PATRIOT'S SPEECH SAVES DRAFT BILL

Representative Kahn's Stirring Address Vigorously Denounces Disloyalists.

WAR TO BE LONG, TERRIBLE

Born in Germany, Californian Minces No Words in House Talk, Predicting Germans Will Soon Learn What Autocracy Is.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 15.—Born in Germany, a Republican in politics, Julius Kahn, representative from a San Francisco district, led the fight for the Army draft bill when the Democratic chairman of the House military committee laid down.

Now, when the pacifists are clamoring to know why the United States is in the war, and when the I. W. W. and other pro-German sympathizers are preaching sedition and disloyalty, Representative Kahn again comes to the front to uphold the Administration in its declaration of war, to justify the United States in taking up arms against Germany, and in denouncing traitorous and disloyal citizens who are seeking to handicap the Government in this war. In a brief but eloquent speech in the House of Representatives Mr. Kahn set forth clearly why we are at war and denounced vigorously those who have shown disloyalty of one kind or another. In the course of this notable speech Mr. Kahn said:

"To me this war is being fought in this country for a great principle, namely the right under international law to sail the seas untrammeled. It is the fourth time in our comparatively brief history that we have unfurled our battle flag to defend this right. In the early part of our history as a nation, in 1798, in fact before we were ten years old, before we had passed the first decade of our national life, we broke off our diplomatic relations with France, with France that had been our ally in the Revolution, France that had lent us aid and comfort and assistance in obtaining our liberty, our freedom.

Navy Department Created.

"But subsequently France interfered, and for some years continued to interfere, with our rights upon the seas. The Congress of the United States, after many efforts had been made to settle the matter peacefully, voted to break off all diplomatic intercourse with our former friend and promptly created the Navy Department. Up to that time the War Department also had been holding jurisdiction over our Navy.

"A Secretary of the Navy was appointed. Congress immediately appropriated the money for that great line of American frigates of which 'Old Ironsides'—the Constitution—was such a glorious type, and which brought honor and renown to our country. The Congress also created forthwith the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States. Washington was nominated and appointed to command the Army. He was then in retirement on his farm at Mount Vernon. The Secretary of War himself took the commission to Washington at that place. He found the foremost American in the fields looking after his crops. He explained to General Washington the purpose of his visit. And then Washington uttered a sentiment which I hope may be indelibly written upon the memory of every American boy and girl. 'I am ready,' he said, 'for any service that I can give to my country.' (Applause.)

France soon came to terms and acknowledged our right to the absolute freedom of the seas.

"That early show of force and determination to assert our rights on the part of the young republic, while many of the heroes of the Revolutionary War were still alive, compelled France to come to terms, and she ceased to seize or destroy our ships and our cargoes. She unequivocally recognized our right to sail the seas everywhere under international law.

War of 1812 Recalled.

"In 1812 we fought the second war with England on account of her interference with our rights upon the seas. We had negotiated this question with her, or tried to negotiate it, for many years. And I may add, parenthetically, that this country of ours always has been slow to enter into quarrel with other nations. We invariably tried to follow a policy of forebearance so long as forbearance seemed possible. The war of 1812 was fought with England to maintain and protect and preserve our rights upon the high seas.

"In 1815 we went into the third contest on account of our determination to insist upon and enforce this right. The Barbary pirates had been exacting tribute from all the maritime nations of the earth up to that time. We paid tribute along with England, France and other great ocean-carrying powers. Then in 1815 President Madison sent Commodore Stephen Decatur with a fleet of American ships into the Mediterranean. We whipped the Algerians and the Tripolitans, and they finally made a treaty of peace with us under the terms of which they ackuowledged our absolute right to sail the seas of the world unconditionally without the necessity of paying a single dollar of tribute. (Applause.)

"Incidentally, in making that war, just as incidentally in making this war, we fought for the rights of mankind and humanity. And for 102 years the rights of this country to sail American ships in any waters where under international law they had the right to go was never questioned.

Emperor Challenges U. S.

"And then the imperial government of Germany challenged these rights. A number of American ships were sunk after the present European war broke out. The lives of American citizens were continually being destroyed by German submarines in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. The President of the United States, following the traditions of this Nation, repeatedly had protested and objected to the illegal attitude of the imperial government of Germany toward our citizens and our ships.

