TARDIEU CRITICISES ENGLAND'S POLICY

Solemn Contracts Declared Disregarded.

FRENCH RELY ON TREATY

Expecting German Reparations, France Pays Pensions Totaling 90 Billion Francs.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU.
Former French High Commissioner to the United States.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

PARIS, Aug. 19.—(Special Cable.)—There have been many types of international conferences throughout history. Some have terminated with transactions and others with equivocations. The London conference produced no result at all.

You have seen on what a small technical question it foundered. It is useless to repeat that today. Let us try, if possible, to take a broad view of the whole situation:

The allied governments, having made war together, are obliged to make peace together. But the solemn contract entered into, containing certain decisions regarding reparations and a policy of revivifying Europe, is respected no longer by some. I do not mean the United States, which is in a special position because its senate refused to ratify the Versailles treaty. I do mean Lloyd-George, who behaved as if he, too, and England had refused ratification.

Lord Bryce used to say that a democratic government is incompatible with respect to foreign engagements. Soon everybody will be sharing his opinion, and this means that the world's affairs cannot advance.

France Advances Pensions.

For 30 months France has been taking seriously the exchange of signatures to international agreements, and in such an attitude she advanced 90,000,000,000 francs of the promised German reparations in pensions. At the same time France has received but 6,000,000,000 francs. Lloyd-George's great mistake is that he does not apparently realize the gravity of the situation. It is a great mistake for the French to continue negotiations with him, for France is unable to make him realize the true situation.

Last year I dared, "though it is not my custom," to prophesy that M. Briand would not long remain in office. Today I declare that before six months have expired France will abandon the sterile policy she has adopted since 1920.

Do not imagine I am thinking of a policy of violence. There is no question of firing a cannon. I am thinking only that France will give to her European policy, especially in her relations with Germany and Great Britain, that new basis that is demanded by changes since peace was restored.

Treaty Pulled to Pieces.

The allies have pulled to pieces the financial clauses of the treaty, and under present conditions no practical solution will arise from these ruins which we had the weakness to allow to accumulate.

New ideas and new methods are necessary. Those in power in England who remain deaf to Poincare's legal arguments will listen more favorably to the political arguments, which justify a different attitude toward France. It is impossible for England to get along without France, either in political or economic reconstruction work. France has the right to say on what condition she will co-operate in the work, whose success she desires but for which she refuses to bear the expense alonse.

Nothing would be eaier than to accept conversations with Lloyd-George on the grounds of solidarity, but on the condition that France refuses to be alone excluded from the benefits.

Germany Held at Fault.

It is Germany's fault the world's financial condition is upset, for Germany is the world's greatest international debtor. As Balfour has said, "Germany has not paid her debts, and has destroyed her finances in order to keep from paying." Be assured there are Frenchmen who will find the necessary remedies for the situation. These remedies, presented in a certain way, will find Lloyd-George more conciliatory than last week. This will be made clearer before very long.

HARDING READY TO QUIT

(Continued From First Page.)

have spent the remainder of his active political days in the senate.

Life of Senator Coveted.

He was extremely happy there and it was with no little reluctance that he consented to allow his friends to place him in the running for the presidential nomination in 1920. More than once during the pre-convention campaign Mr. Harding thought of withdrawing from the race and centering his activities upon matters in relation to the senate.

It will be recalled that on the night before his nomination in Chicago he filed his senatorial primary papers in Columbus. Even at that late hour there lingered in his mind the question as to the right course to pursue.

Fate Leads to Presidency.

The whirlygig of fate soon decided that question for him, and once nominated he entered into the campaign with the somewhat solemn enthusiasm of a man who felt the cares of the presidency already full upon him.

Ever since the word began to spread that Mr. Harding had told some of his friends he would decline to stand for renomination two years hence, all of his utterances, both public and private, have been searched for some further revelation of his state of mind. The politicians profess to have found much in confirmation of the earlier reports.

Marion Remarks Recalled.

