

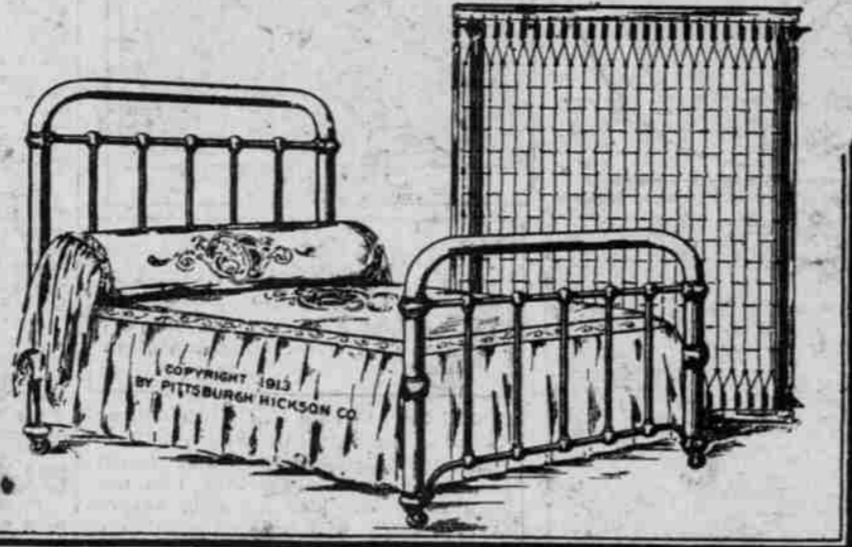


Powers - 53 years in Portland Yamhill

Full Size Metal Bed Complete With Spring and Mattress

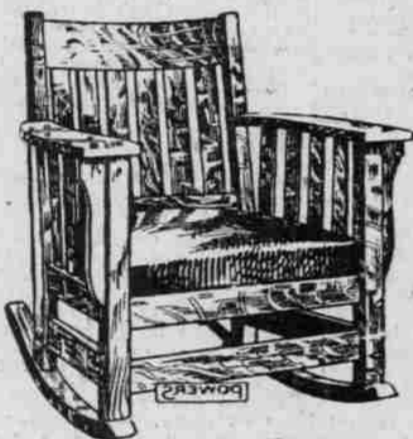
Especially Featured at
\$32.40

THE bed in handsome ivory finish. Two-inch continuous post style. Fitted with steel link spring that remains springy without sagging for an exceptionally long period. Forty-five-pound mattress covered with fancy art ticking of good wearing quality. Finished with roll edge. This bed in full size. An exceptionally substantial outfit offered at a wonderfully moderate price. Take immediate advantage of this opportunity. Powers will make accommodating terms.



Use your credit at Powers.

Special Price Reductions on Comfortable Rockers



\$19.50 Oak Rocker Offered at \$17.15

A very handsome rocker, in style like illustration. Quartered oak stock, in golden finish. Upholstered in Spanish leatherette of best grade, and has comfortable spring seat.

\$15.50 Rocker Goes at \$13.35

Golden oak rocker upholstered in Spanish leatherette. Has full spring seat. A specially good value at the regular price.

\$14.25 Rocker Goes at \$12.15

An exceptionally low price for a rocker of fine appearance. Arm style, with slip seat. Golden oak finish; genuine Spanish upholstered.

\$12.75 Arm Rocker at \$10.85

A wonderful buy is this golden oak rocker upholstered in fine grade Spanish leatherette. Full spring seat. A small price for a durable rocker.

All Phonographs in One The Brunswick

THE BRUNSWICK plays all disc records at their best. The special features of the Brunswick are in its reproducing chamber—the Ut-tona and sound amplifier, and in its rarely beautiful cabinet work that makes a Brunswick an ornament to any room in which it may be placed. Choice of golden oak, fumed oak or mahogany, to harmonize with your furnishings. No. 7 Size Brunswick and Five Ten-inch Records—Double Selections

\$119.25

Select your Brunswick and have it in your home to enjoy while awaiting your credit at Powers' Easy-Pay Plan.

Dignified Credit at Powers.

