



GADSBYS' HALF-PRICE SALE

FURNITURE VALUES THAT YOU'LL NEVER FORGET. IT'S OUR GREAT HALF-PRICE SALE

FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

Writing Desks
Desk Chairs
Writing Tables
Bookcases
Book Racks

Magazine Racks
Library Tables
Card Tables
Sewing Tables
Parlor Tables

Tabourets
India Stools
Footstools
Jardiniers Stands
Music Cabinets
Parlor Cabinets

China Cabinets
Cellarets
Smoking Tables
Smoking Stands
Morris Chairs
Morris Rockers

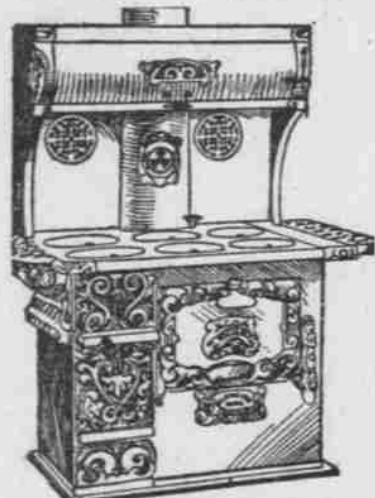
Mission Arm Chairs
Mission Arm Rockers
Mission Tables
Mission Desks
Mission Settees
Mission Bookcases

Parlor Rockers
Parlor Sets
Dressers
Chiffoniers
Toilet Tables
Dressing Cases

Rockers
Arm Chairs
Lounges
Divans
Davenport
Parlor Chairs

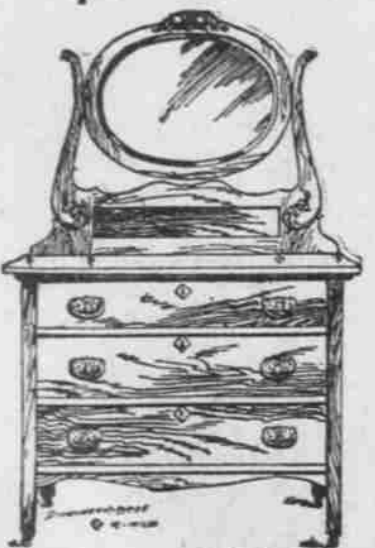
Cheval Glasses
Hall Mirrors
Parlor Mirrors
Shaving Mirrors
Reed Chairs
Reed Rockers

**\$35 RANGE FOR
\$27.50**



All are guaranteed for ten years. Leader Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced over-doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality coldrolled steel. Adapted for coal or wood. Oven thoroughly braced and belted, asbestos-lined throughout, nickel-trimmed, section plate top. Gadsbys' price.....**\$27.50**

**THIS DRESSER FOR
\$9.50**



This Dresser, finished in a rich golden oak color, with French beveled plate mirror; Gadsbys' pr. **\$9.50**

\$20 DRESSING TABLE FOR \$10.00



LADIES' DRESSING TABLES
Something a lady always wants. She can sit down to dress her hair. Regular \$20.00—**HALF PRICE. \$10.00**

BIGGEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE FINE MORRIS CHAIRS



These Chairs are solid oak, polished finish, spring seats and adjustable backs. Beautiful cushions, any color.

\$12.50

\$13.50

\$15.00

PARLOR SUIT BARGAIN for \$12.50



Mahogany finish on birch, upholstered in green two-tone verona; spring seats. Sold by others at \$25.00 SUIT; HALF PRICE.....**\$12.50**

\$20.00 BUFFET HALF PRICE



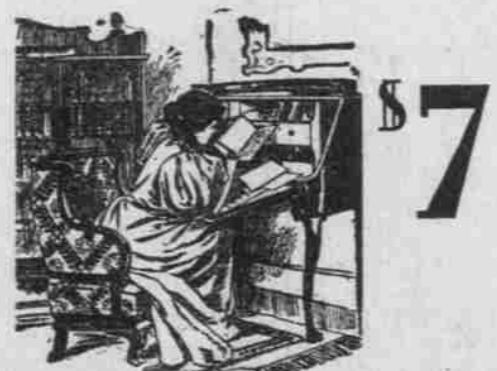
\$20.00 Buffet, finished in golden oak, **\$10.00**