They point to the president's speech during old home week in Marion. His friends in Ohio found that Mr. Harding did not speak of his experiences in the White House with any degree of elation. Instead, he publicly stated he would be glad indeed when the time came that he might return to Marion and enjoy the freedom of the life of the private citizen. Not once did the president intimate that he was having a "bully time" in the White House.

Since the Marion trip he has let fall, either inadvertently or purposely, a number of remarks, insignificant in themselves, perhaps, but which, taken collectively, appear to reflect a distinct frame of mind.

One Term Sufficient.

To some of his senatorial friends the president is reported to have said that nothing could induce him to give four more years of his life to the presidency. Some senators have taken the remark seriously; others say the president was merely joking.

On top of all this, the president sent to Leonard Kincaide, a Terre Haute, Ind., high school boy, who said he hoped some day to be president, a letter in which he said:

"I am afraid you would not like my job as much as you think you would. It is not as happy a job as one would imagine."

Party Leaders in Quandary.

While they profess to treat the president's remarks lightly, the republican leaders nevertheless are figuring upon what they might do in the event Mr. Harding is serious and really will not stand for renomination.

Some of the old-timers simply will not listen to the idea that the president will not run. They say that every president wants a second term as a vindication of his policies in the first.

Mr. Harding, on the other hand, believes that the presidency should be a one-term affair. He would lengthen the term from four to six years. He believes the president would have more freedom under such a plan than is possible under the system which leads to constant consideration of second term prospects.

The indications are today Mr. Harding is likely to keep the politicians on the anxious seat for some time to come.

MAN, 86, GOES HUNTING

JAMES MUCKLE PREFERS GUN TO EASY CHAIR.

Lumberman Who Started Mill at St. Helens in 1870 Is After Deer in Cascades.

Age means little to James Muckle, 86-year-old lumberman of Portland. At an age where the average man is content to sit in an easy chair by his fireside and bemoan the good old days that are no more, Mr. Muckle disdains the conventionalities of old age, shoulders his rifle and goes deer hunting. He roughs it in the wildest sections of the state, intent on bagging the limit allowed by law.

Mr. Muckle, accompanied by his son, daughter and son-in-law, left Portland early Friday morning. Today he is somewhere in the wilds back of Tiller, in the Cascade mountains to the south and east of Roseburg, a proverbial early bird who was ready for the deer season, which opened at midnight Saturday.

Though Mr. Muckle boasts of 86 years, he does not look a day over 70. And, judged by his activities, he is still a hearty young fellow of 50. Born in Toronto, in 1836, he spent the greater part of his youth out of doors, hunting and fishing in the wild wastes of his native province. In 1870 he came to Oregon and established a sawmill at St. Helens. He conducted this plant for 30 years, finding his amusement in duck hunting on near-by Sauvies island and in deer hunting in the mountains.

In 1900 Mr. Muckle sold out his lumber interests and came to Portland to live. But he did not lose his love for the open and did not settle down in dotage and senility to await death.

Mr. Muckle promptly set about to erect a number of houses in Portland to rent and care for this property. At present he is the owner of 24 residence houses, two factory buildings and a downtown hotel. He collects his own rents, looks after his business interests and the repair and upkeep of his property. Then, when he has nothing else to do, he goes hunting in the mountains.

Mr. Muckle, his son Wilbur and Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Fenton, his daughter and son-in-law, constituted the party which left the city Friday for a ten-day trip in the mountains. His wife remains at the family home at 565 Ladd avenue.

"Aren't you a bit worried about your husband going out in the mountains at his age?" she was asked.

"Oh, mercy no," was her reply. "Mr. Muckle is just as able to take care of himself as any man alive. He's just as hearty and active as any man of 50."

Mr. Muckle comes from a Scotch-Irish family noted for their longevity. His father attained the age of 97 and was active to within a few days of his death.

BODY TAKEN FROM RIVER

Frank C. Brown of Milwaukie, Agricultural College Graduate.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The body of Frank C. Brown of Milwaukie, Or., who was drowned in the Columbia river at Hanford, August 6, was recovered last night from the river near Richland, 24 miles down stream, according to a message received at the federal bureau of biological survey office here today.