"Germany, after every protest, promised to ameliorate conditions. With every promise the people of the United States breathed a hope that we would be able to weather the storm and that we would still be able to maintain peace. At last, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, we learned to our amazement our protests were being treated with scorn and contempt. On January 31 of this year the imperial government of Germany informed the President that on the very next day, on February 1, the German submarines would ruthlessly sink every American ship found within certain designated areas of the Atlantic Ocean. We had an absolute right in those areas. To have accepted that dictation, to have accepted that proposition would have meant the surrender of American sovereignty on the high seas. (Applause.)

"It would have meant that we were willing to haul down 'the Stars and Stripes' and hoist the white flag of surrender in their stead. And no red-blooded American, I hope, will ever be willing to surrender his country's rights—rights that other Americans in other days have fought and bled and died to maintain inviolate. (Applause.)

"If we had acquiesced in that doctrine on the Atlantic, probably some day in the Pacific, when other nations might be at war there, and we should attempt to maintain a neutral attitude, some of those nations would tell us to keep off this or that part of the Pacific Ocean; and, having surrendered our rights in this instance, we would have set a precedent which many of the pacifists of this country would insist we ought to follow for all time. I am unwilling for my country ever to be placed in that attitude or that she ever should consent to take such a degraded position. (Applause.)

"And so in every age, and at all times and at all hazards, the American citizen must be ready to defend with life itself, if need be, the liberty and freedom that have come down to us.

Long, Terrible War Expected.

"For myself, I believe this is going to be a long, bloody and terrible war. I am not trying to delude myself into the belief that some miracle is going to happen before we fairly get into the struggle that will end it all. I wish to God that it were so. I feel that the armies that are now forming are but the beginning of things. I believe that the greatest mistake the autocracy of Germany ever made was when it minimized the courage and the determination of this country to maintain all of its rights unimpaired. (Applause.) And the German people, too, ultimately will realize what was done by their stubborn and autocratic government in forcing this great American republic, which wanted to hold aloof, into this war.

"And, my colleagues, I believe that before many months are over the patriotic sentiment of this country will assert itself in such tones that they will be heard even in the darkest recesses of the deepest German forests. I feel that the people of the United States begin to understand what we have at stake. I feel that the men who are attempting to spread seeds of discontent, of treason, of sedition will be called to account by the civil authorities in every state and in every section of the Union.

"I hope that our treacherous agitators will be put down as they should be put down, and I have no fear but that this country once again will show the world that American rights and American honor cannot be trampled upon, but that they will be protected by the overwhelming might of a great and free people. (Loud applause.)

COURT-MARTIAL OFFICERS AT FORT STEVENS ARE APPOINTED

First Lieutenant Edward B. Hyde Is Judge Advocate and Lieutenant Martin W. Hawkins Assistant—Sept. 11 Oregon Troops Draw Federal Pay.

FORT STEVENS, Or., Sept. 15.—(Special.) — Special order has been received appointing a general court-martial to try all cases coming under its jurisdiction at this post.

The detail for the court is as follows: Major W. G. White, Major H. K. Metcalf, Major W. A. Cheshire, Captain Van Svarverud, Captain J. A. Buchanan, Captain L. R. Woods, Captain P. G. Bond, Captain James T. Jeffries, First Lieutenant R. C. Dunham, First Lieutenant F. W. Smith, First Lieutenant H. W. Brune, First Lieutenant E. E. Lane, Second Lieutenant H. W. Kruger, First Lieutenant Edward B. Hyde, Jr., judge advocate; First Lieutenant Martin W. Hawkins, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant judge advocate.

This court-martial will meet at the call of the president.

* * *

Fifteen enlisted men, eight of whom are from the Oregon Coast Artillery, will be sent to the school for bakers and cooks at the Presidio, San Francisco, as follows: Privates Jean Condon, Elmer Peachy, Byron Petty, Clarence T. Terrill, Walter Anderson, Chester Mills, Otto Horn, Paul C. Dawson.

* * *

More than 2000 men are stationed at the mouth of the Columbia. Officials are pleased with the excellent showing the troops have been making in the matter of good conduct and with the general good character of the men.

The troops at Fort Stevens will soon begin field training. Night drills will be popular and officers' and non-commissioned officers' school of every class will hold full sway. The troops will be trained in field exercises of all kinds, including the gentle art of trench digging.

