

Topics of Interest in the Oregon Feminine

IN SOCIETY

Mrs. Pomeroy Complimented.

Mrs. L. Allen Lewis asked guests to make up four tables of bridge yesterday afternoon for the pleasure of Mrs. Carter P. Pomeroy of San Francisco who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Scott Brooke. Mrs. W. B. Ayer, Mrs. C. J. Reed, Mrs. J. Wesley Ladd and Mrs. Walter F. Burrell made the high scores. Additional players in the games were Mrs. Florence G. Minott, Mrs. Jay J. Morrow, Mrs. Frederick H. Page, Mrs. Morris H. Lester, Mrs. A. Whitney L. Bole, Mrs. William MacMaster and Miss Hirsch.

Plans at Home.

Mrs. Frederick H. Page has cards out for an at home to be given Tuesday.

To Meet Next Arrival.

Mrs. C. D. Brunn opened her beautiful home at Riverwood station Tuesday afternoon for a tea to meet Mrs. Carl Gray, wife of the president of the Hill Lines in Oregon. Throughout the rooms pink roses and autumn leaves were used with charming effect. The guests spent much of their time on the terrace which is one of the features of the Brunn home. In the dining room Mrs. William Grindstaff, Mrs. W. A. T. Bushong, Mrs. Adrian McCamman and Mrs. Allen Ellsworth presided over the table. Punch was served on the landing of the stairs by Miss Mildred Grindstaff and Miss Hazellette Williams. Assisting in the living room were Mrs. George D. Schalk, Mrs. Rudolph Prael and Mrs. Frederick A. Nitchey. During the afternoon music by the Hawaiian orchestra added to the pleasure of the guests who numbered about 75.

Beautiful Wedding.

At a quarter of 8 o'clock last evening Bishop Charles Scadding read the marriage service which made Miss Hazel Irene Tichner the bride of William Joseph Lyons. Pink and white was the color scheme used in the rooms. The ceremony was read in the front parlor which was all in white, with pillars and an arch of white chrysanthemums where the bride party stood. Marking an aisle of ribbon for the bride came Miss Pansy Sweetser, Miss Lillian O'Brien, Miss Alma Lauritzen, Miss Katherine Hunt, Miss Ruby Crichton and Miss Hazel Ferris, all gowned in white lingerie. Miss Cecile Wiley attended the bride. The bride, who came in on the arm of her father, A. Tichner, was gowned in a beautiful creation of white satin with court train and trimmings of real lace. A coronet of orange-blossoms held the flowing veil in place and the bridal bouquet was arranged of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Wiley was striking in white satin, elaborated with corals and lace. She carried deep pink roses. Oliver King Jeffery was the groomsmen. After the wedding,

which was attended only by relatives and close friends, a large reception was held, when over 200 guests called. Mr. and Mrs. A. Tichner, with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lyons, parents of the bridegroom, joined the receiving line. The back parlor was decorated in pink chrysanthemums, and in the dining room pink roses were used, the center of the table being blanketed with them. Presiding there were Mrs. Roscoe R. Gilmer and Miss Charissa Wiley. On the porch, which was canvased in and decorated with autumn leaves, punch was served by Mrs. Oliver King Jeffery and Miss Frances Jeffery. Wilder's stringed orchestra was stationed on the veranda and the wedding march was played on the harp. Miss Gertrude Jones of Labbish Meadows caught the bride's bouquet. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons left for a wedding journey of three weeks about 11 a. m.

Simple Home Wedding.

Miss Hilda Hegale and Henry W. Fries were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hegale, on Fourteenth street. Dr. T. L. Elliot read the service and there were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Fries left on an extended wedding journey. They will be at home after November 1 at 691 Flanders street.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Keating announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Marie Francoe, to Joseph A. Tauscher, the wedding to take place October 11.

Random Notes of Interest.

Mrs. George McBride is enjoying a visit from Mrs. Harriet Potter Nourse, a prominent club woman of New York. Mrs. Nourse will probably remain a week.

Mrs. Clara H. Waldo was a recent guest of Dallas.

Mrs. Ruth Steiner and Miss Helen Krause are leaving Sunday night for Boston to attend Miss McClintock's school.

Mrs. W. A. Hathaway is leaving today or tomorrow for a visit of two months in Omaha, Neb., with relatives. During her absence Mr. and Mrs. Dick Alden Hathaway (Miss Ella Dobie) will occupy the Hathaway home.

