EMPLOYERS OPPOSED ARBITRATION PLANS

ATTITUDE OF MASTERS.

There is a general and emphatic feeling that the close-mouthed and high-handed attitude adopted by Portland trade masters against the public at large and the striking employes in particular, is far from the open and honorable course that should be followed in a matter of such grave importance as the present labor difficulties. The Journal cannot help but feel that in the interest of common justice there should be free and open publicity regarding the methods, aims and objects of the employers as well as of the employes. Failure to allow the people of Portland insight into their motives and the sternly aggressive attitude adopted by the masters in rejecting proposals for arbitration, has done much to turn public sentiment against those who have adopted such a manifestly unjust course of dealing with men who have rights, and with the people who recognize those rights.

The Journal welcomes the Oregonian's assistance in a battle for public rights, and the general good of the whole people, and most heartily indorses the following editorial expression as found in this morning's paper:

The masters especially have been extremely uncommunicative, barring reporters out of meetings to which they had been promised admittance, and in general declining to answer questions and treating inquirers with no pretension to civility. Some of these employers seem to regard it as a crime for a newspaper to seek to give a laboring man the opportunity to have his side of the controversy fairly stated to the public. While it is known that building operations are being resumed very generally in different sections of the city, no definite and trustworthy statement of number of men employed and volume of materials being furnished can be obtained from any responsible source. It is not an uncommon thing for the very persons who withhold information from reporters or give misleading information to complain bitterly that the papers do not get the facts.—Morning Oregonian.

If the Plan Had Been Accepted all Possibilities of Labor Troubles Would Have Been Eliminated.

After being in session more than three hours yesterday afternoon the conference of the labor committees and master associations adjourned without accomplishing anything.

By their own admission the members of the Executive Board of the master associations are not in favor of arbitration in any form, notwithstanding contrary reports. After adjournment they said they could not accept the proposition made by the committee from the Building Trades Council, because they feared difficulties from which it might be a hard matter to extricate themselves.

"What was the plan submitted?" was asked.

"It was simply this," said O. N. Pierce, business agent of the Building Trades Council. "We asked that there be appointed a standing board of arbitration, which they would have a voice in naming, and let its members decide the merits of this controversy. In the meantime we offered to return to work and abide absolutely by the decision of that board."

"Yes, but the very minute union men would be asked to work with non-unionists," spoke up a Master Builder, "you would pull off the union men and trouble would begin."

Warm Argument.

"We would do nothing of the sort and you know it," retorted Mr. Pierce, with considerable feeling. "Any little differences which might arise would be settled by the board. We would continue at work, and if need be will sign an agreement not to go on a strike for the next 20 years. If our proposition had been favorably considered there would be no occasion for strikes or lockouts."

"You stated at the meeting," said William Sheehy, "that if a contractor should discriminate against the union in the employment of men that the business agents would harass him and make his life miserable unless he should change his tactics. You said that everything would be done by organized labor to prevent him from getting other contracts."

"You are again making misstatement of facts," answered Mr. Pierce. "What I did say was this: If a contractor should become openly offensive to unions and endeavor to antagonize them in every conceivable manner that we might be forced to adopt some method of retaliation in order to insure self-preservation. But if you had agreed upon the plan of arbitration which we suggested and which every reasonable man will say is just, there would be no trouble whatever on this score. The permanent board appointed for the purpose would settle all matters of this character."

Don't Want Arbitration.

"Oh, the entire trouble with the master association," chimed in another of the labor committee, "is that they do not want to leave this matter to arbitration. It is a waste of time to talk to them."

"We are willing to abide by our statement which was recently published in the newspapers," asserted the employers. "We are willing to arbitrate the wage question and nothing else."

"But everyone," was the reply, "wants this matter fixed up at once and permanently. There are other things besides wages. If a permanent arbitration board should be appointed labor troubles in Portland would be a thing of the past."

Discussion continued in this strain for almost half an hour, and at times it was heated. Finally the group dispersed, all the disinterested parties present, and there was quite a number, expressing the opinion in forcible terms, that the employers are strictly opposed to arbitration.

