

The Entire Countryside AROUSED!

The World's Greatest Sale

OF THE OREGON SHOE COMPANY'S STOCK IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION FROM FAR AND WIDE. THE MOST GIGANTIC SLAUGHTER OF MERCHANDISE EVER RECORDED IN THE ANNALS OF MERCHANDISING. HUNDREDS OF SHREWD BUYERS ARE CROWDING THIS STORE DAILY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS WITHIN THE MEMORY OF THE LIVING. THE BEST BRANDS OF MERCHANDISE THE MARKET AFFORDS CONSTITUTES THIS BIG STOCK.

This Entire Stock Was ORDERED SOLD, and it Must Be Done Quick. Read the GREATEST BARGAINS of the Century

Men's Shoes		Ladies' Shoes		Boys' and Girls' Shoes	
Men's Oxfords in Gunmetal, Tan, Patent, Lace and Button, values to \$3.50..	98c	Odd lots Oxfords, all leathers.....	59c	One lot Boys' Shoes at.....	98c
\$5.00 "Crossett" Oxfords, tan, Patent and Gunmetal.....	\$1.98	One-strap Pumps.....	98c	Boys' Gunmetal, lace or button, \$2.50 quality, at.....	\$1.49
\$4.00 Men's Shoes in all leathers, button and lace.....	\$2.39	Ladies' White Canvas Button Shoes, \$3.50 and \$4.00 values.....	\$1.49	Misses' two-strap White Canvas Pumps, \$3.00 grade.....	79c
Men's Heavy Soles, double sole, Black and Tan, \$4.00 grade.....	\$2.49	Ladies' White Buck Button Shoes, values to \$5.00.....	\$1.89	Misses' "Educator" Oxfords, all leathers, at.....	\$1.98
		Edwin Clapp, Copeland & Ryder, Crossett, values to \$7.00.....	\$3.89	Boys' Scout Shoes, \$2.50 grade.....	\$1.69
		\$6.00 Tan, Black, new English lasts.....	\$3.89	Boys' Napa-Tan Shoes, \$3.00 grade.....	\$1.98
		Men's 15-inch High Top U. S. Army Shoes, values to \$6.00.....	\$3.49	Misses' Shoes, values to \$4.00, all leathers, button.....	\$2.39
		Men's Cushion Sole, plain toe, lace, values to \$5.50.....	\$3.45	Children's Vici Kid Buttons.....	39c
				Baby Jane Pumps at.....	89c

SPECIAL NOTICE---

We wish to call particular attention of the public that this sale is of very short duration; it will last but a short time. Therefore do not delay. Take advantage of the most unheard of, unprecedented bargains ever offered. This is truly a chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it.

THE OREGON SHOE COMPANY

Being Sold Out by D. Sondheim, Merchandise Broker

175 N. COMMERCIAL ST.

SALEM, OREGON

Protest Not Against the Crime But Against Attempts To Stop It

(From the Detroit News.) All the current diagnoses of the business situation seem to seek for causes in political conditions. Therefore most of the diagnoses fail in their logic because they are not sustained by the analyses of facts. An era of high prices can only be sustained as long as money is well distributed among the people. When it tends to concentrate in the hands of a limited number the buying power of those who have reduced their available money to furnish this accumulation for the few must be correspondingly impaired and their consumption must be reduced to the general detriment of business.

The railways of the country represent a far larger aggregation of capital than any other industry. They are also the largest consumers of certain staple materials. Their list of employees numbers about 1,400,000 which means that at least one person in each hundred of population earns his income by railway service of some sort. A much larger number derive their support from railway earnings. There were 1200 companies listed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1905 and 54 of the larger ones had 550,000 shareholders who looked for profits on their investment. Some of these companies have been able managed in the interest of the shareholders. Some have been criminally managed in the interest of predatory directors and financiers who used them as the basis of reckless issues of securities in the form of stocks and bonds, thus creating capitalization so large that the roads can never hope to pay dividends under a reasonable rate of fare.

The New Haven road's 11,000 shareholders cannot be in an exultant mood over the condition of the property which is the basis of their securities. The Rock Island system is said to have been deluged with a creation of \$357,000,000 of watered securities. The Frisco system, the Pere Marquette, the Chicago & Alton have been similarly treated with the general result that a few scheming promoters and financiers have absorbed millions of money and many thousands of investors have exchanged their capital for securities of doubtful value which may be swept away in the necessary squeezing to get the systems back to a reasonable basis of investment.

Can any sort of political maneuvering accomplish worse results toward the destruction of public confidence or the discouragement of capital? Who will answer? Such shifting of money values into the hands of the few without any adequate compensation to the many must have a blighting effect upon business. The impairment of earning capacity in railways and general retrenchment in railway purchases of materials and supplies, which is another consequence of reckless exploitations has an even greater and more direct effect upon business.

Yet the loudest clamor is not for the prevention of such business wrecking indignities but against the intention of the government to prevent further indulgence in such destructive practices. It is too common practices to treat remote symptoms instead of the disease, but in the present case the protests seem to be against any treatment whatever because the patient happens to be "big business."

FRENCH LOAN DRAWS OUT IMMENSE SUMS

Loan of \$161,000,000 Wanted and Bids for 40 Times That Sum or \$6,440,000,000 Are Made.

Paris, July 10.—Although the Bank of France has not made any official announcement, it was reported on the Bourse yesterday that the public had applied for more than 40 times the amount of the issue made today of \$161,000,000 of the new government 3 1/2 per cent loan. If this should prove true, the applications have amounted to more than the entire national debt of France.