Miss Mary B. Costello, a charming society girl of Dayton, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Costello at their beautiful villa in Irvington. Mrs. J. A. Jamieson is home from Cascadia, where she spent the summer.

Food Juices as Dye.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—At an exhibition of food adulteration here a stocking was dyed a beautiful pink by soaking it in strawberry pop. Tomato cat-sup was also used as a dye.

THE INTERLOPER

Written For The Journal by DARRA MORE.

There is a kind of woman for whom I have even less respect than I have for a faithless husband, and her name is Legion. She is what they call the "interloper," the "stranger." She is the snake that steals into a happy home and turns the holiness of wedlock into dust and ashes. She is the skeleton in the closet. She is the cancer in the breast of marriage. If she wishes to ply her wiles on the unmarried man, it is of little concern to others. But if she comes between a man and his wife, a man and his children, it is a terrible thing to be responsible for wrecked lives.

She is not always brazen and bold, as the story books say, either. She sometimes comes up done up in pink and blue ribbons, with innocent looking eyes that would beguile old Satan himself, and a manner so delicate and fragile that it is the very hardest work to refrain from taking her head upon your shoulder and helping her over the rough places. But within she has the soul of a mouse, and she will crawl under the rug. She is the one kind of interloper whom few men can withstand.

Does that girl ever stop to think of the wife and children whose hearts she is breaking? Does she stop to measure the sorrow and disgrace that must come into their lives, and that she is responsible for? Does she know where it will all

end, even if the man in the case agrees to divorce his wife and marry her?

It is all very well to talk about the wife not "understanding" her husband. It is all very well to say that you cannot live without this man. It is all very well to say that you have "a right to happiness." But—a married man is a married man. He belongs body and soul to another woman. When you become his companion you are stealing from another woman; you are poisoning her life with a slow poison that is worse than any known death. And you are digging your own miserable grave. For you must pay with your life's blood for all the havoc you cause.

The man who has been unfaithful to one woman will be unfaithful to you. You will have ostracized both yourself and him from society. And that no man likes. The day will come when he will lay the blame at your door, and you'll have to take it, even to the one hundred and tenth lash. He will curse you and the world will curse you, and you'll curse yourself. You will have forfeited the respect of your fellow creatures and your own self respect. And after that God knows nothing else matters.

There is no such thing as a divine right to happiness, nor a divine right of love. There is no law sanctioning theft. There is but one divine right, and that is, life, and respect for thy neighbor's property.

WHY VETO POWER WAS EMPLOYED IS TOLD BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

For the purpose of protecting the industry. It passed the house and went to the senate, where an insurgent Republican senator, who had introduced a bill which the duty on wool of the first class was fixed at 40 per cent, and of a second class, or carpet wools, at 10 per cent, and the average percentage on the woolen manufactures was made 29 per cent, and the tariff schedule by its author to be a protection bill. It was never submitted to a committee, no evidence was ever taken in regard to it, and it was evolved from the independent investigation of single senators. A majority of the insurgents and the Democrats in the senate compromised on a bill which made the tax on raw wool, first class, 25 per cent; second class, 10 per cent; and the average duty on woolens, 55 per cent. The bill against the vote of nearly all of the regular Republicans and some insurgent Republicans, passed the senate and was sent to conference, where a bill was agreed upon in which the duty was 29 per cent on raw wool, and an average of 49 per cent on woolens. This bill had the effect of raising the duty on carpet wools, as fixed in the senate, 9 per cent, and as fixed in the house, 9 per cent. Here was the first case presented where the tariff schedule in the record in either the house or senate from which I could obtain any information as to the effect of this bill upon the wool and woolen industry of this country. I submit that the history of its making shows a compromise between two opposing principles for the purpose of passing a bill, without any indication as to its effect on the industry to which it applied.

Says Too Much Waste Shown.