The Second and Third companies, Columbia, formerly Second and Third companies, Coast Artillery Corps, have received considerable field artillery training.

Typhoid and para typhoid inoculation and smallpox vaccination will have been completed for all the troops by September 18.

No new promotion of officers from the ranks of the former National Guard can be made until new regulations governing this can be issued by the War Department.

* * *

September 11 was payday. This was the first payday since the arrival of the Oregon troops at this post and marks the initial receipt by each Oregon soldier of pay for services as a regular soldier of the United States.

For the regular troops at Fort Stevens and near-by forts pay was received covering the period from August 1 to August 31, inclusive, and for the Oregon troops from July 25 to August 31, inclusive.

Captain K. B. Lemmon is the disbursing officer at Fort Stevens and the monthly payroll for all officers and men totals nearly $90,000 a month.

* * *

Captain F. H. Vincil, attached to the Oregon Coast Artillery, has rejoined this command, together with four enlisted men of the sanitary troops, medical department, attached to the Oregon Coast Artillery. All are returning from the medical training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, where they have been receiving special training.

Captain Vincil and the four members of the sanitary troops will be stationed in these defenses.

* * *

Captain "Pug" Huntley, of the Third Company, Oregon Troops, from Eugene, is on a short leave of absence to settle business matter in Eugene.

* * *

Major H. K. Metcalf, Oregon Coast Artillery, is on a short leave to Cottage Grove to settle up business affairs.

* * *

Officers and soldiers, when applying for leave of absence, must state reasons for such. Officers may only obtain leave under exceptional circumstances.

One officer, in applying for leave of absence, and under the head "exceptional circumstances," stated that Oregon laws prescribed a man must purchase a license and be examined in order to be married, and therefore he requested three days' leave be allowed him. It was approved.

* * *

A recent census requested by a rabbi of Portland, of the Oregon troops here, disclosed the fact that only three Jews were found on the rolls of the Oregon Coast Artillery. They belong to Ninth Company, Astoria.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Cheshire is a visitor at Forst Stevens.

Mrs. C. C. Hammond has taken apartments at the Franklin Apartments in Astoria during the period Colonel Hammond and troops are stationed at Fort Stevens.

* * *

The following appointments have been announced within the last few days:

Private Gerald H. Wenner, First Company, Oregon Coast Artillery, to corporal.

Seventh Company, Oregon Coast Artillery—Corporal George W. Vilas to sergeant, Corporal Robert M. Wilson to sergeant, Corporal Carl W. Ringer to sergeant, Private Code Hall to corporal, Private Paul R. Schuler to corporal, Private Frank L. Coleman to corporal.

BOARD TO HEAR DISPUTE

TROUBLE OVER SOLDIERS' HOME HOSPITAL TO BE AIRED.

Commandant Markee and Architect Thompson Will Present Differences to State Officers.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—Disagreement over construction work on the new hospital at the State Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, promises to have a complete airing in all its details. Commandant Markee today telegraphed to R. B. Goodin, secretary of the Board of Control, asking to meet him in the Board of Control offices at the Capitol Monday and to have Architect Louis I. Thompson, of Portland, present.

Mr. Goodin immediately telegraphed to Mr. Thompson, who responded that he would be here and then Mr. Goodin arranged for a meeting of the Board of Control.

Governor Withycombe is scheduled to be here Monday morning, so with a full board present it is likely that a complete story of differences at the Soldiers' Home will develop.

Architect Thompson reported to the Board a few days ago that Commandant Markee had ordered him from the grounds at the Soldiers' Home, where Mr. Thompson has the superintendency of the construction of a new hospital. It developed that there has ben differences between the commandant and Mr. Thompson, which evidently reached a boiling point recently The Board instructed the commandant to treat Mr. Thompson courteously while on business at the home in connection with the state. Mr. Markee's side of the story has not been heard so far, but will probably develop Monday.

BOXER PAY WAIVED

Allies Make Terms Imposed on China Easier.

TARIFF RISE IS PERMITTED

Concessions in Return Expected to Include Agreement to Intern Germans and Austrians and to Turn Over Their Ships.