Brown, field foreman for the biological survey, had just been assigned to the White Bluffs-Hanford soldier settlement area to aid settlers in ridding the district of jack rabbits. He was 27 years of age, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine J. Brown, and a graduate of Oregon Agricultural college.

CHURCH NOT MAN-LIKE

(Continued From First Page.)

These marks were canceled with the hammer and sickle mark of the soviet.

But the lumber dealer, even had he found the "canceled" shipping mark of his own firm, could seek no redress in the courts. The shipments are protected by the courts.

Rate Complaint Withdrawn.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Having decided that its Harrington mill will not be operated this year, the Portland Flouring Mills company today withdrew its complaint before the department of public works against the Great Northern railroad's rate on flour between Harrington and Spokane.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Broadway 6353; 560-21.—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070.

GERMAN REPUBLIC LACKS RIGHT SPIRIT

"Deutschland Uber Alles" Still Widely Sung.

FIERY SPIRIT POPULAR

Government Is Proud of Fact That Envoy Flies New Flag Instead of Hiding It.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,
Germany's Foremost Publicist.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—(Special Cable.)—After the fourth birthday anniversary of the constitution of the republic, the German government fulsomely published a dispatch from Madrid announcing that the German ambassador had hoisted a republican flag to celebrate the day. Publication of this dispatch was to show proudly that the ex-imperial ambassador no longer hides the flag of the republic from which he now draws his emoluments.

The same day there was a demonstration by thousands who marched with the old imperial flag flying, the troops singing the old songs of glorification to the kaiser and the democratic president of the reichstag decided that "Deutschland Uber Alles" continues as the national anthem.

The fiery patriotism of the wording of "Deutschland Uber Alles" is unfitted for a republic whose aim should be collaboration and a peaceful union between European states.

Bavaria Shelters Enemies.

It was also on Constitution day that Berlin decided on complete capitulation to the Bavarian government, thereby making Bavaria victorious, not only in the fight against the "law for the protection of the republic," but also forcing the assurance that the independence of Bavaria will not again be curtailed. Bavaria does not fear foreign interference unless and until the Wittelbach kingdom is restored. Rupprecht, the heir apparent, recently said he was not so stupid as to compromise the monarchy by an adventurous undertaking which the entente could soon terminate. Meanwhile, however, Bavaria continues to offer shelter to all enemies of the republic.

The greatest danger lies in this latest capitulation regarding Bavaria's independence. German state concentration and union is absolutely necessary for economic reasons. Each state still has its own parliament, ministry, troops and innumerable officials, while the largest German states have special legations in German towns as well as abroad.

Extravagance Is Rapped.

A defeated nation, deeply in debt, ought not to countenance such extravagance, when it is already suffering from a superfluity of officials. It is possible to reduce the number of officials one-half, following the pattern of industrial pools, thus saving large sums for productive purposes and for reparations. United German policy would then be possible both at home and abroad. This aim only is attainable when the present antipathy to the Berlin government disappears.

Berlin, for many people, has become synonymous with bad government and disorders. Formerly the Prussians were mistrusted and often hated, but in the art of government they were undisputed. They have been substituted in important posts by south Germans and therefore Berlin's political credit is deteriorating continually. Americans would roar at the idea of a special plenipotentiary representing Washington in Los Angeles, Cal., or if it were even suggested that California have its own legations in Europe besides those accredited to the United States, yet such an absurdity still exists in Germany.

Situation Not Altered.

Celebrating the republican birthday with bombastic speeches does not alter the situation, for the nation is not interested in a celebration attended by only a small minority of deputies and unmarked by a public holiday.

We have been dashed from the worst possible form of monarchy head over heels into a republic created by proletarian dilettantes and monarchists who are seeking only selfish gain. In our fourth year we are still wanting in creative power and a true republican spirit.

