FARM LOAN ACT, NOW LAW, ALLOWS FARMER TO BORROW ON LAND

New Rural Credits Measure Signed by President Covers Wide Scope.

INTEREST RATES ARE LOW

Allows Repayment of Loan on Long Time Basis Up to 40 Years—Banks to Be Organized.

"The Federal Farm Loan Act," popularly known as the federal rural credits bill, just enacted by congress and signed by President Wilson, is without doubt one of the most important and far reaching measures enacted by congress for many years. Under its operation it will be possible for farm land owners to borrow money at a rate of interest not in any case exceeding six per cent, in amounts up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and for periods running from five to 40 years.

The act, as signed by the president, provides for the creation of a bureau in the treasury department, consisting of four members appointed by the president with the consent of the United States senate, no more than two members being of the same political party. The secretary of the treasury is ex-officio a member of the board and its chairman. The term of office is eight years and the salary of the members is $10,000 annually. One member of the board is designated by the president as the farm loan commissioner and is the active administrative head of the board. No member of the board while a member can serve as an officer or director of any institution engaged in the banking or farm mortgage loaning business.

To Allot Bank Districts.

The act provides that as soon after the appointment of the federal farm loan board as possible the board shall divide the United States, including Alaska, into 12 districts, to be known as federal land bank districts, to be designated by number.

These districts shall be proportioned with regard to the farm loan needs of the district, but no district shall contain a fractional part of a state. In each district a federal land bank shall be established in such city as the board shall designate, and each such bank may, with the approval of the board, establish branch banks within the district.

The act provides for the temporary organization of federal land banks by a board of directors appointed by the farm loan board, who shall manage the preliminary operations of the bank pending the time its capital stock is subscribed and its charter is granted by the board.

The capital stock of the farm loan banks is divided into shares of the par value of $5, and may be subscribed for and held by any individual, firm or corporation, or by the United States government or any state government permitted under its constitution to make such investments. The bank, before beginning the transaction of business, is required to have a subscribed capital of $750,000. Stock owned by the United States shall not be entitled to dividends, though state owned stock is so entitled.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the loan banks are to be opened in each of the 12 districts as soon as possible by the federal farm loan board, and if within 30 days after the books are opened, the minimum capital of $750,000 is not subscribed it is the duty of the secretary of the treasury to subscribe the balance on behalf of the United States.

Permanent Organization Plan.

As soon as $100,000 of capital has been subscribed, however, permanent organization shall be effected by the election of nine directors, who shall assume charge of the bank. Each of these directors holds office for three years, and six of the number are to be known as local directors and to be elected by the farm loan associations, while the remaining three are to be known as district directors and are to be appointed by the federal farm loan board. Directors must have been residents of the district for at least two years, and at least one district director shall be experienced in practical farming and actually engaged at the time of his appointment in farming within the district.

The act provides for the organization of corporations, to be known as national farm loan associations, by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage security. Each of these associations shall have a board of directors, elected in the same manner as directors of national banks, who shall elect a president, vice president and a loan committee of three members. The directors and all officers, except the secretary-treasurer, shall serve without compensation, and must be bona fide residents of the territory within which the association is authorized to transact business, and must be shareholders of the association.

Ten or more persons who are owners or about to become owners of farm land may unite to form an association. Each person uniting in the organization is entitled to borrow not less than $100 nor more than $10,000 and the aggregate of all loans desired is required to be not less than $20,000.

Stock in Farm Bank.

When an association desires to borrow money of the federal land bank of its district it is required to subscribe for capital stock of the bank to the amount of five per cent of the face of the loan, the subscription to be paid in cash upon the loan being granted. This stock is to be held as collateral security by the bank for the repayment of the loan, but any dividends accruing on it are payable to the association.

The capital stock of the farm loan association is of the par value of $5, and no persons but borrowers on farm land mortgages are entitled to become members of the associations. Any one owning farm land and desiring to borrow upon it is required to make application for membership in the association and to subscribe for stock to the amount of five per cent of the face of his proposed loan, which subscription is to be paid in cash at the time the loan is granted. The stock is to be paid off when the mortgage is satisfied, but prior to that time is held as collateral security for the loan by the association. The interest rate on money loaned by the district banks shall not exceed six per cent per annum.