Louis XVI Bedroom Suite

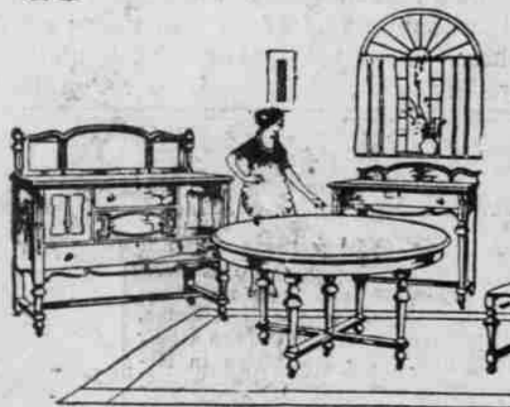


Regular \$477 Value
\$389

THE Louis XVI period is one of the most desirable and beautiful styles in furniture. This suite consists of dresser, chiffonier, vanity dressing table and bowfoot bed in this lovely period design. You have choice of mahogany or walnut finish of great elegance. If it is not convenient for you to purchase this suite outright complete, special terms can be made at Powers.

Use your credit at Powers.

6-Piece Dining-Room Suite \$144.75 Instead of \$165



WM. AND MARY period style in Jacobean oak. Set consists of forty-eight-inch dining table, forty-eight-inch massive buffet and four chairs to match. The chairs have genuine Spanish leather seats. The illustration at the left gives a good impression of this suite.

You can make arrangements to secure this beautiful set on terms of extended credit. Powers will place it in your dining room upon initial payment, \$20 down, \$2.50 per week.

Dignified Credit at Powers.

Dining Tables Low Priced



\$45.25

Massive dining table—like illustration—with extra heavy pilaster and broad, thick, shaped quartered-oak stock, finely finished. Forty-five-inch top.

\$33.75

Colonial scroll-base dining table with plank top. Selected stock and construction seats ten persons when fully extended.

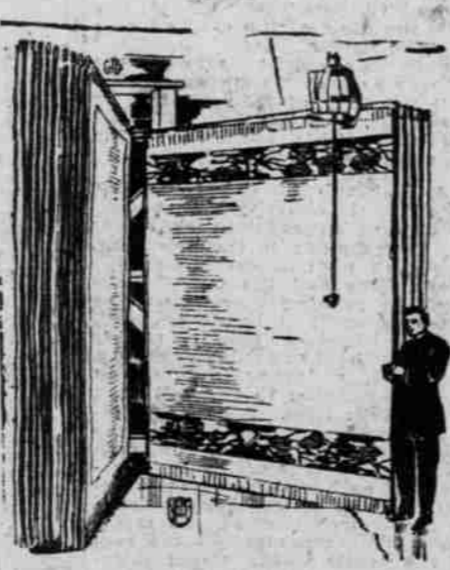
The store that saves you money.

Powers for RUGS of Quality

Room-Size Velvet Rugs \$39.50
Full 9x12 feet, and there are five beautiful patterns from which to make your selection.

Real Values in Wilton Rugs
Room size 9x12 Wilton Rugs of splendid serviceability and appearance are... **\$115**
Wilton Velvet Rugs in the smaller 8-3x10-6 size, \$60 to \$75; 9x12 room size in plain colors are priced at... **\$90**

Small Rugs at Small Prices
30x60 Smyrna Chenille Rugs, special this week at... **\$5.95**
Just here—a good size shipment of Rag Rugs in assorted colorings—various sizes and low prices.



