

Black French Voile Skirts \$25.00 Covert Coats at \$14.95

Four handsome models, every one a new fall design, flared and plaited, trimmed with satin, duchess or taffeta silk, folds, strappings and buttons. \$12.50 values. **\$5.95**

Made of fine quality all-wool double-twist covert, tight-fitting model, 54 inches long, strictly tailored and sold everywhere at \$25. Here tomorrow at **\$14.95**

GRAND-LEADER

The Store With a Liberal Money-Back Policy.

CORNER FIFTH AND ALDER

SAM. E. WERTHEIMER, Pres. and Gen'l. Manager.

\$10 Silk Petticoats at \$4.95

Petticoats made of splendid wearing quality rustling taffeta silk, properly cut to fit perfectly, shirred or sectional flounce, in all the new fall shades of brown, green, blue, tan and gray, in all changeable effects and in white and black. After careful comparison you will admit they are by far the best Silk Petticoat bargain ever offered. Tomorrow at **\$4.95**

The strikingly low prices named in this advertisement on brand new, absolutely dependable merchandise in limitless quantities demonstrate conclusively the towering strength and unassailable leadership of this store as a supply center for Portland's careful buyers.

Distinctive New Long Coat Suits for Autumn Wear

Another triumph for our Suit Section in this advance sale of New Fall Suits. A greater stock, more varied than ever, and every price has the true ring of economy.

The 1908 Fall Suits are particularly charming and in every outline there is unmistakable evidence of skill and painstaking in their construction

Stunning as they are in effect, every suit is thoroughly practical; exactly as you would have them—perfect as to style, unsurpassed in general excellence, and the price extremely low.

\$18.75 For your choice of six styles in handsome New Fall Suits worth \$25 to \$35; 30 to 36-inch coats in all the popular shades of fine broadcloth, fancy weaves and novelty worsteds. Coats are finely tailored, coat-shape or rolling collar, large patch pockets, straight or pointed, with slashed seams, trimmed with satin-edge cord and buttons. Skirts are extremely full flare or plaited with extra wide fold, trimmed to match coat. Any one of these six styles **\$18.75**

Strictly New Tailor-Made Suits at \$25.00

Several High-Class Suits in black and autumn shades, in the plain and fancy color novelty suitings. Coats are French cutaway, pointed front and backs, taffeta silk lined, handsomely trimmed. The skirts are of the newest models. Excellent \$35 to \$40 values, **\$25.00**

Beautiful Human Hair Switches at 95c

Another week of tremendous cut prices in ALL grades of hair. Giving it away was the exclamation of the many hundreds who bought last week. We have another wagonload for this week at the same prices. All Cosmetics at half price. Special prices on all work, including Featural Surgery. Expert Chiropodist. The latest style of hairdress with every shampoo. Ladies, I am here to stay, and wish to give you a hearty welcome and a royal benefit as well.

AZA HOLMES RIBBECKE.

\$5.00 Ladies' Umbrellas at \$2.95

Made of fine quality silk over Paragon frame, steel rod, adjustable handles, some of pearl with gold trimmings, others natural wood; actual \$5.00 values, **\$2.95**

\$2.95

Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware

Headquarters for Rogers Bros. Silverware.

1847 Rogers Bros. Knives and Forks, per set **\$4.89**

Ladies' 0 size, 20-year case, Elgin movement **\$12.85**

Gents' 12 size, 20-year case, Elgin movement **\$12.85**

Gents' 16 size, 20-year case, Elgin movement **\$12.85**

50 Cut-Glass Sugar and Creamers **\$3.25**

100 Cut-Glass Eight-Inch Bowls **\$2.59**

200 Cut-Glass Six-Inch Nappies **\$1.25**

Visit Our Jewelry Dept.

Watch Cleaned **75c**

Mainspring **75c**

Jaunty Millinery

Street Hats, Walking Hats and Turbans of exceptional beauty will be on display here Monday. Hats with all the jauntness and style of the French model, yet sufficiently practical for every-day wear. They will form the finishing touch and add individuality to the new fall costumes. Trimmings of fancy feathers and wing effects in the latest parrot shades.