Committee to Pass on Loans.

Whenever an application to borrow money is made to an association it is referred to the loan committee of the association for examination, appraisal and written report. If the report is favorable, it may be approved by the directors of the association and by them submitted to the federal land bank, together with the application. The land bank then submits the application and report to its appraisers who investigate the land as to whether it would furnish sufficient security for the loan, and make written report to the bank. If this report is favorable the loan may be authorized by the bank.

These loans must be secured by duly recorded first mortgages on farm land within the district in which the bank is situated. The mortgage must provide for the repayment of the loan on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual payments sufficient to cover, first, a charge on the loan at a rate not exceeding the interest rate in the last issued series of farm loan bonds (which interest is never to exceed five per cent per annum); second, a charge for administration and profits not to exceed one per cent per annum on the unpaid principal. These two charges, which will never exceed six per cent per annum, are to constitute the interest rate on the mortgage. The third charge is the amortization charge, consisting of fixed payments on the principal sum which will extinguish the debt within a definite period, not less than five nor more than 40 years. Provision shall also be made that after five years the principal can be paid in sums of $25 or multiples or by the payment of the entire principal at any installment date.

Objects of Loans Limited.

Under the act loans may be made only for the following purposes: To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural purposes; to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and livestock; for the erection of buildings and the improvement of farm lands; to liquidate existing indebtedness of the owner of the lands. No such loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land.

In case of default in payment simple interest will be charged at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

The act also provides for the loaning of money by district land banks through agents in those cases where national farm loan associations have not been formed. These agents must be duly incorporated banks, trust companies, mortgage companies or savings institutions. Actual expense of appraisal by the agent is to be paid by the district bank and added to the face of the loan.

Provision is also made for the organization of joint stock land marks, which must have a capital stock of at least $250,000 before transacting business, and which must make farm loans under the same rules and restrictions as are imposed on the district land banks.

Both the district banks and the joint stock banks are authorized to issue farm loan bonds, based upon the first mortgage securities taken for prior loans.

One feature of the act provides for the examination of all state legislation affecting mortgage loans and foreclosures, and authorizing the farm loan board to refuse to make loans in any state where the state laws do not furnish adequate protection to the banks, until such time as the states remedy the defects in their statutes. This section also provides that whenever the governor of a state, in which loans may not be made, requests it, the federal farm loan board shall prepare a statement showing the defects in the laws and the requirements of the board, so that the statutes may be amended, if desired by the legislature.

OAKS PARK

Chat No. 78

FERULLO and His Band Every Afternoon and Evening

Thousands are on tiptoe awaiting the second week and the big Sunday concerts today at Oaks Park. No one will be disappointed, either. For Ferullo and his band are tooting up for two of the finest concerts that have ever been given in Portland. The afternoon program will begin at 2:30, and at night at 8:30 another entirely new and equally fine concert will be given.

Adjectives don't count, but you can't think too strongly of this band. Maybe you don't realize it, but it's the most famous present day concert organization, and Ferullo stands for all that is highest in music. Everything that the greatest newspapers have said of him is true. You've only to join the thousands today to find that out.

Then, too, with the sun in the heavens, and the soft blue Willamette bordering the flowery tree-famed Oaks Park—who could ask more than to be here with the melodies supreme?

Both performances will be gladdened by the presence of Miss Victorine Hayes, the soprano prima donna, who is a growing favorite.

Remember that this is the best sort of a day to come and spend the day. And the admission is only 10 cents for a $2.00 a seat performance. Cars leave First and Alder streets for Oaks Park every few minutes. JOHN F. CORDRAY.

Watch the Chat Daily for Oaks Park Events

MARRIED HALF CENTURY

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kreamer.

Eugene, Or., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kreamer, of Eugene, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home in this city July 11, surrounded by their near relatives and a number of friends. They were married at West Union, Iowa, July 11, 1866. They lived there until 1900, moving to Lake Charles, Louisiana, where they resided until 1910, coming to Eugene in that year. They are the parents of three children, Dr. M. L. Kreamer and Miss Cora Kreamer, of Eugene, and Mrs. Lotta Meathers, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the grandparents of eight.