It is comprehensible, after all, that the youth of the land see that Germany's brighter future depends on them and the people's industry and efficiency.

Government Is Weak.

The weak government, frightened by nationalist terrors, does not dare to attack its enemies, but thinks it suffices to make speeches and noise. Like Wilhelm, the present government favors seeking faults in others rather than themselves, and it endeavors to make the German people believe they would still live plentifully if they were not cruelly treated by their victors.

How long will it be until the western cabinets realize that the entente must abandon occupation of German territory and the idea of Germany paying all war pensions? England must cancel the allied debts to her before Europe can breathe again. This would be more quickly realized if Germany's government were wise and frank, but the realization is stopped by political conditions wherein the announcement that Germany's ambassador deigns to hoist the republican flag causes great pride.

PILOT BOURBONS' NEED

(Continued From First Page.)

miracle, vainly hopes. It cannot gather 20 first-rate minds in the nation to make a programme for the party. I tried it the other day—men interested in political affairs outside congress—try it yourself. Get 20 big enough to draft a national programme of legislation for the party."

In a later letter, written to Frank Cobb, editor of the New York World, Lane said:

"This morning you chide the republicans for not having a programme. Good God, man, why so partisan? What programme have we? Will we just oppose, vote 'nay' to all they propose That way insures 20 years as 'outs,' and we won't deserve to be in. What we lack is just plain brains. We have a slushy, sentimental democracy, but don't have men who can concreteise feeling into policy, if you know what that means."

Lane Attempts Job.

This idea of getting together a group of eminent democrats for the purpose of supplying the lack of individual personal leadership, and for the purpose of making the party programme, struck in Lane's head. In a later letter, written after Harding had been elected and Cox defeated, he worked out the idea and made his suggestion concrete by giving a list of names of the democratic leaders he wanted to call together.

At the head of his list Mr. Lane put Charles W. Eliot, the venerable ex-president of Harvard university. Doubtless Dr. Eliot will be a little surprised to find himself named in a list of "democratic leaders," or even in a list of men to be brought together to lay down a programme for the democratic party. Doubtless Dr. Eliot, as a believer in the league of nations, voted for Cox in 1920, but he would probably hesitate to permit himself to be classified as a "democratic leader."

However, Dr. Eliot as he stands today, at the age of 87, with the fruits of his long experience garnered and stored away and with his power of reflection and expression at its best, is prominently and indisputably one of the greatest figures now on the surface of the earth. If he could be got to "sit in" with any gathering, to lay down a programme for any political party whatever, it would be such an asset as no other political party in any country whatever has.

Benjamin I. Wheeler Next.

The next man on Mr. Lane's list was Benjamin Ide Wheeler, ex-president of the University of California.

From these two men of thought Mr. Lane passed to persons more actively identified with the party. His next selection was Colonel House, whose appropriateness is easily obvious. The next was Frank I. Cobb, editor of the New York World, whom Lane wanted in for his writing ability. To contribute diplomacy, Lane named John W. Davis. To contribute "conservative democracy" he named ex-Secretary of State Lansing. Two others in Lane's list were named, he said, "for cleverness." One of these was Van-Lear Black, owner of the Baltimore Sun, and the other Gavin McNab, one of the democratic leaders in California.

When Lane said that he wanted these two groups "for cleverness" he doubtless had in mind Mr. Black's resourcefulness in the carrying out of large ideas and McNab's energy in political management. In the campaign of 1916, in which Wilson carried California (and thereby won the election), and even carried Washington, and came within 6000 votes of carrying Oregon—in that campaign McNab was the democratic manager for the Pacific coast.

List Put Up to White.

Another name on Lane's list was that of John M. Parker, governor of Louisiana. Lane wanted Parker, he said, "for progressiveness." Parker was one of Roosevelt's principal assistants in the old progressive party. Other names on Lane's list were: R. Walton Moore, repreesntative from Virginia; James D. Phelan, at that time senator from California; Senator Walsh of Montana and Michael Richard Hooker, editor of the Springfield Republican.