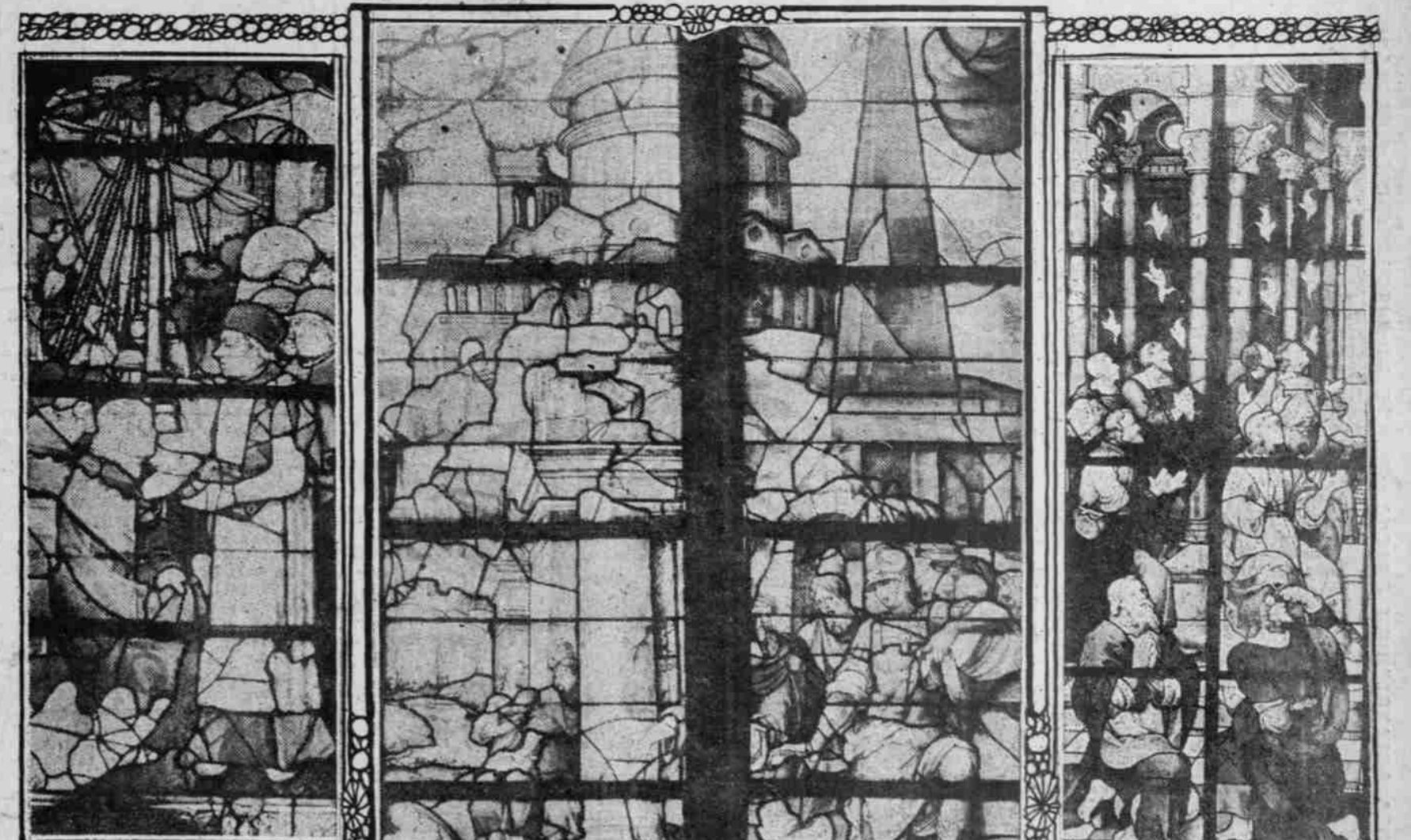
15c Yard



for Remnants of Serim, Cretonne, Madras, Voile and Drapery Fabrics. This is just one of many Pre-Inventory Sale events in the Drapery Department. It will pay you to attend if you have a curtain or drapery need.

ANCIENT STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS OF PARIS, SHOWN IN GORGEOUS DISPLAY, DECLARED UNPRECEDENTED IN ART

Treasures From Five Famous Churches Are Washed for First Time in 500 Years—All City Is Running to See Gloriburst Created by Artists of Early Days—Sunlight Plays Through Color Scheme.



Fragment From Windows of Church of St. Merri, Made About 1510.

BY STERLING HEILIG.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—All Paris is running to see a gloriburst of color unprecedented in art. Gathered together in the long halls of the Petit Palais, on a level with the eyes and so close that you can touch them, side by side, continuous, the vast historical stained-glass windows of five famous old Paris churches have been inserted into walls which are all windows. So the sunlight plays through in this gloriburst of color.

And beneath one which is absolutely extraordinary—it represents "Christ at the helm," Jesus conducting the ship of the church—from St. Etienne, by an unknown artist, the following words burnt into white glass of the ancient decorative border will remain a memorial forever:—

"The present window was an opportunity to the churches of St. Severin, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Merri, St. Etienne du Mont and St. Gervais, put in safety during the period of bombing, have been restored by the care of the city of Paris."