PEKIN, Monday, Sept. 10.—(Delayed.) — Ministers of the entente powers at Pekin have advised the Chinese Foreign Office that their governments are willing to waive the Boxer indemnity payments for five years. Russia waives only one-third of the first portion of the indemnity, requiring the remainder because of her financial straits.

The United States, it is said, probably will ratify the action of the entente nations, but will not waive its portion of the Boxer indemnity, which is necessary to maintain the Chinese students in America.

The entente countries also will grant to China the privilege of increasing her tariff to an effective 5 per cent, which will represent something like a 2 per cent rise. They will concede to China the right to send troops through the foreign concessions at Tien Tsin, if necessary. The Italian Minister has withdrawn his request that Italy be given the right to the Austrian concessions at Tien Tsin.

Preparations are under way for the formation of a tariff commission composed of Chinese and representatives of the entente allies, to arrange a new schedule.

President Feng Kwo-Chang and members of the Chinese Cabinet are considering what concessions they will make to the entente allies in consideration for their liberality. It is believed in well-informed circles that China probably will agree to interne Germans and Austro-Hungarians, place enemy ships in the hands of the entente allies for the duration of the war, enact a higher tariff against the central powers and offer laborers or soldiers, if tney are desired.

The sentiment in official circles is in favor of China joining the entente governments in signing the London conference agreement against a separate peace and the Paris economic compact.

Herr Cordes, the German manager at Pekin of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, has been arrested by the Chinese on the charge of obstructing the government by destroying the records of the bank.

Dr. A. Von Rosthorn, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to China, the members of the Legation staff and the Austrian Consuls have been granted safe conducts. The party will leave Shanghai for Holland by way of San Francisco, September 15.

7 MILLION TO BE EXAMINED

Provost Marshal Would Determine Who Shall Serve in Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—If a large part of the Governors of the states approve a suggestion by the Provost Marshal-General, an immediate examination of the 7,000,000 men registered for military service and not yet called for duty will be begun. The suggestion was made with a view to satisfying the great number of young men as to what they may expect.

Telegrams asking opinions on the advisability of such action were sent to all states and it is expected that all replies will be received early next week. To obtain the 687,000 men already called for service it was found necessary to examine approximately 3,000,000.

Under the plan considered, candidates would know whether they are to be selected and could make plans accordingly.

KAISER-CZAR PACT CANCELED IN 1905

Ex-Ambassador of Russia to France Denies Statements in Wilhelm's Telegram.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE SOUGHT

Kaiser Quoted as Saying Failure of France to Answer Moroccan Challenge Settled Question of Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Some of the statements made by Emperor William in a telegram to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, one of a series of recently published messages exchanged by the two rulers in 1904-05, brought forward to show that a secret agreement had been reached between them to attempt an alignment of Germany, Russia and France against England, are challenged in an interview in the Temps by Alexander P. Iswolsky, exRussian Ambassador to France. Quite incidentally, apparently, M. Iswolsky makes the declaration that this secret agreement was cancelled in the Fall of 1905 and was not renewed.

He states also that Emperor William told him during the interview that he regarded the question of Alsace-Lorraine as a dead issue, since France failed to take up the challenge to fight Germany when Germany threw down the gauntlet during the Moroccan crisis early in 1905.

Denmark Not to Be Overrun.

M. Iswolsky, who was the Russian Minister at Copenhagen at the time in question, admits that he had an interview with Emperor William at Copenhagen in July, 1905, but declares that he did not express himself as reported by Emperor William in a telegram of August 2, 1905, to the effect that should war come and an attack be made on the Baltic Sea by a foreign power, the Danes would be likely to resign themselves to an occupation of Denmark by Germany and Russia."

M. Iswolsky recalls that Emperor William solicited the interview through Baron von Schoen, German Minister at Copenhagen, at the end of July, shortly after M. Iswolsky had successfully negotiated with Denmark the passage through the grand belt adjacent to Danish shores of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet on its historic cruise to the Pacific in the Russo-Japanese war, and says that in view of the friendly way Russia had been treated by Denmark he certainly could not have considered with the Emperor an eventual aggression by Germany or Denmark or any military action whatever by Russia against Danish neutrality.

"Emperor William's dispatch on the subject which you have just shown me is entirely erroneous on that point," said M. Iswolsky. "I have a very precise recollection of my conversation with the German Emperor. I was struck by the insistence with which he explained the necessity of an alliance between Russia, Germany and France against England.

