

Exclusive Designers Show Novel Kidskin Shoes In New York's Advance Footwear Fashion Show



MISS ALICE BRADY

MISS JULIA HOYT

Fifth Avenue Fashion Fete Establishes the Leather, if not the Pattern for Fall Footwear -- Preponderance of Kidskin Shoes the Important Feature, with Quite Simple Lines.

Fifth Avenue, New York, during the last week, was the scene of a new sort of footwear fashion display. Here, amidst the quiet elegance of a spacious salon, located where 46th Street crosses Fifth Avenue, with the Countess de Verneilles, Miss Julia Hoyt, and Miss Alice Brady as patronesses, the inner circle of New York's most exclusive footwear designers have held an exhibit of their leading shoe models for autumn and winter.

Never before has anything like this been attempted. First, because there is a keen rivalry amongst the shoe creators and their attitude is competitive rather than cooperative. But for the past few seasons women have been the victims of such changing fads and fancies that one scarcely knew whether she could waken in the morning and feel well shod in yesterday's shoes. This arrangement necessitated the shops investing in shoes of hazardous design and fabric. To-day the well-dressed woman averages one new pair of shoes each month in order to keep abreast of the mode.

Since gowns have reverted to a

smart simplicity, shoes must do likewise, and this group of foremost shoe designers are submitting their newest shoe creations for the approval of the New York woman. Geographically speaking, Fifth Avenue is the center of all that is smart and chic. Starting at 57th Street, the uptown shopping limit, one passes the shop of each exhibitor, here and there turning a corner but always remaining in the shadow of Fifth Avenue, until the last shop is passed at 35th Street; while exactly mid-way at 46th Street is the imposing Salon which housed the creations of each craftsman.

The list yields the names of Elizabeth Beers, Best & Co., Cammyer, J. & T. Cousins, Delman, Franklin Simon & Co., Nancy Haggerty, Hanan, Ben Lewis, I. Miller, Pedemonte, Saks Fifth Avenue, Shoecraft, Sommers, and Walk-Over. The most conspicuous feature of the display was that kid leather was universally used as the medium of expression. Women have come to realize that the soft gleaming texture of kidskin imparts to the foot the same flattering grace and elegance that a kid glove gives to the hand. An then too, kid leather is the only material that reproduces the rich shades of golden

brown which lead for autumn and winter. As for the black shoe, both the dull and glaze finish share in popularity and judging from the pronounced response in purchasing, women are finding the satisfaction and style in the new smart black kid shoes that has been wanting for so long in the less serviceable materials.

To adequately describe the dozens of shoes on display would take a volume at least, but each design embodies these three style principles—kidskin, the medium; brown or black, the color; simplicity of line and trimming, the effect. If you can imagine fitting to your own foot a piece of this soft silky leather just as you would cut and fit a dress, then you may have a perfect picture of all that is smart and fashionable in footwear. The natural lines of the foot are accentuated—the toe is neither pointed nor rounded but just a natural modification and the two inch heel lends the necessary support and grace to a high curving arch. It is in the trimming that one finds individual expression. The ombre effect is perhaps the newest on the golden brown kid shoe, showing four narrow bands of overlapping kid, shading from light to dark. This banding usually runs

across the instep and back toward the heel or it may be used as a little wing arrangement on the outside of each shoe. A floral motif applied on toe and quarter in a contrasting shade of kid is decidedly new and striking. Colored lizard and snake skin, particularly in reds and greens, make an interesting heel and piping on the smart black kid pump. With the return of the plain kid pump, cut steel buckles of every size and description are temptingly offered so that one may dress the shoes up for more formal wear.

Each afternoon a formal promenade of the models was held, followed by a promenade on Fifth Avenue for the hundreds who were unable to find standing room within. The models, each selected from a leading Broadway production, wore frocks designed by Miss Julia Hoyt. In addition to being a prominent society woman and a favorite of the stage and screen, Miss Hoyt is an internationally known authority on fashions and she is now devoting her talents to the creation of a new mode, portraying the simple and natural silhouette. For this reason, her gowns were selected to produce the perfect ensemble with the footwear displayed.

We have on hand now over 3,000 bushels of flaxseed, worth \$2.50 per bushel.

"At every stage of our growth we have met almost unsurmountable obstacles and disheartening difficulties. But we have succeeded. The plant is built, it is running every day, and can continue all the year round.

