANKETS

How are you supplied with bedding? If you are in need of anything in this line, you surely won't let such a money-saving opportunity slip by without profiting by it. We bought these goods early in the Summer—paid Summer prices—didn't wait until the regular buying season. So it is thus that we are in a position to offer such seasonable bargains.

COTTON BLANKETS PRICED FROM 50c to $2.25

A full and complete line to choose from, in all weights, sizes and colors. Prices and qualities that will suit all.

WOOL BLANKETS PRICED FROM $2.90 to $15

Our stock of woolen Blankets this season has been selected from the best mills in the country, and, no matter what your blanket wants may be, you are sure to find here just what you wish, and at a saving.

COTTON COMFORTERS FROM $1.00 UP TO $6.00

This is by far the largest and best assortment of Comforters we have ever shown. Qualities, designs, colorings and prices are all that could be desired.

FEATHER PILLOWS PRICED FROM 50c to $3.25

Nice, clean, sanitary Feather Pillows, in all sizes and weights, covered with both striped and art ticking. The best values we have ever offered.

WHITE BEDSPREADS.

AT $1.00—Full-size white crochet Bedspreads of good wearing quality; they come in a large variety of neat designs, all ready hemmed. Exceptional value at this price.

AT $1.48—Full-size white crochet Bedspreads of extra heavy quality; they come in a full assortment of Marseilles patterns. Regular $1.75 value.

AT $1.85—Colored Bedspreads of extra heavy quality, made with cut corners and finished with fringe. Especially suitable for iron beds, full double size. Regular $2.25 value.

AT $1.95—Light blue Bedspreads of excellent quality, made full double size, finished with neat hem, new and desirable patterns. Reg. $2.75 value.

AT 55¢—White crochet Bedspreads of good size and quality, 72x81 inches, neat patterns, finished with wide hem. Regular 75c value.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

AT 12½¢—Bleached Pillow Muslin of excellent wearing quality, full 45 in. wide. Reg. 17c grade.

AT 12½¢—Pillow Cases 45x36 inches, made of linen-finished muslin.

AT 54¢—Full bleached, linen-finished Sheets of extra heavy quality, full double size, 72x90 in. The same quality, 81x90 inches, priced for this sale at **59¢**.

AT 50¢—Bleached Sheets of good size, 81x90 inches, made of strong, durable muslin. Regular 65c value.

AT 10¢—Pillow Cases, 42x36 in., made of good, durable muslin.

Silk Waistings at 75c Yard

An unusually beautiful assortment of fancy silks for waists in all the new popular shades and very latest styles, including taffetas, louisines, messalines, etc., in neat broken checks, black checks, shadow checks, Pekin stripes, novelty stripes, fancy plaids, Scotch plaids, etc. Nothing the silk department offers is more attractive or more thoroughly practical for all-season wear than these pretty silk waistings. Regular $1.00 and $1.25 values, specially priced for this sale Monday and Tuesday..... **75c**

NEW FALL SILKS AT $1.50.

Silks away down in price. That's the special word from the silk counter for Monday morning's selling. A splendid selection, including such popular silks as novelty messalines and print warp, louisines, in Persian plaids, rich Egyptian designs in the new shades—electric blue, smoke gray, burgundy red, new tans, olive green, new rose, new browns, navy blue, etc., etc. These are silks that are in vogue for now and the coming Winter, and will be shown in amazing abundance. Extraordinary value. Special for Monday and Tuesday..... **$1.50**

NOVELTY SILKS AT $1.00.

An extraordinary offering of 20 to 22-inch novelty messalines, swivel striped louisines, Persian and print warp, fancy shadow stripe and chevron satins, novelty messalines in herringbone weaves, phantom stripes, etc., etc., in all the new popular Fall and Winter colorings of oxblood, burgundy, smoke gray, elephant, peacock blue, mauve, tan, royal blue, olive green, leather, garnet, copenhagen, etc., etc. These are the new, soft, clinging fabrics. You will buy silks tomorrow, and from these, if you've a want, for now or the near future. Exceptionally low value. Priced for this sale..... **$1.00**

Fall Models R. & G. Corsets

POPULARLY PRICED FROM $1.00 to $3.00

We are showing all tte latest Fall models in the R. & G. Corsets, made of extra fine quality coutil and trimmed with French lace. These popular corsets emphasize the style and fit of the most fashionable gown. Being made in strict accord with the very latest requirements of Parisian fashion, they make it easy to secure the perfect stylish effects impossible with any other ready-to-wear corset.

These Splendid Values

IN THE MEN'S SECTION

For this sale we have arranged many exceptional values in both men's and boys' wear, only a few of which are mentioned here:

MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS AT $1.49

A special offering of men's French Flannel Shirts, made with soft button-down collar, felled seams, and come in gray, fancy checks and stripes and light and dark colorings. The best $2 values; special sale price... **$1.49**

MEN'S COAT SWEATERS AT $1.69

A special offering of men's Coat Sweaters made with fine rib'd cuffs, 2 pockets, and trimmed with large pearl buttons; they come in plain oxford, gray, navy blue trimmed in gray, and oxford and gray trimmed in red. All sizes; best $2 values, special for this sale..... **$1.69**