MEN'S HIGH CUT SHOES—
$3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00

MEN'S HEAVY WINTER SHOES—
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $4.00

BOYS' HIGH CUT SHOES—
$2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50

BOYS' WINTER SHOES—
$1.50, $1.75, $2.00

LADIES' SHOES—
$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50

LADIES' HIGH CUT SHOES, SPECIAL, $3.50

MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES—
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75

CHILDREN'S SHOES—
85c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50

In the Grocery Department

100 pound sack of Sugar	$5.85
16 pounds of Sugar	$1.00
8 pounds of Sugar	50c
4 pounds of Sugar	25c
Welch's Grape Juice, quarts	39c
Welch's Grape Juice, Pints	21c
2 Cans Pnieapple for	25c
3 Cans Tomatoes for	25c

Try our Coffees—They are fine, and cost less than you can buy them for elsewhere. We guarantee every article of merchandise to be first-class, or your money refunded.

STANLEYS

PRICE CUTTERS 612-618 WILLAMETTE ST.

MEN'S COTTON UNDERWEAR—
14-pound Ribbed, the garment 45c
14-pound Fleece-lined, the garment 45c

MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR—
90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

MEN'S FLANNEL OVER SHIRTS—
Single and Double Breasted,
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50

MEN'S COTTON WORK SHIRTS—
Values to 75c, We sell for 45c

BLANKETS—COTTON, WOOL AND MIXED—
60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $7.00 a pair

Our All-Wool Blankets were Made in Eugene

Mackinaw Coats, Duck Coats, Rain Coats, Oil Clothing, Wool Socks, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery of all kinds, Children's Rain Capes, Men's and Ladies' Rubbers—Can be bought for less at Stanleys.

NATIONAL BANKERS ASSOCIATION IN SESSION

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4.—With financiers from every state of the Union present, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Bankers' association was called to order this morning by President Lewis E. Pierson. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Gillette, on behalf of the state; Mayor Alexander, for the city, and President Holliday, of the Los Angeles Clearing House association. Then followed the annual address of the president and the presentation of reports of officers and committees. A reception and ball will be given this evening in Shrine auditorium.

Sessions will be held tomorrow by the trust company section and the organization of secretaries, with excursions to Catalina Island and Pasadena as entertainment features. The savings banks and clearing house sections will meet on Thursday, with a banquet in the evening. Friday will be devoted to announcements, reports, action on amendments to the constitution, invitations for next convention, addresses and installation of officers. Among the speakers on the final day will be Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, on "The Banker as a Public Servant."

As usual at the sessions of the American Bankers' association, there will be an exhaustive discussion of the nation's financial system. The central bank of issue project will be discussed pro and con. The postal savings bank is now a live issue, and several experts will express opinions as to the probable effect of the new law creating such institutions. It has been repeatedly urged that the postal banks will have no bad effects on existing institutions, but many savings bank officials view the future with a great deal of misgiving. In the South especially the bankers fear the possible effects of the new law.

It is stated that more than $35,000,000 has been stolen from banks in the past five years by officials and employes, and the convention will attempt to provide additional safeguards against such losses. Banks in New York, Louisville, Pittsburg, Denver and other cities have recently suffered losses of more than a million dollars each. It is estimated that the number of "inside" bank thefts in this country every year runs up into the thousands. Usually only the larger embezzlements become public, bankers in many cases preferring to pocket small losses than to court publicity. It will probably be urged that this course is unwise, in the long run, and bankers will be urged to prosecute to the fullest extent every theft of this character, as a warning to other officials and employes.

President's Address

In his annual address, President Lewis A. Pierson, of New York, said:

"The opposition of our association was based upon the principle that it is as improper for the government to extend its paternalism and enter the banking business as it would be to enter the grocery or any other business; that there would always be a temptation on the part of succeeding administrations to regard the deposits so received as revenue rather than obligations; that such deposits, if accumulated to vast amount and payable upon demand, would in any future war crisis weaken the nation's credit when that credit should be the strongest; that, while adopted in other countries, it is a serious question whether its ultimate result there will not be found more harmful than beneficial; and, further, with our country so completely and effectively served by saving institutions—in the East operated under state laws and supervision of unquestioned stability, and in the West by savings departments in national and state banks—thus offering every facility and protection, such a departure by the national government is entirely unnecessary.

"While the law, as passed, places its operations in the hands of a committee somewhat as an experiment it is reported that there is being exerted the political pressure for individual benefit predicted by our members and so repugnant to all principles of good government.

"The attitude of our association has been justified in its opposition to the bank guarantee heresy by the reported failure of that proposition in the state of Oklahoma where it originated, and it can only be hoped that Congress will heed the unanimous warnings of our members as to the ultimate consequences of a postal savings bank system and at an early date repeal the present law."