"This bill reduced the duty on woolens to an average of 49 per cent, with a duty on the raw material wool of 29 per cent. The Wilson bill, passed in 1894, had reduced the duty to 50 per cent, with no duty on the raw wool at all, a much more favorable arrangement to the manufacturers than in the present bill, and yet the years of the Wilson bill were years of disaster to the woolen manufacturers. It may be that other causes than the tariff contributed to the failure of the industry at that time of the Wilson bill, and it may well be that conditions in the woolen business have changed so that it does not need as much protection as then, but I have no adequate information, and had been furnished with no opinion which could say that the bill presented to me was in accord with the Republican platform of protection upon which I was elected, and to which I am in honor bound to square my official act and policy. In the absence of such adequate information, and with the prospect of securing it in three months, it became my bounden duty to withhold my approval of the bill. What was the necessity for such great haste in passing the bill at an extra session, which for another purpose? The bill as it passed the senate contained a similar provision. When the bill went into conference, I am informed that the suggestion was made that the date of January 1, 1912, for taking effect would furnish a strong argument for delaying its passage until after December 1, when the tariff board could report. The date of taking effect was thereupon changed to October 1, 1912. Such care was not taken with the free list bill or the cotton bill, both of which were made to take effect January 1, 1912.

World Loss Progress.

"Schedule K had been in force so long and its percentages were so high in many respects that I had not hesitated in times past to admit that it ought to be reduced, and to explain how it came not to be reduced in the Payne bill as it ought to have been. But it is one thing to know that a schedule of this sort is too high, and it is a very different thing in such a complicated schedule to know upon what items the reductions should be made and how great the reductions ought to be. If the principle to which I am committed and to which the party is committed in the strong terms of the resolutions, which I have quoted above, was to be observed as a policy at all, here was the occasion for following it. If I had allowed the wool bill to become a law, the progress made in public opinion toward a better method of revising the tariff would have been entirely lost and the policy cast to the winds.

"The free-list bill was called the 'farmers' free list' for the purpose of giving an impression that it was passed to compensate the farmers for some sort of injury supposed to be done by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. This reason was finally repudiated by the leader of the Democracy on the floor of the house of representatives and is certainly not true. There was nothing in the Canadian reciprocity bill that required any compensation to the farmers, for in a very short period after actual operation it will appear that they, as well as everybody else, have been improved in condition by our larger trade with Canada. But the bill was framed and came to me in a form calculated to mislead as to its effect in the first clause, all agricultural implements were declared to be free and a great many were named. These same implements were named in the Payne bill, and were made free in that bill from any country which permitted our Agricultural imple-

ments to enter it without duty. This opened to England the market of the United States for agricultural implements. As a matter of fact, the price of agricultural implements in America is cheaper, as shown by a report of the bureau of trade relations of the state department, to the American farmers than to any farmers in the world. England is the one country that exports agricultural implements to any great extent, and so successful is the competition against her in this country of practically very few have come in from England. This first clause, therefore, of the free-list bill offers no boon to the farmers at all, although apparently drawn for the purpose of inducing them to think so.

Would Affect Metal Schedule.

"Another clause provides for the admission of barbed-wire fencing free, and all wire and other materials which could be used for fencing and includes wire rods and wire rope. To let in barbed wire fencing alone would be unimportant to producers, but the fram-

Why Most Shampoos RUIN THE HAIR

We quote as follows from the Boston World, on "Care of the Hair," by Mae Mariya: "The reason for the scant, unattractive tresses of most women lies in the persistent use of injurious shampoos. Few realize that soap shampoos do more harm than good. The deadly alkali in soap is too strong for the hair, causing it to stretch and become lifeless. Such shampoos also result fatally to the hair. Dry powders also are bad as they clog up the scalp pores and cause dandruff. A perfectly safe shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of cantharox in a cup of hot water. This cleanses perfectly, and leaves the hair bright, fluffy and easy to do up. It is the surest preventive of baldness ever discovered."

ing of the amending clause is such that if it were to go into law it would have a serious effect upon the metal schedule and would utterly destroy the principle which was followed in its framing and would make free of duty some of the most highly wrought articles under the metal schedule not used by farmers at all. Then there is a clause admitting lute and cotton bagging free and materials from which made which would allow common cotton cloth to come in free for any purpose, although under the cotton schedule, even as proposed to be amended by this congress, cotton cloth is to pay certain amount of duty. The bill also puts boots and shoes of all kinds on the free list. It did not put on the free list, except some kinds of leather, the materials which went into shoes. In other words, it put on the free list the finished product and continued the tax on raw materials. This would be such a burden on our manufacturers that its injustice must appeal to everyone. The fact is that under the Dingley bill imported shoes were taxed 25 per cent ad valorem, while in the Payne bill the duty was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, the duty on hides was reduced from 15 per cent to nothing and the duty on leather was reduced to 5 per cent. No evidence was taken as to what effect this putting of shoes on the free list would have on the very highly important shoe industry of the country and as it violated the first principle of justice in a tariff, namely, of putting the finished product on the free list and taxing the materials, it did not and could not commend itself to one who was pledged to the support of a moderate protective tariff.