Lane put this list, and his suggestion for a programme to be made out by these men, up to George White, who was then (last year) chairman of the democratic party. White, for some reason, never acted on it. Doubtless Lane thought that White was not sufficiently energetic and therefore Lane predicted—truthfully, as it turned out—that "George White will be eaten up the first thing he knows, unless he moves."

It was only last year—in January, 1921—that Lane wrote these letters and made this suggestion. The suggestion is as good today as it was then, and the need is even greater. The democrats are as conspicuously lacking in a constructive programme now as they were before the present session of congress began. And this lack of a programme is the more serious because the party is within three months of the time when it will ask the country to turn the government over to it—and the democrats haven't yet given the country any programme or any other reason for taking the government away from the republicans.

Opposition Not Enough.

About the only thing the democrats have presented to the country is the thing which Lane predicted—and deplored—as their probable course, namely, opposition merely. Opposition is not a sufficient programme for any party. As Lane said in his letter of advice to Cox shortly after the latter was nominated, "Chiefly, be for things. . . . So that the nation can visualize you as leading in a contest between constructive forces and destructive critical forces. . . . The nation is crying out for leadership, not pussyfooting nor pandering. Be wrong strongly if you must be wrong, rather than be right weakly."

In one of his letters Lane, in a more facetious mood, departed from his serious reflections about the need of a programme and the need of leadership in the intellectual sense, and talked of another need, which is just as important, namely, the need of an organizer. On this point Lane, putting his thoughts into the form of a "want ad," wrote:

"Wanted—A miracle man who can overcome a majority of 7,000,000 votes with a hearty handshake and a warm brown eye. . . . Must be a hypnotist who can make the people forget a few things and believe a few things that are not true. Must be able by reciting poetry to make the cunning capitalist see that he is safer in the hands of the democrats than elsewhere, and at the same time educate the worker by a pass of the hand to know that it is decent to stay bought. Must have received the gift of tongues on the day of Pentecost, so as to talk Yiddish in New York, Portuguese and Gaelic in Massachusetts, Russian and German in Chicago, Scandinavian in the northwest, cotton and Calhoun in the south, John Brown and wheat in Kansas, gold and Murphy on Fourteenth street and translate Jesus Christ into bolshevism, individualism, capitalism, Lodgeism and Wilsonism. Must be as honest as old Grover and as clear of purpose as Abraham Lincoln."

Democrats Have Chance.

In all seriousness, there was never such a need as the democratic party has for one good, active organizer of the sort facetiously described by Mr. Lane in the preceding programme and in addition, one good leader in the world of thought of the sort that ex-President Wilson was. And it is not merely a need for the democratic party, but a need for the country as well. It is quite possible, not for the democrats to take control of congress away from the republicans at the coming November elections, but to take control of the whole government, including the presidency, two years from now. That this latter is quite within the possibilities is easily evident to anyone who has knowledge of the political results of an extraordinarily high tariff in the past and with that knowledge combines observation of what is being said about the present tariff. For the republicans to lose everything in 1924 is easily possible.

But if the republicans lose, does the country win? Does the country win when one party, causing dissatisfaction, is succeeded merely by another party which, because of lack of leadership and a programme, causes no less dissatisfaction?

The democratic leadership and the democratic programme clearly are not in sight. Lacking the leadership, there is no better device than Mr. Lane's suggestion of a conference. The suggestion is just as good now as it was when Mr. Lane made it, 20 months ago—just as good and much more needed. If Mr. Lane's suggestions were adopted there are a good many names that ought to be added.

Some Notables Omitted.

Mr. Lane's list, in fact, is rather conspicuous for its omissions. It is true he deliberately confined himself to men outside the senate and outside congress. But even in that restricted field he made many conspicuous omissions. He did not include ex-President Wilson. As to this omission, whether Lane's personal feeling was involved or not, it is a fact that at the time of his leaving Wilson's cabinet he and Wilson did not think highly of each other. Wilson did not think Lane had enough backbone, and Lane thought Wilson had rather too much. Lane thought Wilson was too solitary, too impatient of advice, too devoted to his own ideas; and Wilson, on the occasions when he thought of elevating Lane to the office of secretary of state or to the supreme court, rejected the idea because he thought Lane was lacking in determination.