Secretary's Report

The annual report of the general secretary of the association, read today by Secretary Fred Farnsworth, shows that the association has a total membership of 11,405 banks, and that the aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of membership is $14,000,000,000. In his report Mr. Farnsworth state:

"This has been a sucessful year for the sections. The membership of the association having been so largely increased, has also increased the membership of the trust company and the savings bank sections. The new set of 'Trust Company Forms,' which has been completed during the past year, has met with general approval by members of the section and has been liberally purchased.

"The savings bank section continued its fight, through its special committee, against 'Postal Savings Banks' and though active and aggressive and carrying on an extensive educational work, the measure became a law, not so much, however, through its merit as the fact that it was a party measure, a political expedient and had to become a law to redeem party pledges.

The clearing house section has made rapid strides during the year in its limited field, and the various measures, propsed in the past, have met with aproval in many quarters.

"The American Institute of Banking section, which represents the institute, has now about 10,000 members and 56 chapters."

To Safeguard Banking

What has been acomplished in the way of legislation to safeguard banking was told in the report of Thomas B. Paton, general counsel for the association, which was read at the convention today. Mr. Paton said:

"In the criminal branch of the legislative work it is not alone the burglar with sledge, jimmy and explosive, nor the robber with mask and pistol, who must be reckoned with, but the educated, polished villian, the commercial fraud, who, by varied tricks and misrepresentation, too often succeeds in causing a loss of the bank funds. Measured by extent of pecuniary damage, crimes of force and violence, injurious as they are, are secondary in importance to the crimes of deception and to frauds which only touch the borderland of crime. In the constant warfare afainst evil and the efforts of society to protect itself against wrongdoers, it is unfortunately true that criminal laws do not keep pace with the new inventions of fraudulently disposed persons, and while the penal codes of the different states cover generally such crimes as burglary, robbery, larceny and the obtaining of money or property by false pretense, they do not adequately, or at all, define as crimes or punish a number of commercial frauds, which, of late years have been sucessfully perpetrated with great frequency. A beginning has been made toward improvemnet in the promotion of our bills to punish the making or use of false statements to obtain credit, a kind of fraud not adequately covered by false pretense statutes, and to punish the giving of checks or drafts against insufficient funds; and the work before general counsel in this relation, in addition to the further extension of our criminal measures (which also include bills to punish bank slanderers and the crime of burglary with explosives) is the obtaining and classification of information of the different kinds of injurious, fraudulent practices, and the framing and promotion of legislation which will make such acts criminal.

"Apart from criminal legislation, the work of promoting the state enactment of the uniform acts on negotiable instruments, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, stock transfers and sales of personal property, as well as the special association measures relating to limit of time of liability for payment of forged and raised checks, the payment of deposits in two names and in trust and the competency of bank notaries in progressing satisfactorily."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GUARD

...ds of Convicts Will Study Needs of Their Charges at International Congress.

When the international prison congress convenes in Washington followers of Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius will participate with Christians. It is announced that forty-two countries will be represented in all, which will mean that there will be delegates from every continent, including Africa and the antipodes. It is significant to note that South America will be fully represented among the delegates. This is a sign of the growth of international work toward the raising of the standard of prison administration. It is largely due to prison workers in the United States that the South American republics have become interested in the congress. The first meeting of the international prison congress was held in London in 1872. The United States government took the lead in the organization of the congress, for in 1871 Dr. E. C. Wines had been sent abroad by President Grant to interest European nations in the holding of a great meeting for the discussion of all matters relating to the prevention and treatment of crime and the improvement of criminal law and prison administration. At this first meeting in 1872 the international prison commission was formed. This consists of one member from each of the countries represented at the congress and serves as an executive committee and permanent council of the congress. The number of delegates is greater than ever before. America leads in advanced prison methods, and the visitors frankly come here to learn. A great many of them, however, are in doubt about some of the American advanced methods, as are some criminologists of this country. Dr. Charles R. Henderson is president of the congress. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage foundation will take an important part, and Colonel William Cary Sanger, commissioner of lunacy of New York, will talk of the work of caring for insane criminals.

WOMAN SWALLOWED SPOONS AND DIED

Concord, N. H., Oct. 4.—The autopsy of Miss Catherine Moher, inmate of the state insane hospital here, showed nine spoons in her stomach. An attendant saw her swallow a spoon and she died shortly afterward.

The Colorado anti-coersion law enacted 20 years ago, provided that no employer shall discharge an employe because he belongs to a labor union, or attends labor meetings, has been declared invalid by Judge Sullivan of Mesa county.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has reduced the price of the paper to one cent in the city and suburbs. All Chicago daily papers now sell at 1 cent each.

Mrs. N. C. Neilsen returned home to Wendling last evening after visiting her husband who has been in the hospital for the last two weeks, after being injured by a circular saw in the mill at Wendling. He will be able to be about within a week.