Mr. Kreamer is a veteran of the Civil war and is prominent in G. A. R. circles. Mrs. Kreamer takes an active part in the work of the Women's auxiliary.

TEAMS CRAM AVENUE TO FRISCO DOCKS AS NEVER IN 37 YEARS

Congestion of Cargo Astonishes Old Timers on Bay City Waterfront.

San Francisco, July 29.—(I. N. S.)—There is an extraordinary situation along the waterfront. It has not happened since 1878. Teams are waiting outside docks for a chance to deliver cargo.

From the Matson dock along the Embaycadero there is a trail of some 100 teams. They have been waiting, many of them, for more than two days.

The freight congestion caused by the strike was picked up more or less by the Crowley and Peterson barges, but still there was so much freight to be delivered by teamsters that the Matson and other companies had to use the ticket system.

This resulted in a long string of wagons. The teamsters waited until near sundown. Then they unhitched their teams, took the horses back to the stable and gave up their positions to night watchmen.

In 1878 and 1879 there was a rush hence to Oregon and half dozen steamers were carrying cargo north. Then they had as many as 500 teams waiting in line.

"Upstairs" Clothier Secures More Room

Jimmy Dunn Leaves Oregonian Building to Open Handsome, Well Lighted Quarters in the Eilers Building.

Jimmy Dunn, one of Portland's first "upstairs" clothiers, has decided to move from his old quarters in the Oregonian building. He has taken a long lease for large space on the second floor of the Eilers' building, Broadway at Alder, and plans to remove his store in the near future.

Decision to move from the rooms, where he has been doing business for seven years, was reached on account of pressing need for added space and more light. His new store will have a 61 foot frontage on Broadway and approximately a score of feet on Alder. This, with large modern windows, will go far toward making the new location one of the best naturally lighted stores in Portland.

Workmen are already engaged in making changes in the Eilers building to meet the needs of the new tenant.

Moscow Merchants Given Reprimand

Moscow, July 29.—(I. N. S.)—Serious trouble has arisen here, owing to the extremely discourteous manner in which the merchants of the city and their employes behave to their customers.

The result is that the prefect of the city has issued a sharp reprimand to business firms:

"Let the merchants of this city bear in mind that the public will eventually lose patience, and if this sort of behavior continues, a new terror may be added to our present domestic troubles, which may have fatal consequences."

When writing or calling on advertisers, please mention The Journal. (Adv.)

EDITORS OF STATE TO MEET IN CONVENTION IN SOUTHERN OREGON

Medford and Crater Lake to Be Mecca for Scribes and Families.

With Medford and Crater lake as meeting places, nearly 100 newspaper men and their wives are preparing to have an enjoyable and profitable time at the annual session of the Oregon State Editorial association, which will be held August 4 and 5 at Medford and August 6 and 7 at Crater lake.

A good program is scheduled for the business sessions, and in between there will be plenty of entertainment. The entertainment will include an automobile trip along the Pacific highway, over the summit of the Siskiyou mountains to the California state line and return to Ashland, where luncheon will be served in Lithia park; other automobile trips for the women, and then the trip to Crater lake, where there will be boating and fishing and a big campfire.

Following is the list of the delegates who have signified their intention of attending the meeting:

Bremerton, Wash.—W. B. Jessup, Searchlight.

Central Point—William R. Brower and wife, Herald.

Corvallis—C. J. McIntosh, wife and child, O. A. C.; R. D. Hetzel, O. A. C.; G. Lansing Hird and wife, O. A. C.; Miss Essie Maronda, O. A. C.; E. M. Duffy, O. A. C.; A. E. Frost and wife, Courier; C. E. Ingalls, Gazette-Times.

Cottage Grove—Elbert Bede, Sentinel; Colonel W. G. E. Mercer, Sentinel.

The Dalles—Henry Cue, Optimist.

Eugene—Professor Eric Allen and wife, U. of O.; Charles Runyan, Register.