The conference met at 3:30 o'clock. Those present from the Master Builders' Association were A. M. McKenzie, James I. Marshall and W. R. Griffith; from the Master Painters' Association, H. Sutcliffe, Henry Berger and William Sheehy; from the Building Trades Council, O. N. Pierce, C. H. Canfield and G. Monish. At the special request of the labor representatives several reporters were at the hall before the conference was called to order, but through no fault of their own they did not remain long. The association men requested them to leave the room, as they wished to hold a private conference.

Reporters Barred.

"But we have been invited," remonstrated one of the newspaper men.

"It makes no difference; we do not want you here," was the polite response.

"You must have something to conceal from the public," doggedly pursued the reporter. "You must be afraid of the position which you intend to assume. The labor men are not. Their views will certainly stand public inspection. I have an impression that yours are of a different variety."

As a matter of fact the greater portion of this conversation occurred after the meeting. The reporters tarried on the outside until its close.

As the labor representatives were returning home they said that they are now fully convinced that the employers are not willing to submit to any form of arbitration. Those who heard their conversation are of the same opinion.

ARBITRATION IS DEMANDED BY ALL

Labor men are in an unpleasant frame of mind today. They are satisfied that they did everything within their power yesterday to settle the strike, and they say that the representatives of the associations took advantage of the opportunity to turn them down. Since the public has been clamoring for arbitration they deemed it their duty, they explain, to make a proposition which was so broad and reasonable that no one wishing to do anything like the fair thing could possibly make objections to it.

"We offered," said O. N. Pierce, "to arbitrate any and everything to which they took exceptions. We used every effort to induce them to join us in the naming of an arbitration board whose duty it would be to settle all differences which might arise between us for the next three, five or 20 years if they felt so inclined. During all this time it was the understanding that there was to be no strikes. No fairer proposition could have been made them. I wish that members of the press had been admitted just in order to have seen the untenable position that the opposition took."

Appeal to Courts.

G. Monish of the Building Trades Council says that the end is not yet in sight. "We will take this matter into court," he continued, "and force the mill owners to sell lumber to the local trade. It is a conspiracy on their part, and can be easily proven, according to some of the best legal talent in the city. If we could get lumber there would be plenty of work here, and we intend to secure it. The millmen will soon learn that they will have to furnish it."

J. W. Stiger, president of the Building Trades Council, says:

"It is now up to the unions. The painters will have to engage in the contracting business and do everything for the firms which have signed up with them."

C. D. Lash—We will eventually defeat the opposition, but it will require time. Very few non-union men will work for the association, and many of those who do will soon become weary of their positions and join the union.

J. C. Skemp, Third Vice-President of the Painters' International Union—The journeymen will have to begin taking contracts themselves, and at the same time work in the interest of the fair firms. That is the only recourse left. Many of them probably will be unable to secure employment, but they will receive substantial assistance from the international organization.

Postmaster Bancroft—I believe the attitude of the laboring people for arbitration in this matter is a correct one. It is fair. Now that the Master Builders and Master Painters have refused to arbitrate I believe that public sentiment should be brought strongly to bear on the ones who clog the wheels of industry.

Frank S. Field, County Clerk—I never knew of a contention in which I was engaged that I would not willingly leave to an impartial body of men for arbitration. It is the foundation of common law. Our jury system is built upon it. The position of the Master Builders and Master Painters in refusing to arbitrate with their men, and so settle the strike, is untenable and places them as enemies to prosperity.

Ben Selling—I believe that any difficulty can be arbitrated. It is arrogance to take a position which will delay the amicable adjustment of the present labor troubles. The workingmen have agreed to leave everything to a board of arbitration, then why not the others?

J. H. Upton, Clerk of the County Court—I have followed the local labor controversy with close interest, and was glad when the workingmen said they were willing to leave everything to arbitration. Now come the Master Builders and Master Painters and say that they refuse to arbitrate. It is a slap at honesty, and public sentiment should grow so strong against them, that the abundance of it will force them to arbitrate, or else force them out of the community.