SPECIAL NOTICE — CARPET BARGAINS

Wilton Velvet, reg. \$1.60. Sale price **\$1.00**
Axminsters, reg. \$1.60. Sale price. **\$1.00**
Saxony Axminsters. Regular \$1.50. Sale price.....**90¢**
Extra Tapestry Brussels, regular \$1.35. Sale price.....**85¢**

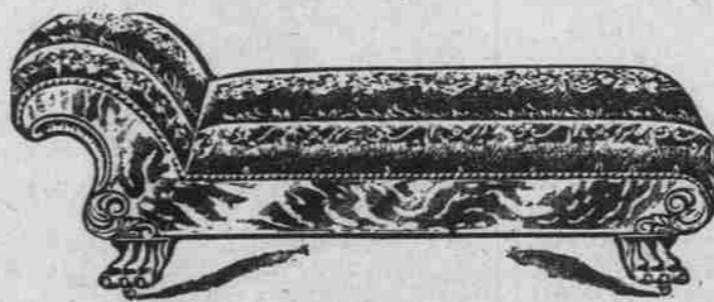
Tapestry Brussels, Smith's, regular \$1.25. Sale price.....**75¢**
Mottled Brusselette, regular 65c. Sale price.....**45¢**
Japanese Matting Remnants, regular 35c. Sale price.....**15¢**

LADIES' DESKS FOR



Solid quarter-sawed oak or mahogany finish, worth \$14.00; Gadsbys' price.....**\$7.00**

COUCH BARGAIN \$7.50



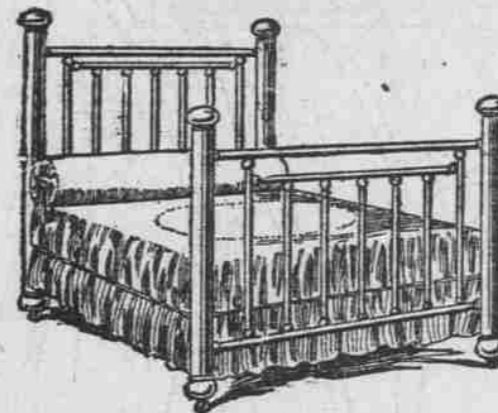
Couch, full roll edge, upholstered in verona; regularly sold at \$15.00—**HALF PRICE.....\$7.50**

NOTICE—NO MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS FILLED

Wm. Gadsby & Sons

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS.

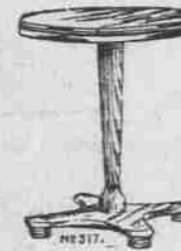
**\$40.00 BRASS BEDS
\$20.00**



Solid Brass Beds, \$40 vals., half price, **\$20**

\$7.50 CENTER TABLE \$3.65

A genuine quarter-sawed oak or mahogany veneered Colonial Pedestal Center Table; top measures 24 inches in diameter; good value at \$10, cheap at \$10. Regular price is \$7.50; this week you can get them.....**\$3.65**



\$38.00 ROCKER FOR \$19.00



This \$38.00 Boston Leather Rocker, one-half price.....**\$19.00**

\$55.00 DRESSER FOR \$27.50



This Dresser, solid oak or mahogany, with a French plate mirror. Regular \$55.00. **HALF PRICE.....\$27.50**

FEW HOPS USED IN MAKING BEER

Growers Testify Only Five-Eighths Pound Domestic Product in Barrel.