Forest Grove—A. E. Scott and wife, News-Times.

Gardner—J. H. Austin, Port Umpqua Courier.

Gold Hill—F. Wallis Sears, News.

Grants Pass—A. E. Voorhies, Courier; Miss Lulu Benedict, Courier; Wilford Allen and wife, Courier; A. S. Coutant and wife, Observer.

Halfway—H. A. Clemens, Herald.

Hubbard—L. C. McShane and wife, Enterprise.

Hood River—L. S. Bennett, News.

Hoquiam, Wash.—H. W. Patton and wife, Grays Harbor Washingtonian.

Klamath Falls—W. O. Smith, Herald.

Lebanon—W. E. DeDew and wife, Criterion.

Marshfield—M. C. Maloney and wife, Times.

Molalla—C. J. Taylor and wife, Pioneer.

Moro—C. L. Ireland and wife, Observer.

North Bend—B. B. Weldy, Herald.

Oregon City—C. W. Robsy and wife, Courier; Miss Eva Aldredge, Enterprise; J. D. Olson, the Journal.

Pendleton—E. B. Aldrich, East Oregonian.

Portland—W. P. Strandborg, Watts Watt; Edgar B. Piper and wife, Oregonian; Henry Waldo Coe, wife and sister, Medical Sentinel; E. E. Faville, Western Farmer; George H. Himes, Oregon Quarterly; W. L. Kibbee, Typographical union; C. C. Clinton, Intertype company; Fred Lockley, The Journal; Addison Bennett, Oregonian; W. D. McWaters and wife, Pacific Paper company; Miss Vella Winner, The Journal; John J. Johnck and wife, Baltes & Co.; P. S. Bates, wife and sons, Steve and Dan, Pacific Northwest.

Richland—C. E. Thorp and wife, Eagle Valley News.

Roseburg—M. J. Shoemaker, News; Robert E. Smith, Tax Liberator.

Salem—Editor Tozier Weatherred; Benjamin F. West, Statesman; Rev. T. B. Ford, chaplain; Colonel E. Hofer, Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

Sheridan—O. D. Hamstreet, Sun.

Silverton—John T. Hoblett, Silverton Appeal.

Stanfield—Lloyd Riches, Standard.

Stayton—E. M. Olmstead and wife, Mail.

Sutherlin—Will J. Hayner and wife, Sun.

Wallowa—J. M. Bledsoe, Sun. By automobile.

Astoria—Mr. and Mrs. E. Gratke, wife and daughter, Budget.

Forest Grove—Joseph P. Hurley and wife, News-Times; J. A. Thornburg, wife and son.

Milwaukie — Mrs. N. B. Lawrence, Press.

Oregon City—E. E. Brodie and wife, Enterprise; C. B. Harding and wife, Enterprise.

Roseburg — L. Wimberly, wife and daughter, Review; Miss Coates, Review.

Salem—Charles H. Fisher and wife, Capital-Journal.

FLAX EXPERIMENT ON ROCKS DESPITE NOTE OF TIMELY WARNING

(Continued From Page One.)

surance on a portion of flax that was destroyed by fire and from a small quantity of flax seed and tow on hand.

The state stands to lose from $10,000 to $15,000 outright. Admission that he and those who directed his operations have made a financial failure are made by Cady in a report to the state board of control.

Governor Withycombe has sought to shift the responsibility for the bad showing to Secretary Goodin of the board of control and officials and employes at the penitentiary. Manager Cady says it is chiefly due to criticism directed at his incompetency.

Instead of a loss, opportunity was at hand, if the flax had been properly handled, to make a big financial success because of the war prices which prevail in the flax market. The price is 300 and 400 per cent above normal.

600 Tons of Straw.

The state harvested 600 tons of flax straw. Experienced flax men say each ton of flax straw should produce from 240 to 280 pounds of flax fiber, in addition to the tow, which is a cheaper by-product. The state received 20 cents a pound for the fiber, which was injured by over-retting and was offered 41 cents a pound for its better fiber.