Thousands of Americans were in Paris on Good Friday, 1918, when, in particular, St. Gervais, being struck by a high explosive Big Bertha shell, an entire section of its massive stone roof came crashing on the worshippers, killed 65 and wounded 250—six American women and two men.

Here are the stained glass windows of St. Gervais, now photographed for the first time in history; but their floods of iridescent color did not mingle with the blood of victims. The picture stories of its gentle "Scenes from the Life of the Virgin Mary" did not come splintering down in the super-tragedy of German frightfulness on the most solemn day of the Christian year, when churches are all crowded. The treasures of stained glass of Paris, belonging principally to the five churches above named, had been taken down and put in safety in another city. It was an enormous and difficult work, worthy of the municipality of Paris, because these windows are vast in size, delicate in composition (irregular chunks of colored glass held together by lead), extremely heavy in weight (stone tracery, frames decorates and divides them), and high set in the ancient walls, their lowest parts beginning at twice the height of a man's head, and many being placed as high as the galleries.

Indeed, their height of setting in the old churches makes the present exhibition unique—an unprecedented sight—a wonder. Such stained glass is not made at present, and the secrets of certain rich or delicate tints have been lost. Parisians of five centuries beheld the great jeweled story pictures high up, craning their necks, and reduced in size by distance. When each window was

new fat varying epochs between 1450 and 1680), the king, prince, noble family, confraternity, trade union, or, as often enough happened, rich bourgeois, who ordered and paid for it, conceivably (and, at times, as an historical fact) made a public vouching day or private view of its glory on the ground floor, so to speak; set in some window prepared for the purpose, at the height of the eyes; in the master glazier's studio.

Yes, each time they saw one such window, now, at close range. But what no king, prince, cardinal, archbishop, great religious order or the people of Paris ever had an opportunity to see was the collections of five grandest Paris churches all together in one blaze of beauty, so to speak, within touch of the hand, all brand new at the same time, splattered their splendor in a color riot.

Washed for the first time in 500 years.

There's window washing for you. How could it be otherwise? So long as they remained in place, high up, immense in size, and very delicate (as delicate as precious) what plums woman the best of housekeepers, with every good desire, could be on

the feelings going along with such actions prevented the softening of the cruel or savage characteristics of the individual members of the race.

Men who are taught to kill their fellow men have little regard for the rights or feelings of such men, hence they have none of the mild forms of feelings and thoughts which are necessary to a civilized society.

The hall ceilings in the interior of the Petit Palais (which is enormous) was built new for the world's exhibition of 1900. It is a rich, graceful, spreading one story and basement reminiscence of some imperial villa of Italy, with flower bed and lawn pool in an interior courtyard around which curve pillared porticos.

The hall inside its exterior walls are pierced with windows everywhere for the light needed by exhibitions. It was a great idea, to set the stained glass masterpieces in them.

The treasures of five old Paris churches.

St. Etienne du Mont, Window by Claude Mearns of Nancy, 16th century.

From which it follows that these rainbow scenes (which were never, unless the art galleries of art galleries seen in their brightness, had yet more surely never been photographed. Most of them were completely out of place for photography, and yet more out of appropriate lighting. But you will cry, they're light itself—all light. Yes, but when dust collects and rain transmits, to most distasteful layers, through the centuries, you get effects which John Milton, writing in the year 1640 (when most of these were less than 100 years old) such as:—

"... storied windows right eight, Casting a dim religious light."

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The treasures of five old Paris churches.

CIVILIZATION DECLARED CONTEST BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF CONTRACT AND STATUS

System Under Which Individual's Place Is Forced by Officers Described; Military Rule Provides Supreme Head Whose Word Is Law, Writes Portland Attorney.

This is the third in a series of articles by Mr. Benbow on fundamentals of government. Another one will appear in an early issue.

BY WILLIAM C. BENBOW, Portland Attorney.

THE present civilization means a contest between certain systems of society; the industrial, or contract system, and the militant, or tyrannical and communistic systems; that is, a contest between a government by contract and a government by status. The communistic system is as much a government by status as the militant system.