Peace Kaiser's Desire.

"'The real guarantee of a solidly established peace,' the Emperor said, 'is to be found in the close collaboration of the three great continental powers. Such an alliance would preclude British hegemony and assure the entire world the benefits of peace.'

"'The realization of that vast project appears to me absolutely impossible,' I replied, 'because France would never consent to enter into such an alliance.'

"'Why should not she consent?' asked the Emperor.

"'Because there is an unsettled question between France and Germany,' I replied. 'The question of Alsace and Lorraine.'

"'Pardon me,' rejoined the Emperor, 'but that question is settled.'

"'I don't understand, sire,' I replied.

Treaty Declared Void.

"'It is indeed settled,' said the Emperor. 'In the Moroccan affair I threw down the gauntlet to France. France refused to take it up. She refused to fight me. Consequently the question of Alsace-Lorraine no longer exists between us.'

"In reply to doubts that I expressed," continues M. Iswolsky in the interview, "the Emperor developed the idea that it was necessary, so to speak, to constrain France to accept a Russo-German alliance and to oblige her, willingly or not, to join it."

M. Iswolsky reveals that prior to the meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas at Swindemuende, in the Summer of 1909, when accompanied by Iswolsky and Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor, Emperor Nicholas broached the subject of the secret treaty declared to have been signed at Bjorke, in July, 1905, and expressed his firm determination not to reconsider the cancellation of it, which M. Iswolsky states was decided on in the Fall of 1905. M. Iswolsky says he subsequently informed Prince von Buelow that the treaty was null and void and that the Chancellor made no protest.

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Most Moderately Priced Offerings

Smart Fall Styles in Women's Fashionable Apparel

Coats in Velours and Melton Cloth at **$15.00**

We are introducing the new season's ready-to-wear garments by offering the most remarkable values. Take this item, for example. You have choice from several popular models in 48-inch length, with large collar and belt. Coats of fine quality velours and melton cloth, correctly tailored and fashionably trimmed with Chase's plush. All sizes in brown, green, navy and taupe. Specially priced for this sale at $15.

New Fall Suits in Serges and Poplins **$24.75**

Let your personal investigation disclose the unusual merits of the garments in this assortment. The styles are the very latest and best; the materials are fine serges and poplins, in navy, brown, green, oxford and mixtures. All are strictly man tailored, and for fit, finish and all-around goodness you'll find them to be unmatchable elsewhere at $24.75.

We Feel Justly Proud of Our Great New Stocks of

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

Assortments are extensive, including every new and staple weave—every desirable plain shade and the most clever color combinations—and, best of all, qualities are thoroughly reliable and prices are within the reach of everyone. Noteworthy are the following:

New 38-inch English Plaid Novelties at 75¢ yard—Clever Color Combinations in Bright Shades.
New 42-inch All-Wool Plaids Priced at $1.50 Yard—High-Grade Fabrics in Beautiful Colorings.
New 48-inch All-Wool Plaids Priced at $2.00 yard—Exclusive Patterns and Colorings to Select From.
New 52-inch Broadcloths This Sale at $2.50 yard—A Matchless Value in Quality and Price.
New 56-inch Broadcloths—This Sale at $3.25 yd.—Fabrics of Velvet Finish—Sponged and Shrunk.

New Fall and Winter Coatings at $2.50, at $3.00 and at $3.50 a Yard

54 and 56-inch Coatings in fashionable new patterns and colorings, such as Heavy Scotch Mixtures, Velours, Priestley's Celebrated Cravenette, Tweeds, etc. Your inspection is invited, whether you wish to purchase at this time or not.

A Special Showing of

Men's Flannel Shirts

Every garment custom-made, cut true to size and well finished throughout. Regular stock goods that will give satisfaction in service:

$1.50 for Men's Blue Flannel Shirts.
$1.75 for Men's Gray Flannel Shirts.
$1.75 for Heavy Gray Cassimere Shirts.
$2.00 for Heavy Oxford Flannel Shirts.
$2.50 for Brown Mixed Flannel Shirts.
$2.50 for Heavy Gray Flannel Shirts.
$2.98 for Heavy Gray Flannel Shirts.
$3.00 for Heavy Navy Flannel Shirts.
$3.25 for Heavy Gray Flannel Shirts.
$3.50 for Heavy Blue, Khaki, Olive or Gray Flannel Shirts of Finest Quality.