E. B. Hill—The assumption of the Master Builders and Master Painters in dictating to a community from which they live is not excusable. Let the people get along without them by doing their own building and construction. Then they might learn a lesson. The attitude of the workingmen is commendable for the reason that they court arbitration, but from the action of the bosses at their meeting last night they (the bosses) have not a friend left.

J. M. Long, Ex-City Attorney—My opinion is that the commercial business of this country has passed through a change, and that business men and laboring men had better adjust themselves to the change rather than to undertake by tie-ups for temporary supremacy to overthrow the present conditions under which business is transacted. The same rule is being tried here that has been tried in every other community: that is, the belief on the part of laboring men that they could control, while the employer believes that he can break the labor unions. The unions have come to stay. They have the same rights to combine for protection as have the business men. But the public also has some rights, and the public demands that these questions of difference between capital and labor be settled by arbitration. It is the duty of the employe and employer to get together and settle this trouble.

City Attorney L. A. McNary—My view is that the refusal to arbitrate by the Master Builders and Master Painters is a mistake. As it is a question that cannot be said to be wholly one-sided, the only way that it can be ascertained where the merits of the claims of the respective parties are, is through examination and investigation by impartial judges. I think that arbitration is the only proper method of solving the present local labor trouble.

SITUATION OF THE TEAMSTERS

Ask for Increase to Go Into Effect May 15.

The Truckman's Association will meet in a day or two to take up the question of increased wages and other concessions asked by the Teamdrivers' Union. At the present time representatives of the association declare that they do not see their way clear to grant the demands of the union. It is asking for a minimum wage scale of $2.75 per day. This is an increase of 25 cents. Other concessions asked are that the union receive full recognition and whenever possible none but members of the organization be employed. The agreement is asked to go into effect May 15.

Members of the union give the usual reasons for asking for increased pay, ascribe their action to the fact that living expenses are higher than they were a year ago. The association takes issue with them on this subject. While they admit that rents have gone up to a certain extent they deny that the prices of groceries, meats and clothing have been advanced. On the other hand, however, they complain that the expenses of those employing the men have taken a very material rise. One of them said this morning that rents have almost doubled and that they are nearly all tenants. He said that hay which sold at $12 per ton last year is now selling at $20. He explained that this is an important item with the association which cannot be regarded lightly.

Be Bad Strike.

Judging from the explanations being made on both sides of the controversy it is going to be a difficult matter, many believe, for them to get together. Those directly interested, however, do not seem to think that a strike will occur.

DYNAMITE USED IN WORK OF REFORMERS

Attempt to Destroy Notorious Plague Spot in Seattle's New Tenderloin.

(Journal Special Service.)

SEATTLE, May 8.—An all but successful attempt to wipe the notorious "Midway" house off the earth by the use of dynamite was made early this morning.

Three heavy charges of the explosive were set off on top of the big one-story building near the front end, tearing holes in the roof and wrecking the rooms beneath. Luckily for the three score or more fallen women who are inmates of this notorious place, the unknown dynamiter so timed his operations that only a few persons were in the house when the attempt to wreck it was made. One girl, Hazel Bennet, was covered by falling debris, but escaped uninjured.

Sam Pinschower, manager of the establishment, was also in the building at the time but was not injured. There were three explosions at intervals of a few seconds. Pinschower says the first explosion came at 3:15 o'clock; two seconds later the second followed and two seconds after that the third. Pinschower says that the damage done to the building was several thousand.

He claims the whole affair is a mystery to him, that he had received no warning that any such attempt would be made and had not even received threatening letters nor had been told of any plan to wipe out the Midway.

The police believe some fanatic or over zealous reformer is responsible for the outrage or instigated the attempt.

As one of the proprietors expressed it: "A strike would be rather expensive to us, because our horses would have to be fed whether they were doing anything or not. If a tieup should result it will paralyze business all over the city. No freight of any kind could be moved from the wharves, depots or warehouses and the business houses and stores would soon run short of supplies."