ASK FOR INCREASED DUTY

Figures Submitted Show Exports Exceed Imports Many Millions of Pounds—Committee Not Favorable to Raising Rate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 25.—The House committee on Ways and Means, which is to frame the tariff bill at the special session of Congress, will evidently have to be convinced that the hopgrowers of America are really in need of greater protection than they receive under the Dingley law, before they will grant the demand for increased duty, made at the recent hearing by Herman Klaber of Portland, and E. C. Horst of San Francisco. These two gentlemen were the sole representatives of hopgrowers to appear before the committee, and were given but scant opportunity to present their arguments, but the committee plainly showed that it was more impressed by the fact that large quantities of American hops are being annually exported, than they were by statements of the serious condition of the hop industry, due to heavy importations from Europe.

Exports Exceed Imports.

It was admitted both by Mr. Klaber and by Mr. Horst that from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of American hops are exported every year, while the importations for the past several years have averaged about 8,000,000 pounds each year in the five years, prior to that time the imports averaged only 2,500,000. On its face, it appeared to the committee that the exports were far in excess of the imports, and that therefore there appeared to be no indication that the American hopgrower was being seriously damaged by competition from abroad.

Mr. Klaber undertook, in the brief time allotted to him to explain to the committee why it was that the importations from Europe were injuring American hopgrowers. He stated that because of sentimental reasons (most American brewers being Germans) there was a strong preference for European hops—hops grown in Germany or in Austria. But this preference, he declared, was purely sentimental, it having been practically demonstrated that beer made from American hops was as good in every particular as beer made from European hops. Nevertheless, American brewers make one pound of German or Austrian hops go twice as far as a pound of American hops; that is to say, one pound of European hops will, under present custom, make twice as much beer as a pound of hops grown in this country. For that reason the duty of 12 cents a pound on hops affords but 6 cents protection to American hopgrowers.

Cost Greater Here.

He called attention, also, to the fact that the cost of hop raising in this country is far in excess of the cost of production abroad. Here the grower has a field of several hundred acres of hops; in Europe nearly every farmer has a small patch of hops, on an average not over two acres, which he cultivates as a side line. His labor costs him practically nothing, for it is done by his children; the small acreage making this possible, whereas in America all labor employed in hop-growing is paid, and paid at a good living wage. He protested against compelling the American hop-raiser to enter into competition with the grower of Europe, for the foregoing reason.

Another interesting statement made by Mr. Klaber was that the pure food act, recently passed by Congress, had greatly stimulated the importation of hops from Europe. Prior to the passage of that law, many brewers were bottling beer which went on the market under a label "Made from European hops" or something of the sort. When the pure food law became effective, such brewers were compelled to actually use Bavarian hops or whatever type was named on their label. Those who previously had been using American hops, and making just as good beer, were forced to buy their hops abroad, so as to comply with the requirements of the Department of Agriculture, which is prosecuting violations of the label-section of the pure food law. While the pure food law was not intended to discriminate against American industry, yet it has done so in this way, to the detriment of the American hop-raiser.

Impressed by Figures.

Yet in spite of all Mr. Klaber said, it was evident, when he was taken off his feet, that the committee had not come to realize the necessity for an increase in the duty on imported hops. The bare figures seemed to impress them. Mr. Klaber secured permission to file a brief with the committee, carrying out his argument in detail, as he could not do so orally, under the time allotted to him. In that he will endeavor to convince the committee of the necessity of doubling the hop schedule of the tariff law.

In the course of his argument before the committee Mr. Klaber said: "The capital invested in this industry is far greater than is generally known. We have about 3500 hopgrowers in the United States, and have about 52,000 acres in cultivation in hops, and upon the basis of over \$400 an acre as actual outlay for the equipment, it represents a total capital investment of \$20,800,000 to \$25,000,000. This does not cover the value of the land upon which the improvements have been made. The cost of raising hops is about 15 cents per pound, of which over \$5 per cent is spent for labor. In 1906 we raised 250,000 bales in the United States, which represents over \$10,000,000 disbursed for labor. "Our hopgrowers are appealing to you for an advance in the tariff on foreign hops from 12 cents per pound to 24 cents per pound. On its face it appears as an excessive advance, but a study of the facts will at once dispel this idea."