SEE US BEFORE SELECTING YOUR FALL MILLINERY



Shoes and Oxfords

Our first special to introduce the Shoe Department. We offer for one week only, free with any \$3.50 shoe or Oxford sold, **A PAIR OF GOOD STORM RUBBERS FREE.** We have every new idea in Shoes or Oxfords in guaranteed better quality grades, for women only, at **\$3.00 and \$3.50**

The same goods are sold everywhere for \$4 and \$5.



DEVELOPMENTS AT SYDENHAM

Franco-British Exposition Brings Back Recollections of Past Greatness.

By Lady Henry Somerset.

London, Sept. 13.—The Franco-British exhibition is peculiarly interesting to those who have lived long enough to have seen the development of the exposition idea.

To most of us the ugly palace at Sydenham is very familiar, and nothing marks the change in taste and development of art more clearly than a trip to that which was once considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

The monster conservatory gleams on the hills, deplorable in its ugliness, but strangely significant as a landmark of the taste of the early Victorian era, and not of the taste only but of the manners and customs of a time which now seems to us remote.

If any one will take the trouble to go there and hunt out the features which formed some of the objects of interest in 1851, they can verify the extraordinary change that has taken place.

The statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert which stand in the entrance will be one of the first indications, for no one would erect such a thing in any building today.

There are still a few relics which have survived the years of various objects of interest.

One was deemed singularly comic and amusing, and consists of a large glass case of stuffed animals dressed as human beings, a dog dressed as a dentist extracting teeth, a rabbit in a red hood led away by a cunning fox, a rabbit and an old woman, and so on.

It is enough to bring tears to one's eyes to remember the crowd of little who gazed on this glass case shook with laughter at what was then considered a most extraordinary joke.

What is the difference? Why is that the mind of the simplest today is more subtle, and that such crude obvious would fail to appeal now to the risible faculties of a Sunday school child?

Education has of course done something, but that intangible thing which we call civilization has done more, and taste in all directions has caused life to become far more intricate and complicated. Whether this is an advantage or not, I cannot say, but from the artistic point of view undoubtedly we have gained immeasurably.

Indeed it is almost difficult seriously to believe, as we look down the great aisle of the glass building, that this ever could have been considered the glory of a nation, and yet it was so on the day when Queen Victoria in the full blaze of a mid-day sun opened it with the Prince Consort, dressed in a pink silk gown, cut low on the shoulders, in full evening dress. The simplicity of it all brings a smile to our faces today, and almost a lump in our throats.

Then I can vaguely remember the first great French exhibition where the introduction of native villages and houses was first made, and where the little houses in their red roofs were the wonder and admiration of Paris.

But even there the externals of the exhibition were still crude and ugly, and indeed I do not believe that the idea of creating a beautiful city in which to hold the exhibits of the world was ever thought of until Chicago opened her gates, and cradled on the bosom of the great lake, lay that dream which we shall not see again of artistic excellence and architectural efficiency.

Improvement Over Paris.

Then we had the exhibition in Paris again, infinitely improved and vastly more beautiful from the fact that America had led the way, and there were

exhibits in these buildings which were quite unrivalled for their individual beauty.

None of us will readily forget the tapestry from the Escorial, with its exquisite entwining of gold and color, the purity of its design and the beauty of its conception.

And now we have the Franco-British exhibition in London, hideous in architecture, vulgar in every detail as regards the buildings, and yet interesting in many ways on account of the fact that so much is gathered there which is so distinctly individual to both countries.

Probably that which is the greatest revelation internationally is the art of England. Among the French it has always been the fashion to say that England has no art, and that English pictures are not worth considering, but with the frank open-mindedness which constitutes a characteristic of the French, they have admitted that they have discovered English art.