"Many problems are yet to be solved but we have faith in the genius of America that solutions will be found. One of the present problems is drying the flax after the retting process in the tanks. Willamette winters are not conducive to aridity. Ordinarily flax is spread out in the fields to dry. This limits us to summer months. We are experimenting on artificial driers. If successful we can ret in the winter as well as summer, a decided advantage.

"Our prison has other activities that supply work for the inmates and at the same time help to make it self-sustaining. All shoes worn by them are manufactured in the prison, and we help to supply other state institutions. The state has over 5,000 wards in all and our plant should be enlarged so that shoes for all institutions could be made with our own labor.

"Our tailor shop makes all the suits worn by the inmates. We have our own laundry, our own bakery. We can handle and hundreds of gallons of fruits and vegetables from our own farm. We have our own dairy, our own poultry and over 450 hogs, from which a large part of our meat supply is obtained. Our farm would be more successful if we had better land. The prison farm is notoriously poor soil, much of the top surface having been removed years ago in brick manufacture. We still operate the brick kilns, and have a large supply of excellent brick on hand now. The state should own 1000 acres of garden land on which could be raised garden supplies for all the state institutions.

"A most interesting experiment has just been made which shows that from the waste by-products of the flax, the chaff, etc., can be manufactured a very high grade of linen paper. You gentlemen can readily grasp the future possibilities of such an additional industry.

"Our inmates are paid a small wage, which is placed to their credit and in the case of long-timers amounts to a very respectable nest egg when they go out into life again. It is true here—just as it is outside—that such a saving has a very steadying influence on the man. Many ask that their small earnings be remitted to their dependent families. It is unfortunately true that

too often society in punishing the criminal himself, unwittingly also punishes far more the dependent family deprived of the head member.

"Just a word about the oft criticized parole system. The Oregon Parole law is a part of our statutes. It provides in the main that when an offender has served one-half of his sentence, with good conduct credits, he is entitled to a parole.

"That means he can serve the last half of his sentence outside under the supervision of the parole officer, to whom he is expected to report at least monthly. In practical operation this system is a success. Over 80 per cent of paroled men make good. Only crimes of a lesser nature are pardonable. Crimes of violence do not come under its provisions. When a judge sentences a man to prison he is fully aware of the effect on such sentence of the operation of the parole law and his sentence is made accordingly.

"The parole is ordinarily granted when earned. The public is apt to hear of the parole violator but seldom hears of the 80 per cent who make good. In the three years I have been governor only four full pardons have been granted. In each of these cases I became fully convinced that the prisoner was innocent. Each case was most thoroughly investigated before my decision was reached.

"Our prison is supplied with a good library. Inmates are allowed the daily papers. In common with all the other state institutions we have a weekly picture show. Church services are held on Sunday, both Protestant and Catholic. In summer the inmates are allowed to play baseball and indulge in other athletic sports. All this for the purpose of turning him out a better man than when he came in. We do not always succeed. Neither do you on the outside realize 100 per cent efficiency. And you deal with free men, with men ambitious for success. We deal with men who have lost.

"This institution is yours, gentlemen. It will be yours no matter who is your governor. I am honestly endeavoring to build it into a real workshop, where not valuable merchandise may be manufactured, but where we may salvage that other by-product of inestimable worth—a human soul—transforming him into a useful member of society.

"Can you place any estimate on what the redemption of even one such soul is worth? How much say you—if that one was your boy?"

The things easiest to undertake stand the hardest to write.

DINNER STORIES

Wendell Phillips was traveling through Ohio once when he fell in with a car full of ministers returning from a convention. One of the ministers, a southerner from Kentucky, was naturally not very cordial to the opinions of the great abolitionist and set out to embarrass Phillips. So, before the group of ministers, he said:

"You are Wendell Phillips, are you not?"

"Yes," answered the great abolitionist.

"And you are trying to free the niggers, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir, I am."

"Well, why do you preach your doctrines up here? Why don't you go over into Kentucky?"

"Excuse me, are you a preacher?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to save souls from hell?"

"Yes, sir; that is my business."

"Well, why don't you go there then?" asked Phillips.

A minister, like his father before him, had often officiated at marriage ceremonies, but this was his first experience at giving. He was in a devout mood; his way the bride.

church was small, his salary meager and his family numerous. This daughter had been especially expensive.