LAUNDRY STRIKE SHOWS NO CHANGE

It is generally believed among labor representatives that the members of the Laundry Owners' Association who recently locked out their employes, are being supported by the National Manufacturers' Association.

The laundries are still closed and the several managers say that they have no idea when their plants will be set in motion again. The Grievance Committee from the Federated Trades Council has not yet conferred with them relative to a settlement. It is belived that they will shortly do so.

THE DELEGATES RETURN.

All the delegates to the La Grande labor convention returned last night excepting several representatives who went to Sumpter on an organizing trip. L. A. Duke, one of the prominent delegates, this morning said:

"It was a very successful convention, and I think the results accomplished will give entire satisfaction to organized labor throughout the state. The constitution and by-laws adopted are much stronger than those which have been in existence during the past year. Having had a year's experience in the State Federation of Labor, we saw where some important alterations could be made to advantage. In other words, we profited by the experience of a year. There was one thing done at the convention that was not reported in the papers. Two fraternal delegates were appointed to attend the Washington State Labor Convention, which will be held at Spokane next January. They are Arthur Brock, president of the Multnomah Typographical Union, and J. Buck, of the Typographical Union of Baker City. During the past 14 months Buck has organized 40 new unions in Eastern Oregon and Idaho."

STEAM SCHOONER AURELIA HERE

The steam schooner Aurelia arrived early this morning from San Francisco and is now receiving cargo at the Portland Lumber Company's wharf. The vessel came up from the Bay City in ballast. Her outward cargo will consist of 500 tons of wheat and 300,000 feet of lumber for San Francisco, and 300 piles for Watsonville, Cal.

The piles are to be used in the construction of a new wharf now being built near the latter city. When the wharf is completed steamer connections will be made with an electric railway runnig from Watsonville to the surrounding towns. A large part of the lumber will be railroad ties for the Santa Fe.

Captain Peterson states that he had a pleasant trip up the coast, saying that the reported gales must have been far out to sea. He steamed the Aurelia up to the Coquille River bar and saluted the vessel's birthplace by several loud and long blasts. The whole town came down to see the ship, as she had not visited her her birthplace since being towed from there last December.

She will sail outward next Monday evening.

MARINE NOTES.

The Peru was shifted into the stream this morning. It is expected that she will be able to leave down stream next Monday.

The Columbia sailed last night and crossed the bar this morning.

The Danish steamer Polarstjernen is coaling at the bunkers. She will receive the last of her cargo at the Oceanic dock.

The Langdale will finish discharging cement at the Mersey dock today. She will go to the flouring mills for cargo.

The Arranmore has finished discharging her ballast at the Ankeny-street dock and will this evening shift to the Irving dock to begin loading wheat for South Africa.

The Dunearn is loading wheat at the Greenwich dock.

HOGS FOR PORTLAND MARKET

A. Greiner, of Mayville, Gilliam County, 50 miles from the railroad, is in the city, coming down with four carloads of hops, which he sold in this market at $7.80 per hundred pounds. Mr. Greiner has a fine ranch in the Mayville country and he makes a specialty of hog culture which he finds profitable.

Pigmies are now found only in the interior of Africa. A German anthropologist shows that they once lived in Switzerland and Alsace and in Silesia down to the 10th century, and that some of the Alsace race were less than four feet in height.

Preferred Stock Canned Goods.
Allen & Lewis' Best Brand.

WITHDRAWS FROM THE ASSOCIATION

Contractor Milton Employs Union Men.

Has Large Force of Men at Work on the New Failing Building.

J. A. Milton, one of the leading contractors in the city, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Master Builders' Association. Labor men look upon this move on the part of Mr. Milton as being a decisive victory for the union cause.

"It must be extremely humiliating," they say, "to the association to witness the departure of one of their most representative members from their ranks."

The information was gained in this wise: A short time ago Mr. Milton received a contract for placing in the shelving and fixture work in the new Failing Building on the corner of Third and Morrison streets. The work was in no way under the control of the unfair contractors at that place, and about a dozen union mechanics were engaged to do the job. Union wages were paid, and the business agents of organized labor sanctioned their going.