Gainsborough, Reynolds and Constable are revelations to a great number of French people. The Louvre, with its 3,000 paintings, where every school is represented, has very few English pictures, and the Luxembourg has but three.

But the French are awake to their mistake, and are in too real and too living a sense with them for them not to be fully willing to rectify their ideas.

Perhaps the greatest contrast of all to be found in the exhibition is in the machinery hall. It would be quite useless for an amateur to attempt to describe the marvels which are there exhibited, known only too well known to the Americans, who are largely authors of these wonders.

There is an old man, who still lives at the Crystal Palace, who was a young mechanic in the days of the great exhibition of 1851, and who will still tell you that the reaping machine was almost the greatest wonder of that show.

Two Gentlemen.

He says that he can recollect very well two gentlemen who came to see this novel invention. One of them was an American and one an Englishman. "Well, you see," said the American, "our young men are teaching your young men a few wrinkles," and the Englishman laughed. As they walked away the man asked who they were, and learned that one was Mr. Dickens and the other Mr. Horace Greeley.

But probably the most extraordinary change is to be found in those great glass showcases which exhibit feminine fashions. I do not mean that the bonnet and Paisley shawl and crinoline are no longer to be seen, but that what would have been considered an elegant and costly dress for a woman in ten days would be barely considered fit for a charwoman's Sunday frock in ours.

Three thousand guinea sable cloaks, tight clinging garments, with long trains made entirely of ermine, directoire dresses embroidered in skilled needlework from head to foot, 12 guinea hats loaded with ostrich plumes, the lace, the jewels, the thousand expensive details which have become necessities, these all go to prove that life in our time is complicated by a thousand extravagances which were unheard of in the simpler days of our forefathers.

Is it for good? That is the question. And what has brought about this change? That is the other. Sometimes the French are blamed for extravagance in dress.

I know too much of the ordinary French woman's interior life ever to believe her extravagant. That she may with much thought and care prepare for the coming season, and give an amount of time which might be considered unscrupulous by her English sisters, is certainly true, but the thought, the time and the care are given chiefly to insure her being able to purchase the best goods, the newest fashions, in the cheapest market, or, if her means be ample, to buy such clothes as will be serviceable to her and fulfill the requirements for which they are destined. But the extravagant French woman is rare.

I can not but say that I think a great deal of the enormous expenditure in dress has been brought about by the rich American who, having plenty of money and being as a rule unencumbered by children, has been able to put down more ready money upon the luxuries of life than women in other countries, and therefore the pace has been set, and which others are panting to emulate.

NEW PICTURE OF MRS. WILLIAMS OF BALTIMORE.



New Portrait of Mrs. William S. G. Williams, the Baltimore Society Woman Involved in the Mysterious Atlantic City Shooting.

Notes From the Labor World

In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia convicts are so worked as to be a source of profit to the state.

The secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor has issued the official call for the twenty-seventh annual convention of that organization which will begin in Peoria on October 20.

The annual convention of the trades and labor congress of Canada has been called for this month at Halifax and great preparations are being made, insuring a large attendance from all parts of the Dominion.

The Alaska fisheries now give employment to more than 5,000 fishermen, the majority of whom are now organized. A few years ago there were scarcely any unionized fishermen engaged in the large Alaskan districts.

The National Miners' Federation of France, with a total membership of 50,000 men, has decided to affiliate with the general federation of labor for the purpose of acquiring greater strength and influence over legislation.

Under the new labor law, promulgated this year by Italy, persons of either sex under 12 years of age are not permitted to engage in building operations outside work of any kind, in mines or tunnels, nor in any industrial establishment.

In Wheeling, W. Va., there are more than 40 stogie factories. All of them are union shops. In them over 800 stogie makers, all union men, are employed, and, in addition to these, between 400 and 600 apprentices, not to mention the several hundred tobacco workers employed.

The movement for perfecting the amalgamation of the various branches of the lithographers' unions into one body, has been the most interesting of over 100,000 members of the lithograph trades into one organization, which will have great strength throughout the United States.