Also it is noticeable that Lane, naming a group of democrats to lay down a party programme, did not include any of Wilson's old cabinet members except Lansing. He did not include Daniels, nor Baker, nor Burleson, nor Bryan, nor Bainbridge Colby, nor Palmer, nor Houston, nor McAdoo.

Some of these would certainly have to be included in any conference of representative democratic leaders. And so also would many others.

PROGRESSIVES IN FIELD

(Continued From First Page.)

ready had 5000 members throughout Oregon, but more were wanted. He read the minutes of two previous meetings, wherein the state chairman and secretary were elected and a committee, consisting of state chairman, secretary and Fred L. Gifford named to call the convention.

The next speaker was H. P. Lee, another of the men who signed the call for the meeting. He made a dozen cruel thrusts at the old parties, held that the salvation of the country was in the hands of the new-born progressive party and advocated prosecution of profiteers as one of the main planks of the platform.

About this time the meeting began slipping away from the set programme. Mr. Wagnon decried the back-room policy which he maintained had been adopted by the organizers of the new movement and announced his intention of having nothing to do with the progressives until they "came out in the open."

Richards Likes Chairmanship.

"This party is organized," declared Chairman Richards emphatically, "and I am the chairman and I will remain the chairman. I thank God that you, Mr. Wagnon, were not on hand when I was made chairman. You can't come in here and kick over the traces."

Sanfield MacDonald was the next to take exception to the organization of the party prior to the calling of a convention or meeting. He suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a preamble and constitution in a regular, dignified way.

Support of the chairman and the manner in which the new party was organized came from a man in the rear of the room, but Chairman Richards was not in need of support.

"There are men here today who are busy trying to disrupt things," said the chairman, hotly. "A lot of them are talking like a lot of old women."

Hasty apology to the women scattered through the crowd was made, but none of them advanced to sign the membership roles.

Chairman Claims Power.

"I've got a lot of power with the 'powers that be,'" explained the chairman, "and I want you people to sign up so I can share this power with you. If I am ever elected to office in this state I will look on this list to find the men to fill vacancies. So get up here and sign the list."

Some one in the crowd then asked how the new party would act on the compulsory school bill.

"I don't know what the majority will do, but I'm personally in favor of it and the secretary and Mr. Gifford, who are the committee to call the convention are in favor of it," explained Chairman Richards.

Mr. Gifford then made a direct statement that the indorsement of the school bill would be one of the planks in the platform.

An announcement that the convention would be called in ten days was followed by adjournment.

Rate Inquiry Progressing.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Herbert J. Flagg, chief engineer of the department of public works, returned today from San Francisco, where he has been investigating rates of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company in this state. Good progress is being made in the investigation, Mr. Flagg said, but the work has not progressed far enough to make possible an estimate as to when the case will reach the hearing stage.

SCHOOL DEBT HELD LOW

Increase in Chehalis Costs Due to New $68,000 Building.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The report of the state board of accountancy on the condition of the Chehalis school district No. 3, which has just been made public, credits the district with having made substantial progress the past year in cutting its indebtedness expenses were $4117.95 less than the estimate. This was $2827.48 less than the actual cash available. Cost of average daily attendance was increased $7.58 a pupil. There were 1344 pupils in the district of school age, with an actual enrollment of 1430. Net debt of the district is given at $80,146.68, with net assets of $83,133.14.

Operation of the schools for the year cost $80,359.05. Increase of the net debt by the sum of $40,167.37 is attributed to the erection of a fine new school building, for which $68,000 bonds were issued.

Oregon Pensions Granted.

THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 19.—Oregon pensions recently granted include: Louisa C. Willett, Portland, $30; Harry D. Northrop, Portland, $18.