Wants Union Men.

However, an investigating committee from the Carpenters' Union approached Contractor Milton this morning and requested him to sign the union agreement. He refused to do so, stating that it would be impossible, as he is a member of the Master Builders' Association. He further stated, so the committee avers, that as long as he followed the contracting business he had never employed any but union mechanics and he intended to adhere to that policy. The committee says that the following conversation then ensued:

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Milton, that you intend to withdraw from the association?"

"Yes, I have already tendered my resignation. As I said before, I believe in employing union mechanics, and for this reason have taken steps to do as I please in this respect."

"When we went into the building," said one of the committee, "it was with the intention of calling out the union men. But after being apprised of Mr. Milton's action we changed our minds. Milton is all right. I wish there were more contractors in the city like him."

FORESTERS ENTERTAINED.

Court Portland No. 8977, A. O. F., of this city and Court Pioneer of Troutdale paid a fraternal visit to Court Mount Hood in Oregon City last Monday evening and enjoyed a royal good time during their short stay in the city by the falls. Through some mishap the invitations did not reach the courts in Washougal and La Camas or the hall of Court Mount Hood would hardly have accommodated all who were expected.

The officers of the High Court of the Pacific jurisdiction are announced to visit the courts of the Pacific Northwest in a short time and the courts in the vicinity are waking up their membership to make a creditable showing when the High Chief with his staff arrives.

Arrangements are being made for a joint picnic, or excursion, in which all the courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the vicinity will participate. The date has not yet been settled definitely, but it will be announced in good time, to give all members and their friends an opportunity to prepare themselves for the occasion.

PRESERVE SPANISH WALLS.

(Journal Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Orders were sent to the Philippines today by Secretary Root to prevent the threatened demolition of the Spanish-built walls in the forts of Manila. Announcement of the proposed action which was recently made here caused a storm of protest from local patriotic associations interested in the preservation of Philippine art treasures.

MAFIA MEN HELD.

(Journal Special Service.)

NEW YORK, May 8.—At the Madenia (the barrel victim) inquest held today the jury returned a verdict finding seven of the Italians now under arrest accessories to the crime. The men were immediately committed for trial.

STILL ANOTHER STRIKE.

(Journal Special Service.)

MELBOURNE, May 8.—A great strike on the Government roads of Victoria begins today.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

THE COMMUNITY IS THANKFUL

The Journal's Exposes Open Peoples' Eyes.

No Reason Why an Investigation Should Be Delayed in the Matter.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 8.—To the Editor: I am very much pleased, indeed, to see you reiterate in your issue of even date the outrages committed by some of Multnomah County's paid "servants" (?) in squandering the assets of this county so generously and inconsiderately.

Verily, it seems to me that the "CONVENIENT" MEMORIES of both Mr. Cake as well as the rest of the Board of County Commissioners, should be accepted with a grain of salt in this instance, as all three gentlemen are known to be business men of no mean abilities, and can be relied upon to investigate thoroughly, before acting upon any matter concerning their own affairs. But it may be different with matters politic, and as the duly appointed expert took occasion to state expressly:

"I am satisfied other considerations were paid."

SOME ONE has every reason to plead forgetfulness. I am an expert myself, and I am perfectly satisfied that the gentlemen appointed to do the work have thoroughly satisfied themselves of "the discrepancies" before making their report, but it is not so easy to understand why the officials who have charge of these affairs should be so reluctant in investigating the grave charges that have been made and which no doubt can be easily verified by referring to the books and pages given by the expert.

Another beautiful admission on the part of the Commissioners is doubtless this:

"That they were in the habit of signing the Commissioners' Journal several months after the transactions had occurred "and WITHOUT COMPARISON AS TO ITS CONTENTS."

Why was the Commissioners' Journal several months behind hand? And why this implicit reliance UPON THE CLERKS?

I will not enter into the details of the exposures made, but it seems to me that if an investigation is to be made at all the proper authorities should not wait until the statute of limitation takes effect in all instances, for, alas, too often has that convenient statute been invoked to shield "criminals" as well as their bondsmen.