Remnants of Wash Goods Undervalued

Hundreds of desirable lengths in Ginghams and Percales of standard qualities to close at much less than regular prices. Secure first choice.

New Cotton Suitings at 35c Yard

New Fall and Winter-weight Cotton Suitings in plaids, checks, stripes and plain colorings, splendid for house garments or for school wear.

St. Nicholas Cloth at 85c Yard

A fine half-wool cloth that washes perfectly and is exceedingly durable—comes in stripes and plain colors—suitable for both women and children's garments.

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

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

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

COUNCIL RULES POLAND

MONARCHS OF OCCUPYING POWERS TO NAME BOARD OF THREE.

Premier First to Be Appointed by Council, to Organize Ministries for Polish Authorities.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—A decree published at Lublin and Warsaw on September 12 transfers the supreme authority in Poland to a regency council of three members, appointed by the monarchs of the occupying powers, says a Vienna message today.

All the decrees of the council must be countersigned by a responsible Premier. The legislative power is to be exercised by the council.

The consent of the occupying powers, the decree provides, is necessary for all governmental affairs the administration of which has not yet been handed over to the Polish authorities. The right to appoint international representatives and conclude international agreements may be exercised by the Polish authorities only after termination of the occupation.

The Polish proclamation, the Vienna advices state, says the first task of the council will be the appointment of a Premier, which must be sanctioned by the allied powers. The Premier will immediately organize the ministries transferred to the Polish authorities. The state council will be revived with increased authority. It will be the forerunner of a Landtag. Its task will be a legislative one, and its voice in this respect will be decisive.

Catholic Conference Opposed.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Habas Agency from Rome says the newspaper Il Resto del Carlino is authority for the statement that a plan for an international Catholic conference in Switzerland, proposed by Austrian Catholics, is not favored by the Vatican. The newspaper states Pope Benedict has made it known he does not desire that the Vatican be connected with the proposed conference.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWNS

Germans Defeated on Road to Pskoff on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—(Delayed.)—Russian forces yesterday defeated the German troops on the road to Pskoff, on the Riga front, and occupied the small town of Kronberg, the Russian War Office announced today.

The Russians also occupied the towns of Keitzen and Sisseral, which had been held by the Germans.

Call Made for Bank Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all National banks of the United States at the close of business Tuesday, September 11.

NEW SYSTEM PENNY CHANGE

Order What You Want, Pay for What You Get

COFFEE 3c

Doughnuts, Lunch Rolls, Snails, Cup Cakes, 2¢ Each, 2 for 3¢

Beef Stew, 8¢ Homemade Sausage, 8¢
Pie, 5¢; Soup 5¢; Beans, 5¢; Rice, 5¢

Our Specialty:
WAFFLES or HOT CAKES 10¢
CHILE CON CARNE 5¢
HAMBURGER SANDWICH 5¢
Steaks, Eggs, Etc., at Popular Prices

TRY THIS PLACE

Wood's Quick Lunch
101 6th Street Corner of Stark

Fine Diamonds and Silverware

Better Goods for Less Money

Regardless of advanced manufacturers' and producers' costs, we are selling silverware and diamonds at prices that prevailed a year ago.

—Do you ask the reason? We foresaw the certain advances, so we bought and contracted for the future. That is why we can sell you today better goods for less money.

—Here is a wonderfully attractive stock at prices that will agreeably surprise you by their moderation. We are eager to serve you.

Our $100 Diamond Rings Can't Be Beaten. Compare Them With All Others.

Women's Umbrella Special

—A timely sale of more than 100 Women's Silk Umbrellas in black and colors. They have paragon frames, steel rods and fancy cord and ring handles. At prevailing prices, these umbrellas would easily sell at $6. We offer them this week at the very special price..... $3.85

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NO. 5 WOODSTOCK.

The new No. 5 Woodstock is the latest of standard high-grade typewriters, a step in advance of anything heretofore produced; a strictly reliable and durable writing machine of the highest efficiency, noted for its simplicity, extremely soft touch, easy, smooth, noiseless action, and high quality of work performed. Combine the best features of other standard machines into one and you have the Woodstock.

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We have some bargains in second-hand rebuilt machines.