If the entire crop had been properly handled, netting an average of 240 pounds of fiber to the ton, and sold at 41 cents a pound, the returns would have been $59,040. Instead of that, the entire proceeds from the crop are not expected to exceed $15,000, due to the fact the fiber was injured and wasted by incompetent handling.

As far back as November 19, 1915, The Journal called attention to the reports that conditions in connection with the flax experiment were very unsatisfactory. Cady denied them and at that time estimated that the state would receive from the flax crop not less than $38,110.

A week later Secretary of State Olcott directed a letter to the state board, registering his protest against Cady's unbusinesslike methods. In his letter Mr. Olcott referred to what transpired at a conference he had with the governor and state treasurer.

"I requested the privilege of this conference for the purpose of quietly discussing among ourselves the condition or status of affairs at the flax plant in the penitentiary, and to lay before the other members of the board my views of same, based upon my personal investigation," said Mr. Olcott.

"After carefully reviewing in detail many of the matters in connection therewith, from the time we first started the installation of the plant, I made the statement that the management of same, as directed by J. C. Cady, had been almost from its inception and is now from a strict business standpoint most unsatisfactory to me, and that I entertained the opinion that a change in same was necessary, if the best interest of the state were to be realized from the large appropriation entrusted to our keeping and expenditure by the last legislature.

"The members of the board were divided in their views. Mr. Kay acknowledged there was considerable merit in my contentions, and that he felt much as I did about the business capacity of Mr. Cady, but thought best that a change be not made at present time, on account of there being no available man, and that it would be poor policy to make a change at this particular time; and, further, that it would be unfair to make a change over the protest of the governor, who has made a study of the flax business, and had given special attention to and directed the work. The governor expressed himself as satisfied with present conditions."

Late Warden Had Protested.

Secretary Olcott then enumerated his reasons for asking for a change in the management, saying, among other things:

"The late Harry Minto, warden at the penitentiary, spoke to me innumerable times in severe censure of the dilatory methods and tactics employed by Cady. At that time there was pressing need that some action be started toward harvesting the crop. He was unusually irritated and worried by Cady's indifference and entire lack of plans for taking care of the crop."

Two days later, Governor Withycombe expressed his opinion of Mr. Olcott's protest. In an interview, published in the Oregonian, the governor said:

"It is to be deplored that we have one member of the board of control who is spineless on the flax question."

Further attention was called by The Journal to flax conditions November 30, when, in a news article, it said:

"Lack of proper business foresight and proper initiative — frequently termed incompetence—are the chief causes which placed in jeopardy the flax experiment in connection with the state penitentiary.

Conditions Plainly Seen.

"This fact can be clearly established by anyone who cares to make an investigation of conditions which have prevailed since the 1915 legislature, at the request of Governor Withycombe, appropriated $50,000 to be used for the experiment and for road work."

Governor Withycombe, in an interview published in the Salem Statesman, said of The Journal story:

"The article is false. The flax work so far has been entirely satisfactory."

In the same paper, State Treasurer Kay was quoted as saying: "The Journal story is on a par with most of the stories appearing in that paper. The penitentiary flax industry is not a failure by any means."

This was followed by an editorial in The Journal, in which were enumerated the specific things on which the claim was being based that Cady was incompetent and the taxpayers' money was being wasted. The Journal said:

"The Journal's only purpose in discussing the flax experiment is to protect as far as possible by publicity the interests of the Oregon taxpayers, of whose money $50,000 is being expended in this test in the production of flax. The paper has sent men into the fields and had the benefit of information from experts, and it asserts:

"First—That many bundles of flax standing in the field are over retted and practically spoiled for anything except for coarsest tow.

"Second—That the flax is tied in bundles which are too large and cannot be dried except by artificial heat, and many claim artificial drying is a failure.

Some of Flax Rots.

"Third—That of the flax straw put up in four piles of eight to ten tons each, a part is rotten and will be a total waste. In some of the piles, the straw is in better condition.

"Fourth—That two stacks were made while the flax was soaking wet, that in a short time it began to heat and would have been completely ruined but for the facttt hat the stacks were pulled down.