With a general resumption of work in the coal mines of Indiana, the district officials of the United Mine Workers are claiming a victory in their fight with the operators, and that too, after rejecting the proposition submitted by National President Lewis at a recent conference.

Uncle Sam is the country's greatest employer of labor, with 1,622,518 names on his payroll. Of these 284,902 are in executive civil service, 75,577 in the postal service, 62,652 are postmasters, 60,000 are in the army, 18,000 in the navy, 15,376 laborers in navy yards, 30,000 employed on the Panama canal, 10,000 in the reclamation service, 25,000 are on the miscellaneous list, and 1,017,000 on the pension list.

The condition of the working class families in some of the British Columbia towns of Holland is deplorable. Wages are extremely low, and the standard of life cannot be maintained unless mother and children take their places in the factory, side by side with the head of the household. In most cases, as soon as the Dutch law allows the child to leave school, which is at the age of 12 years, he must enter the factory or workshop.

The most recent child labor legislation in Canada is the act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature. Under this law no boy under 14 or girl under 15 may be employed in a factory except in the marketing of fruit or fish. The exception in the fish and fruit industries applies only during the "years of the various classes of fish, or during the fruit season. On the other hand there is no limitation in hours in these industries. Conditions do not seem to be favorable to the movement for reducing the hours of work.

WATERWAYS OF BIG COUNTRIES

China and Brazil as Exemplars to Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Washington, Sept. 20.—A brilliant array of representative men and eminent speakers is being secured for the three days' session here in December of the national rivers and harbors congress. The convention gives promise of being the most successful ever had in the five years of the existence of the organization.

The Chinese minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, is on the program to speak on "Canals and Waterways of the Flowery Kingdom."

The canals of China extend all through its valleys and are more numerous than the roads in our most populous states, their construction in some cases, especially in Nipopo, dating back to 460 B. C. The principal canals were natural outlets from lakes and swamps, the soil being alluvial, the same as the great valley of the Mississippi. The first canals in the country, which Minister Wu represents in Washington, were like the bayou of Louisiana; their flow in the river being obstructed by dams at the mouth.

The extent of trade by these canals, which touch nearly all of the farms in many of the districts is difficult to ascertain, because the Chinese government has not made any systematic effort to collect transportation statistics. Ambassador Joaquim Nabuco of Brazil will speak on "The Waterways of Brazil."

Into Brazil you could put the whole of the United States and still have room for the German empire. Amazing as it is, out of the Amazon river every morning there flows five times as much water as is discharged from the mouth of the Mississippi, according to John Barrett, director-in-chief of the international bureau of American republics.

While our steamers have difficulty in going up as far as New Orleans, vessels as large as the Lusitania can go 1,000 miles up the Amazon and find there a city of 80,000 people, with all the modern improvements and developments that characterize a city of that size here. The republic has spent \$25,000,000 in harbor improvements and concrete basins and docks at Rio de Janeiro that crowd anything in the United States except any other harbor in the world. Director Barrett says that at Para, near the mouth of the Amazon and almost on the equator, channel dredging and dock construction has begun that will cost \$15,000,000 and provide for docks and basins equal to the facilities of any harbor in Europe.

In this connection it is interesting to note that five of the Latin-American countries to the south of us—Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Mexico—have now under way harbors and channel construction for which direct appropriations of not less than \$100,000,000 have been made, and these same governments announce that they have only begun a vast scheme of waterway improvements which they contemplate will take care of the commerce of the world.

The growth of the Socialist vote in Idaho, Utah and Colorado is said to be a subject of keen concern to the holders of both the old parties. The Socialist vote in 1906 in Colorado was 2,700, and only a few hundred in other states. In the 1908 election he polled 4,035 votes for DeLoach, and in the state election in 1906 and 1907 he polled 10,000 votes for DeLoach, and 1,000 for DeLoach. The generally accepted explanation of this is that the greater conditions do not seem to be favorable to the movement for reducing the hours of work.