Canada Only Affected.

Finally, the free list has two clauses affecting meat and flour. As they went through the house they put meat on the free list and flour on the free list. In it is to be noted, however, an amendment was put on limiting the operation of these two clauses to imports from those countries with which we have a reciprocal relation and which admit certain agricultural products of ours free. This limitation made Canada the only country which could be affected by the provisions of the clause. Now, in our negotiations with Canada for reciprocity we attempted to secure free meat and free flour. Canada would not consent to this, because she feared the effect of our competition with her meat and flour. This showed that importations of meat and flour from Canada without duty would not have any effect to lower the price in this country in the normal times. But this free list bill was giving to Canada something for nothing. This congress at the close of the act approving the Canadian reciprocity agreement directed me to continue negotiations and to report to the house on the provisions it proposed to deprive us of using the concessions of free meat and free flour to secure concessions from Canada. Thus the bill was so loosely drawn, and it purported to do so many things which did not do, that I had no hesitation in vetoing it.

Was Democratic Bill.

Finally, the cotton bill came to me. This bill differed from the others in being a bill for which the Democrats alone, and not the insurgent Republicans, were responsible. It had passed the house on the report of the ways and means committee, and it was the taking of any evidence of persons interested in the manufacture or anyone else; it had completely changed the method of classifying cottons, classifying them according to the threads in the yarn instead of by the threads of the piece and the specific duty upon the square yard, as in the present bill. This was a most important change, and it had been adopted after an informal communication in writing with the bureau of standards and after the adverse report by the treasury experts. The bill was adopted avowedly as a free trade bill by the house. It came to the senate and was passed in the form in which it passed the house, except that certain amendments were added. One was an amendment cutting down the metal schedule by a sweeping reduction of 30 per cent, and the other was an amendment of the chemical schedule with a purported reduction ad valorem of 25 per cent. So hastily was the bill thrown together, so little attention was paid to the consideration of it in the senate, especially in the chemical schedule, that the most ludicrous results were reached in the first place, although the amendments radically changed the metal and chemical schedules, no change was made in the title, which still read "An act to reduce duties on cotton manufactures." An amendment was introduced in order to make certain that in the cotton and chemical schedules there must be a reduction of all rates to not more than

30 per cent ad valorem, but it was so placed in the act that by its language it could only apply to goods already in the customhouse, upon which duty had not been paid. The calculations by which the specific duties in the chemical schedule were transmitted into ad valorem rates and then reduced 25 per cent were exceedingly faulty.

Then it passed the house under a rule that permitted no amendments whatsoever. I had the bill examined by experts, especially with respect to the chemical schedule, and even in the very short time I had, I found the greatest confusion produced by the amendment. Upon a number of the articles the reduction was greatly more than the proposed 25 per cent, reaching in some cases 75 and 100 per cent, and on other articles, instead of being a decrease, there was an increase all the way from 5 to 100 per cent. The bill was supposed to be a concession to the North Carolina cotton interests, and to be intended to cheapen the bleaching, dyeing, and coloring materials needed in that business. The very comical effect of the bill as amended was that instead of reducing the duty on bleaching powder 25 per cent it increased it 40 per cent. But even a more serious defect affecting the alcoholic compounds con-

fect in the bill was in those changes made in four or five items, in respect to which in the Payne bill and in all previous tariff bills, in order to prevent the use of these items to import alcohol at a small duty, compensatory duties had been imposed of about 40 cents a pound, or \$4.60 a gallon. Under the provisions of the new bill, these alcoholic compounds and articles containing alcohol would come in at a duty, making the tax on the alcohol from 10 to 10 cents a gallon, while the internal revenue tax on alcohol in this country is \$1.10 per proof gallon, and the duty imposed on it as an import is \$2.60 a gallon. The opportunities for the introduction of cheap alcohol and the danger of evasion, or the breaking down of the internal revenue law by such a change in the chemical schedule, I need hardly elaborate. The bill was impossible, and of course I vetoed it. There was in the passage of the bill, in the amendments, and in the general treatment an indication that the support of the bill was based rather on a desire to make a political record in favor of lower duties than upon a serious proposal to change the law. At least this is the only explanation that can be offered of the careless, inartificial, and altogether unsatisfactory character of the three bills.

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For further information, address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, always helpful and strictly confidential.

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