Our New Phone Number Atwater 4700

Drug Specials

25c Glycerine and Rose Water ....19¢
25c Castor Oil ....19¢
25c Cocoanut Oil ....19¢
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25c Chloroform Liniment ....19¢
25c Powdered Pumice Stone ....19¢
25c Cream Tartar ....19¢
25c Powdered Henna ....19¢
25c Essence of Pepsin ....19¢
25c Aqua Ammonia ....19¢
25c Sheep Dip ....19¢

Mouth Washes

Lavoris ....24¢, 48¢, 89¢
Zepyrol ....25¢, 50¢, $1.00
Glycothymoline ....25¢, 50¢, $1.00
Dentox ....25¢, 50¢, 85¢
Listerine ....24¢, 48¢, 89¢
Cooper's Antiseptic Fluid ....25¢, 45¢, 75¢
Fujo $1.00
Formoloid ....69¢
Glycenol ....25¢, 50¢, $1.00
Borolyptol ....27¢, 50¢, $1.00
Formazin ....25¢, 50¢, $1.00
Kolynos Liquid ....65¢

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All Known Standard Remedies Sold at our Pharmacy on the Mezzanine Floor. In charge of efficient, Experienced Salespeople.

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Silk Knee Caps, each $3.50
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Above prices for regular sizes.

Made to your Measure—on our own looms—of the best material obtainable. —Mezzanine Floor.

Rubber Goods

Hot Water Bottle ....98¢
Fountain Syringe ....98¢
Metal Hot Water Bottle $1.29
Ice Bags ....69¢
Combination Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe $1.79
Rubber Gloves ....50¢ and 75¢
Ladies' Douche Syringe $1.29
BATHING CAPS ....19¢

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Every Time You Spend a Dime Ask for S&H GREEN STAMPS

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Quality Linen—Desk Cabinet Fine Linen Paper. 84 Sheets—50 Envelopes.
Special ....89¢

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Bring in your decrepit pens and let our Pen Doctor fix 'em up.
Our Pen Counter handles all well-known Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils.

Photo Developing, Printing, Enlarging, Tinting
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Keeps you fit every way.
Kenney Curtainless Shower
Fits any Tub
No Curtain
Easy to Install
Price $8.00

Edison Electric Iron
6-lb., complete with cord; guaranteed. Price $5.00
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Electric Curling Irons $3.50

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30-Hour Alarm Clock; guaranteed. $1.25 grade ....89¢

Our New Phone Number Atwater 4700

New "Likly" Wardrobe Trunks
All Sizes—Prices: $42, $49, $58, $70, $85, $90.
Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, $36 and $70.

Genuine Cowhide Suitcases
Values to $45—Special $33.75

Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bag
"LIKLY," Black or Brown, 18-inch—Regular $24—Special $18.50
Traveling Bag—"LIKLY," 18-inch, Brown, Leather lined—Regular $12.50—Special $9.50
Our Vacation Bag, Genuine Cowhide $4.95

Handbags
Ladies' Hand Bags—Extra Special ....95¢
Children's Vanity Boxes—Special $1.50
Children's New Hand Bags $3.75
Ladies' Vanity Boxes—Values to $17—Special $10.75

Toilet Articles
Clawood Lemon Cream for outing trips, sunburn, windburn and chapped hands or face; 4-oz. jar 50c
Miolena Freckle Cream $1.00
Miolena Face Powder ....75¢
Miolena Liquid Face Powder ....50¢
Miolena Nail Glow ....25¢
Miolena Hand Lotion ....25¢
Miolena Cucumber Cream ....50¢
Miolena Vanishing Cream ....50¢
Miolena Cleansing Cream ....50¢
Hudnut's Three Flowers Twin Compact $1.50
Refill for same ....75¢
Lazell Talcum Powder—(Assorted Odors) ....17¢
With Each Purchase of Djer Kiss Face Powder for ....50¢
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Large Assortment Face Powders—Values 50c to $1.25—Your choice ....29¢

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