WOMEN WOULD WED FARMERS OF NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 4.—While there is no apparent connection between dry farming and matrimony, not a few appear to think that a dry farmer must needs live a rather dry and lonely life and should have a wife to cheer him up. Secretary Burns, of the Dry Farming Congress, in session here today, has received many letters from women in the East and Central West who are willing and even anxious to share the lot of some appreciative dry farmer. As there are several thousand unattached and eligible bachelors in the Northwest Mr. Burns has quite cheerfully taken up the duties of matchmaker, confident that he can find husbands for all comers. Among the many attractive propositions received by Mr. Burns is one from Mrs. Kathryn Godey, of Rosedale, Kansas City, who describes herself as a widow, with a little daughter of six, and some means. She is a ladies' tailor, and a poetess, and says the "call of the wild" makes her desirous of finding a rancher or farmer for a husband.

TESTIMONY IN LORIMER INQUIRY

State Senator Broderick, Under Indictment, Refuses to Testify

Chicago, Oct. 3.—State Senator Broderick, accused by Senator D. W. Holstlaw, of Iuka, of paying him $2,500 which he (Holtslaw) supposed was for his vote for Senator Lorimer, was called as a witness before the Lorimer investigating committee.

He did not testify, because his counsel, Thomas Dawson, asked that examination be confined to the main question of his client's having promised or paid a bribe to Holtslaw or any other persons, and that he be not questioned specifically concerning the time and place of the alleged payment of the money to Holstlaw.

The committee announced that it could not entertain the propriety of examining the witness with cross-examination suspended.

Broderick Plays Safety

Attorney Dawson declared that to allow Broderick, who is under indictment in Sangamon county for the alleged payment of the bribe money to Holtslaw, to be specifically questioned would be prejudicial to Broderick's case.

A number of impeaching witnesses were called by the defense to disprove statements made by Representative Charles A. White, the first witness to testify against Senator Lorimer.

It is expected that Democratic Leader Lee O'Neill Browne will appear tomorrow and the ruling to be announced on the Broderick request will probably be extended to his case, should he make a similar petition to limit the scope of his examination.

William R. Russell, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, and for years a labor lobbyist at Springfield, testified that he had heard nothing more substantial than rumors that there was bribery in the legislature at the time Senator Lorimer was elected, and that he had never known of any graft at Springfield in the seven years he had attended the sessions of the legislature.

Witness Tells of Vote

Representative Joseph S. Clark, who was the first witness recalled for examination today, was asked to reconcile his statement before the grand jury that he had made up his mind to vote for Senator Lorimer some days prior to the election, and his testimony before the committee that he had determined to cast his vote that way only 30 minutes befor his name was called.

"I had thought I would cast m vote for Lorimer some days befo the ballot was cast, but came to a absolute conclusion about half a hour before I was called upon t vote," replied the witness.

SEAVEY ROAD CAS FINALLY GETS INTO COURT

the land through which the road e tends, not wishing h field to be c in two by the road, as it run diago ally through the place, recently dec cated a road to the public extendi along the south edge of the proper and then turning north and exten ing to the Seavey ferry acro the McKenzie, but the Seavey br thers are evidently not satisfied wi this and have sought to have the ro across Mr. Bogart's place declared public highway.

Fought In Commissioner's Court

The case occupied several day time in the commissioner's court r cently, with the result that the ro though Mr. Bogart's land is still private highway, and to prevent t public from using it, the Seavey br thers allege in their complaint th he, on September 25, 1910, closed the road and placed a gate ther locking it so no one else could op it. They also allege that the defe dant threatens to do them bodi harm if they undertake to clear t obstruction or further attempt to u the road.

The Seavey brothers ask for a enjoinment ordering and comman ing the defendant to remove the o structions from the roadway. A. Tanner, of Portland, and Williams Bean, of Eugene, are attorneys the case for the plaintiffs.

As a sequel to the long-drawn-o road controversy in the commissio ers' court a few weeks ago betwe the Seavey brothers, owners of t big hop yard over on the McKenz river, and Bruce L. Bogart, a loc capitalist, over the establishment a new road through the latter's lan on the south side of the river, t Seavey brothers have instituted su in the circuit court against Mr. B gart, endeavoring to enjoin him fro closing up the road that ru through his land.

Jas. W. and Jesse A. Seavey a the plaintiffs in the case. They s up the fact in their complaint, fil today, that they are engaged in t hop-growing business and each ye raise and harvest a large amount hops. They claim that this road the only means of egress from the place to Eugene and market, and a lege that if the defendant is allow to stop up the road it will mean irr parable loss and damage to them.

An Old Highway

The road in dispute has been tra eled for fifteen years or more a has been used a great deal in th time by a large number of people r siding on the north side of the M Kenzie River, and many people livi in the Mohawk valley come to a go from Eugene that way. It a pears that the road has never bee dedicated to the public nor never d clared a public highway.

Mr. Bogart, who recently boug

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The low rates from the east Oregon starts on September 15. Th will buy many farms. I have so several this summer. I expect to se several more. If you will list yo farm or acreage tract with me b fore they some, I will do my best sell it for you. Come in and see m when you come to town. My offi is in the front end of the Hoffma house, corner of 9th and Willamett

J. W. ZIMMERMAN

John Mason returned to his hom on Bear creek, out from Creswe today after attending to business this place.