"Who gives this woman to be married to this man?" droned the preacher.

Gently the father placed the slender hand of the bride in that of the embarrassed groom.

"Take her, my boy," he exclaimed, his face aglow. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

An American traveling in Europe engaged a courier. Arriving at an inn in Austria, the man asked his servant to enter his name in accordance with the police regulations of that country. Some time after the man asked the servant if he had complied with his orders. "Yes, sir," was the reply.

"How did you write my name?" asked the master.

"Well, sir, I can't pronounce it," answered the servant, "but I copied it from your portmanteau, sir."

"Why, my name isn't there. Bring me the book!" The register was brought, and, instead of the plain American name of two syllables, the following entry was revealed:

"Monsieur Warranted solid Leather."

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GOVERNOR PIERCE TALKS TO CITY BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from page 1.)

ducive to good prison discipline than work for every man—nothing more demoralizing than idleness in such an institution.

"Three years ago when I became your governor I found this institution housing 408 convicts. The flax industry was only partially established and less than one-third of the inmates were regularly employed. You will recall that I asked of the legislature in 1923 the same appropriation for the maintenance of the penitentiary that the former governor had used, \$420,000, but with the proviso that of this amount I might use \$100,000 in the establishment of industries.

"By rigid economy I was enabled to maintain the institution during the next biennium on the balance, \$320,000; and even turned back a small portion into the treasury unused.

"With the development of industries it is my belief that the prison can be made entirely self-supporting. The per capita cost per month—when I took it over was \$46. Under my management this was reduced to \$26 per capita—the last month being a trifle over \$28. On a basis of 450 inmates this means a saving of nearly \$9,000 per month.

"With the \$100,000 was constructed the hydro-electric plant inside the walls, deriving 240 horsepower from the small stream that for years had run idly through the grounds. All the construction work was performed by prison labor. This plant is permanently constructed of steel and concrete. It supplies all the lighting for the prison and furnishes power for the industrial plant at an annual saving of over \$8,000.

"A few months after I had taken office occurred the disastrous fire which wiped out the entire flax plant. These buildings have all been reconstructed, with steel roofs, and a complete line of flax-working machinery installed. A large warehouse of concrete, brick and steel, 70x210, feet, has been erected entirely by prison labor. Such a building would ordinarily cost \$65,000. The cost to the state was for the material only, about \$25,000.

"Our tanks for retting the flax are the largest in the world, all built by our own labor. Our scutching machine, 28 wheels, is the largest in the world and has a capacity of 1400 pounds of long fibre per day. We own our threshing machines for removing

the flaxseed; expensive machinery has been installed for cleaning the seed. Large permanent sheds for flax storage, with grveled roads built so that they are accessible in all weathers—in fact we now have a real flax-working plant and every able-bodied man can be kept at work.

"Such a plant built by any of you gentlemen with free labor would be a most creditable achievement. May I not take a pardonable pride in the present success of our plant—built under most trying circumstance, not with free, happy, contented laborers well paid, but built by convicts, many of whom were unskilled and wholly inexperienced.

"That you may more fully

realize some of the difficulties one encounters in conducting such a large institution, compare our plant with your own, or some other you know. Given 500 laborers, all ages and condition of health, some few skilled, most of them not, all to be housed, fed, clothed, doctored, and kept under surveillance. Your plant burned to the ground, and in the short space of two years to have it rebuilt better than ever and successfully working, and all done with prison labor. Is not such an achievement worthy of some commendation?

"The unfortunate break in August brought many pages of bitter newspaper criticism. But did you read anything about our in-

dustrial successes? Can it be that in our partisan eagerness to find fault, we forgot the old American spirit of fair play?

"We purchase the flax from the farmers at prices varying from \$38 per ton to \$22 per ton according to length of the fibre and the grade. At present we have on hand stored under sheds, about 3000 tons. The better grade of this will make about 1200 tons of long straw, which, in turn, will yield 150 tons of long fibre, worth at present \$660 per ton.

"From the shorter straw will be manufactured furniture tow used in upholstering, worth \$89 per ton, and the better grade will manufacture into spinning tow worth from \$200 to \$240 per ton.

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John J. Rottle

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- 5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split or corrode.
- 6 Easily adjusted to your height.
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- 8 Tub cleans itself.
- 9 All metal wringer. Self adjusting. Instant tension release.

9 Reasons for World Leadership