A system of society by status is a government where each member is born or is placed by force in a particular strata of society and is unable to rise or get out of that condition, except by the permission of an officer or member of the stratum above him or by force.

The militant system contemplates, in its primitive meaning, a supreme military head, or chief, from whom flows all the powers of government. His word is law. He enacts, judges and executes the law. He is legislator, judge and executive. The members of society below him are elevated or reduced in caste or grade at his will.

the celerity and writes with which the members of such society, under the direction of one person, can be controlled and concentrated. When societies are simple in their construction and small in numbers, frequent contests with neighboring states make it necessary that the members of each society be quickly brought into action. This can be done by having one supreme head who has full authority to compel immediate obedience. This makes the individual member a part of a machine which moves at the will of a superior. The militant system of society thus prevents or kills the personal initiative of its units. As the society grows in numbers and in the complexity of its activities, such rapidity of concentration is not possible and is rarely necessary.

Other System Considered.

The other system of government is sometimes termed industrial or government by agreement or contract. Under this plan the members of the government are recognized to be equal, "free and equal," as is stated in a certain declaration of independence made in one of the most recent industrial societies. The members agree among themselves, each man having an equal say, upon the kind and form of government under which they shall live. No one has any governmental or class supremacy over any other except by agreement of all, and, then, he usually receives such supremacy for certain reasons and under certain rules, and restrictions imposed by the other members. These rules and restrictions are termed laws.

The members of such a society not only agree among themselves as to the form of government under which they shall live, but they agree among themselves as to the method and in what way they will make their laws, or rules, to conduct their governmental business. They choose the persons to make their laws or they enact them themselves; they choose the individuals to judge their laws or they judge them themselves; and they choose the persons to enforce their laws or enforce them themselves.

One of the basal principles of an industrial or contract system of society is that each member must recognize the rights of the other members and respect them and, if he does not do so, there are provided sure and certain penalties for violations of some primary expediency, such as, in the military systems of society independent thought on the part of individuals, except for the purposes of some military expediency, which is encouraged. In the contract system independent thought by the individual member is discouraged. In the military system there was no inducement to the individual member of the community to think out any plan or device to control the powers of nature and relieve himself of work or relieve his fellows of labor, because both the slaves and those immediately above them who did the work of the world had no interest in or title to anything they invented. If they invented anything it became the property of their masters. Hence there was no inducement to think out or invent anything except, it might be, something of a military nature. They could not own anything, hence they did not try to get or accumulate anything. There was no incentive to labor.

Again, the units in a military society were in continual wars and contests with their enemies, both internal and external, the same as Russia, and, in danger of loss of their lives, and had no time in which to think out anything; no time to devote to study and no means of accumulating facts sufficient to clear up a problem or to invent anything. No chance was given for education or thought. Hence no substantial progress was possible under such a system of government. There was neither time nor opportunity nor reason from the classes near the bottom of the social scale, not being corrupted with things that tend to destroy thought, they are the ones in whom the great inventions of the race must originate. Therefore, under a military system of society very little progress was made. As the success depended upon the destruction of its enemies, cruelty and inhumanity and

J. G. FLOOK AT SESSION

Solon Who Backed College Land Grant Bill in 1867 Attends.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—After having been instrumental in saving the legislative bills drawn to make the land grant college federal laws applicable to Oregon, J. G. Flook of Tigard returned to the college 52 years later to take the Farmers' week short course. Mr. Flook was representative from Douglas county in 1867, when the land grant act was up for consideration. He voted the measure by speech and vote and now considers it one of the best things he could have done for Oregon. Mr. Flook has lived at Roseburg much of his time, but has been engaged in farming in Tigard for the last seven years. He recently moved to Corvallis.

RABBITS CROSS ON ICE

Migration Over Columbia to Benton County Is Reported.

POSSIBLE, Wash., Jan. 3.—(Special.)—The long advantage of the temporary bridge across the Columbia formed by the ice where the river froze over at White Bluffs, a large number of black-tailed jackrabbits migrated to the Benton county side of the river.

Prior to this very few black-tailed rabbits have ever been seen on the west side of the Columbia. They are a much smaller animal than the old-fashioned white-tailed jack, but are apparently much more numerous. Those versed in rabbit lore predict that it will not be long before they exterminate the white-tails, as has been done on the east side of the river.