I seriously doubt whether the people of this city were heretofore familiar with the exposures made in The Journal, as otherwise I cannot conceive that they would accept the flimsy excuses given as to why the investigation is to be retarded.

Keep up the good work, Mr. Editor, and rest not until this matter is thoroughly sifted and though a few, may squirm under the exposure of their misdeeds, the rest of the community will be thankful to you for the fearless stand you have taken. Very truly yours,

JULIUS ADLER.

GEN. SUMMERS OR WE WILL NOT PLAY

Spanish-American War Veterans Are Sore.

A Genuine Rumpus Occasioned by Selection of Beebe to Head Roosevelt.

"We believe that a slight has been handed out to more than 300 Spanish-American War Veterans by the selection of ex-Brigadier-General Charles F. Beebe as Grand Marshal of the parade, in honor of President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to Portland, May 21," said Verl L. Masten, city ticket agent of the Rio Grande Railway, and prominent among the Second Oregon Volunteers, when seen this morning in reference to the report now current that, in case General Summers is not appointed Grand Marshal, there will be an explosion.

"I believe, with the rest of my comrades, that General Summers is the proper person to be in the front row when the President is on the local stage. Mr. Roosevelt is a Spanish-American War Veteran, and all over the country where his itinerary obtains, military features are the most popular as means of entertainment. And let me add," continued Mr. Masten, "that wherever there are veterans of the late war they are given the right of line in all parades."

General Beebe Appointed.

"We appointed a committee to wait on the one in charge of Mr. Roosevelt's entertainment, and members of that committee were told at the meeting in the Commercial Club that other arrangements had been suggested for the head of the procession. It was then made known that ex-Brigadier-General Beebe, O. N. G., had been selected to head the line of march.

"Using street vernacular," continued Mr. Masten, "we all think that the 'real thing' should represent the soldiery at an event where the President of the United States is the subject of entertainment. We, as members of the Spanish-American War Veterans, know that Colonel Summers, as we call him, is certainly the 'real thing,' and one of Colonel Roosevelt's ilk. We have nothing to say disrespectful to General Beebe.

Mass Meeting Tonight.

"We will hold a mass meeting this evening in the Armory and by a vote we will decide whether to take arms against the originators of the slight, or merely vote to absent ourselves from the ceremonies in honor of the President."

It cannot be ascertained today who is responsible for the appointment of Brigadier-General Beebe. It is said that at a meeting of the Commercial Club the matter was brought up and discussed so long as two weeks ago. From all appearances, as near as the facts can be obtained, General Beebe was selected by the Commercial Club and his appointment secured by its influence.

"Tonight will tell the story," say the Spanish-American Volunteers, "whether or no Colonel Summers and themselves are to be turned down."

HEALTH OFFICE'S APRIL REPORT

The report of H. R. Biersdorf, health commissioner of Portland, for the month of April shows a total of 105 deaths during the month. There were 59 males and 46 females reported, and the greatest number of deaths was of those between the ages of 20 and 30. The three chief causes of death were Tuberculosis, 28; pneumonia, 10, a valvular disease of the heart, 9. There were 9 deaths from external violence. Five persons were brought to the city for burial, and 23 were taken away; a majority of the dead, 53, were buried at the Lone Fir Cemetery.

There were 130 cases of measles reported, 18 of diphtheria, 27 of scarlet fever, 23 of smallpox and 11 each of whooping caugh and chicken pox. There were 154 rooms fumigated, 81 verbal and 51 written notices were served, 72 letters were written and 4 public schools, 5 Chinese lodging houses, 7 fish markets and 6 Chinese wash houses were inspected.

The birth report shows a total of 93 births for the month, all of white parentage. There were born 47 males and 46 females. There were 101 marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk for the month.

The report of the Plumbing Inspector shows that 72 new buildings were inspected, 63 old buildings were inspected with new fixtures, 364 visits were made, 868 fixtures were connected, 27 reports of defective plumbing were received and 48 written notices were served.