"Fifth—That much of the flax was allowed to become too ripe before being pulled, and that its overripe condition will make the fibre harsh.

"Sixth—That the flax ought to have been threshed sooner, so that the retting process could have been begun earlier.

"Seventh — That there were ample funds and that tank retting should have been applied instead of the slower process of retting in the field."

Still Governor Withycombe refused to believe that the flax was being damaged and went innocently on his way.

Hugh Telford of Portland, who spent more than 50 years growing flax in Ireland, visited the flax fields and on December 5 The Journal published his opinion of the situation. Mr. Telford said:

Telford Finds Flax Bad.

"The flax in the bundles and the dark flax on the ground is badly damaged. I would not venture anything on it. The very best of it will make a very poor grade of flax or only tow. Much of it will never stand to go through the scutching machines. It will be only waste. The fiber has rotted, and when it gets into that condition nothing will restore life to it. That portion which is strong enough to go through the machine will make only a poor grade of flax."

But such statements had similar effect on the governor to water on a duck's back. He ignored them. He refused to believe them. It was necessary for the experiment to go on the financial rocks with a smash before he would open his eyes to real conditions and even now he lays the blame upon the secretary of the board of control, whose only connection with the business was in a clerical capacity, and upon employes at the penitentiary.

"VETS" OF OLD FIRST REORGANIZE

Officers of the recently formed First Oregon Veteran association, left to right—(1) Captain Charles E. Morgan, first vice president; (2), General Charles F. Beebe, president; (3), Colonel C. U. Gantenbein, second vice president; (4), Captain H. A. Moser, treasurer; (5), Dr. C. A. Macrum, surgeon; (6), Captain C. C. Murton, secretary.

The First Oregon Veteran association, made up of officers and men of the old First regiment, Oregon National Guard, has recently been formed to keep verdant the associations of the historic organization.

Something more than a fraternal and social organization, it will act as a moral backing for military features in the state and will serve as a home battalion.

A meeting will be held this week to discuss plans for the organization of a home battalion made up of veterans. A simple uniform will be adopted and drills be held occasionally.

General Charles F. Beebe, who was colonel of the First, is president of the veteran association. Other officers include:

C. E. Morgan, first vice president; Colonel C. U. Gantenbein, second vice president; C. C. Murton, secretary; H. A. Moser, treasurer; Dr. C. A. Macrum, surgeon. A chaplain is to be selected.

These officers, with a representative from each company, will comprise the association's board of management.

Five companies of the old First were stationed in Portland—E, Captain C. E. Morgan; G, Captain Robert E. Davis; H, Judge C. U. Gantenbein; I, Captain F. C. Cooper, and K, Captain A. K. Mason.

The First was organized in 1887, the Armory being built for its use in 1888. The regiment was Oregon's first National Guard unit and went out of existence when the call for volunteers came in 1898.

Under the militia law at that time it was necessary to form an entirely new volunteer regiment instead of mustering in the National Guard unit as was done last month with the Third Oregon.

Most of the First Oregon helped to make up the Second Oregon, which was a combination of all the infantry units in the state at that time.

General Beebe was originally commander of Company K, but was chosen colonel and later placed at the head of the Oregon militia. Lieutenant Colonel Owen Summers acting as head of the First.

The First Oregon Veteran association is patterned after the veteran organization of the celebrated Seventh regiment, New York National Guard, of which General Beebe is a life member. He was in the Seventh during the '70's.

FORMER ALBANY FOLK HAVE ANNUAL FEAST AT REUNION AT OAKS

E. L. Thompson Presides at Gathering Attended by Big Number of People.

ALBANY PEOPLE MANY

Guests Speak in Warm Words of Former Days Spent in Thriving City of Upper Valley.

The fifth annual gathering of Albanyites was held at The Oaks last Tuesday and the attendance exceeded by far any former meeting. E. L. Thompson acted as toastmaster at the dinner and called upon many former Albany people, who responded with words that plainly showed their love and affection for Albany and her people. Wallace Howe Lee, president of Albany College, said he estimated that Portland contained at least 2000 former Albany people. Those attending the gathering and registering their names are as follows:

E. L. Thompson, Wallace H. Lee, S. N. Steele, Medora Steele, Mrs. Sarah Henton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Day, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carroll Day, Alice P. Richards, Amelia Foshay, Mr. and Mrs. Adonis Longtin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dobie, Mrs. Ella DuBruille, Mrs. Josephine Rickey, H. Ruth Montague, Martha Montague, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wandell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pollock, Elizabeth Mae Pollock, Cary C. Rowell, Edith Rowell Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Crowder, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stellmacher, Mrs. Mable Dukes, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, Margaret Anderson, Dr. W. A. Trimble, Catherine Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Ramp, Judge M. C. George, Mrs. Genevieve Colton, Mrs. Maranda Westfall, Mrs. R. Muller, Mrs. Lucy Hays, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Curl, Laura Chase, Fred Piper, George Piper, Mrs. E. W. Langdon, Grace Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hayes, Christine Pipes, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Bodley, Christine Erickson, Mrs. S. E. Wishard, Mrs. Walter Churchill, Mrs. Kate McBride, Mrs. Virgil Parker, Miss Mary Parker, Mrs. Bessie White and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Beam, Edgar Beam, R. E. Conn, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McFarling, Amanda Waite, Mrs. Laura Morrow, W. W. Webber, Fred Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Webber, Mrs. A. R. Beeson, Mrs. R. E. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Reiner, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Struble, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Gray, Mrs. Nolia Wrenn, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cline Monroe, John Jones, Mrs. Herman Funk, Mrs. H. K. Lugger, Mrs. Gerald Baxnall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashby, Charlotte Ashby, Temperance Ashby, Jane Ashby, Robert Ashby, Jr., Mrs. D. Leininger, Mrs. Amelia Miller, Mrs. Dofflemyer, Velmus Dofflemyer, Hazel Dofflemyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Breckinridge, Etta Breckinridge, Marie Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCauley, Mrs. Addie Bryant, Mrs. Hattie Mack, Crystal Keck, Mrs. L. A. Kent, Mrs. J. H. Upham, Fern Upham, Frank McAtee, Mrs. Lillian Phillips, Rev. Bowersox, R. P. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Rupert, Baden Rupert, Mrs. Mary Karstens, Mrs. Sarah Hochstetler, Rev. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Montague, Ruth Danford, Rita Danford, Mrs. S. A. Danford, Estella Frazer, Miss Frazer, Mr. Frazer, Anna V. Johnson, Irene Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McFeron, Alta McFeron, Mrs. Jas. McHargue, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Caldwell, Catherine Caldwell, Miss C. Caldwell, Minne A. Brugger, Mrs. Grenlick, Mrs. Rankin, Vera Parker, Mrs. Eggert, D. T. Wyman, Lillian Hackleman, W. D. Trites, Olta F. Bressler, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Bryan, Mrs. Steiger, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. Sarah Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. V. Circle, Averill Temple, Katherine Webber Neill, Mrs. J. R. Neill, Mae C. Tillman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wire, Miss Luggar, Perry Spink and Andy Hunt.

When writing or calling on advertisers, please mention The Journal. (Adv.)

Buying Right—
Selling Right—

The difference between one merchant and another is the ability to buy.

This season I have an extraordinary advantage over all competitors.

I gambled on a rising woolen market.

Today I own a big stock cheaper than high-grade woolens can be manufactured for.

My customers make the profit—

$8 to $10 *SAVED to Customers on Every BARKHURST Suit*

Keep Your Money at Home

When you buy ready-made clothes the money goes east.

And you might as well say goodbye to it, for it doesn't come back.

When you have your clothes made by Barkhurst, the money stays here and helps keep at work.

And the more men there are working in Portland, the sooner Portland will reach the million mark.

Patronize home industry and Watch Portland Grow!

Our Guarantee Every essential of permanent workmanship and shape-retention is embodied in a Ray Barkhurst Suit Made-to-Order.

Materials of the best all-wool fabrics—every garment made in my own sanitary workshop, where working conditions make contented and skilled tailors.

Ray Barkhurst

Portland's Leading Tailor SIXTH AT STARK