LOW RATE OCEAN TRIP.

O. R. & N. Makes Big Inducement to Attend the Presbyterian Assembly.

Those who expect to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly at Los Angeles, May 23 to June 2, will be interested in the announcement by the O. R. & N. of the low round trip rate from Portland by steamship of $38, cabin passage. Tickets will be sold for the steamship Elder, sailing May 12, and for the steamship Columbia, sailing May 17, limited for steamships sailing from San Francisco not later than July 15. For particulars ask at O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington, Portland.

The astronomer has heat measuring devices that can detect infinitesimal variations of temperature and indicate the heat of stars distant millions of miles from our earth, and chemical compounds sensitive to light that our eyes never can see.

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SPECIALS
Druggists' Sundries

Bourjois' Java Powder	23c
Robertine, reduced to	27c
Wakeley's Camelline	29c
Lyons' Tooth Powder, 2 for	25c
Graves' Tooth Powder	9c
Pasteurine Tooth Paste, 2 for	25c
Mennen's Violet Talcum Powder	14c
Dickenson's Witch Hazel, pint	17c

SPECIALS
Family Wines and Liquors

California Port and Sherry, qts., special	25c
Extra Fine Old Port, qts., special	45c
Angelica, qts., special	43c
Catawba, qts., special	43c
Welch's Grape Juice, qts., special	43c
Welch's Grape Juice, pts., special	24c
For your table wines call for our Woodlark Sauternes and Clarets.	
Sauterne, qts., 50c, pints	30c
Clarets, qts., 45c, pints	25c
Thompson Cabinet Blend, quarts, special	65c
Kunter Rye, special	$1.15
Canadian Rye	$1.00
McBrayer Cedar Brook	$1.15
Yellowstone	$1.15
Price's Pure Malt	85c

SCOTCH

Hall's Special, special	$1.15
Dewar's Special, special	$1.15
Old Kyland, special	$1.15
Very Old Scotch, special	$1.25
Watson's Dundee, special	$1.15

Complete line Cresta Blanca, qts and and pints.

SPECIALS
Latest Perfumes

Roger & Gallet's Fleurs d'Armour ounce	$2.00
Roger & Gallet's Honeysuckle, oz.	$1.00
Roger & Gallet's Ambrerose, oz.	$1.75
Roger & Gallet's Marvelous Violet, ounce	$1.47
Pinaud's Bouquet Foscarina, oz.	$1.43
Pinaud's Embaumee Violette, oz.	$1.63
Ricksecker's Incarnate Violet, oz.	65c
Lazelle's "Tricarno," oz.	65c
Houbigant's "Ideal," ounce	$1.47

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Spring Novelties in Furnishings arriving daily. We would like to show you some of the new ideas—Novelties with us means small lots. They won't become common. Always something a little different. Always a little ahead. Note our prices and ask to see goods advertised.

Men's Linen Web Suspenders, kid ends, glove fasteners; Saturday special . . . 23c

Men's Heavy Work Shirts, in light and dark colors, double stitched, reenforced shoulders; worth 65c, Saturday special . . . 45c

Men's Fine Striped Golf Shirts, made of Madras cloth, newest spring styles; regular $1.25 quality. Saturday special . . . 89c

Men's Ties, in all the latest styles; valued to 50c, Saturday special . . . 23c

Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, all latest shapes; good 15c quality, for . . . 10c

Men's 12 1-2c Dress Socks, in black or tan; Saturday special . . . 8 1/3c

Men's Overalls, made of 9-oz. Denim, double seams, with rivets; Saturday special . . . 45c

Men's Jumpers, made of 9-oz. Denim, double stitched and best 65c quality. Saturday special . . . 50c

Men's Kule-Skin Gloves, one that will stand the racket . . . 50c

Men's Underwear, in light, medium or heavy weight, at prices to suit all

Men's Hats, in all the latest colors, from . . . 95c to $2.50

Many bargains in Ladies and Children's Goods, also notions, tomorrow. But space will not permit us to quote prices.