The loan on its admission to the Bourse today immediately rose from 91, the price of issue, to 91.92. The general market did not respond sympathetically as usual when government loans are so well received, probably because capital in France is under the apprehension that heavy special taxes are likely to be imposed. So great was the eagerness of the public, especially among the small investors, that crowds assembled at dawn and formed lines outside the Bank of France and other public offices, where subscriptions were received. As it was known that many would be disappointed by not being able to get part of the new issue, a considerable trade was driven in selling positions near the door. Some of the places sold for as much as from 60 cents to \$1.

The government as usual gave preference to persons desiring small amounts.

FAIR EXCHANGE

A New Back for an Old One—How a Salem Resident Made a Bad Back Strong.

The back aches at times with a dull indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame that stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back if the kidneys are weak. You cannot reach the cause. Follow the example of this Salem citizen:

W. C. Johnson, gardener, 1021 Mill street, Salem, Ore., says: "After several remedies had failed to help me, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and got great relief from kidney and bladder trouble. I will use Doan's Kidney Pills once in awhile when a cold settles in my back and kidneys and the kidney secretions become disordered. I always get quick relief. You may continue publishing the endorsement I have given Doan's Kidney Pills before."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Johnson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., N. Y.

No woman talks all the time. When she is doing up her hair her mouth is full of hairpins.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

Industrial insurance is attracting much attention in England, Germany, Norway and other European countries. In England, following the passage of Lloyd-George's industrial insurance bill two years ago, at one stroke, fourteen million working men and women, many of whom were unable to pay for medical services under the old plan, were taken out of the field of private practice and were provided with these largely at the expense of the state. In Germany, governmental industrial insurance has been in force for a number of years and its scope has been gradually enlarged, until, in some districts, 95 per cent of the people are said to be protected by its operations.

Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky of the United States public health service, recently read a paper on the subject before the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. Considering the social and evolutionary phases of the question rather than the practical and administrative side, Dr. Schereschewsky finds the explanation for the development of industrial insurance in the gradual growth of appreciation of the consequence to and the interdependence on each other of the individual members of society. "The bitter lessons taught by the ravages of devastating epidemics, the concentration of population in cities, the high degree of specialization in manufactures and similar conditions have all increasingly emphasized man's dependence upon his fellow and shown us how properly to assess the value of the individual unit to society at large." The efficiency of the social unit is conditioned more by the physical status of the individual than by any other one factor. Inefficiency due to ill health constitutes a burden to be borne by the whole of society rather than by the individual. This is the addition to our social concept which may really be regarded as a new discovery. The sickness and disability of the individual is not a burden which should be borne by the individual alone, but is rather a liability for which society, as a whole, is responsible and which should be borne by it, unless the causes for such disability are plainly the fault of the individual. Industrial insurance is the method by which the burden of physical disability is equitably distributed. In this field, as in all other in which it is possible to ascertain the aggregate result of a limited set of causes, it is inevitable that efforts as prevention should at once be inaugurated. Consequently, as soon as any system of industrial insurance has been in operation long enough to acquire definite data as to the cause of disease, it is inevitable that systematic efforts for the prevention of disease will follow, just as systematic efforts for fire prevention have followed the development of fire insurance. This involves, as Dr. Schereschewsky points out, the detection of incipient defects and diseases among workers and the prevention of the development of disjunctive conditions by proper precautionary measures. This can be secured only by frequent periodical examination of employees and frequent inspection of their environment. Not only bad shop

conditions but the total environment of the worker must be included. This means that the unhygienic home as well as the unhygienic workshop must be found, recognized and corrected, and the entire surroundings of the individual subjected to careful scrutiny. The inauguration of such a system, no matter on what basis or exactly at what point the dividing line would be drawn between the insured and the uninsured, would result in the establishment and maintenance of suitable hygienic standards of living for all classes. Enormous economic gains would result through the reduction in the loss of working-time, the saving in expenses for medical attendance, nursing, drugs, etc., and the largely increased wage-earning capacity through increased efficiency.

Labor unions and workmen are coming to realize more and more that sound physical health is the only capital which the laborer possesses, and the belief is growing, says The Journal

of the American Medical Association, that it is as much the duty of the state to protect the capital of the employer. When labor unions fully realize the importance of this fact, the workmen of the country will demand that the state take suitable measures for the protection of their health.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

GRANTS PASS MAN IS GORED BY MAD BULL

Grants Pass, Ore., July 10.—George Feldmeyer, operating a dairy just inside the city limits, was yesterday driving a large Holstein bull about the premises when the animal suddenly turned on and knocked him down, trampling and so severely injuring him that his recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Feldmeyer, bearing his cries, ran to assist her husband. The bull, leaving Feldmeyer unconscious and bleeding, turned on the wife. At this juncture, Carl Gentry, 15, drove up with a load of wood and, going to the rescue with a pitchfork, succeeded in holding the bull at bay until Feldmeyer and his wife had been removed to the house. After telephoning for the doctor, Mrs. Feldmeyer then phoned for the butcher to take care of the bull. It is feared that Feldmeyer's skull is fractured.



CATARRH of the BLADDER relieved in 24 HOURS
SANTAL MIDY
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of imitations!

Recipe Department

By BETSY WADE.



- Quick Maple Icing**—1 tablespoonful sweet cream; 1 coffee-spoonful Crescent Mapleine; enough powdered sugar to spread smoothly (increase quantity according to size of cake).
- Care of Enamelled Pans**—Be sure that you never fill enamelled pans immediately after emptying boiling water from them, or the enamel will crack and split off.
- Bottling Pickles**—Boil the corks before bottling pickles, etc. While hot they can be pressed into the bottles, and when cold they seal them tightly.
- This Good Health Hint**—Don't forget that microbes are apt to lurk about the mouth of the milk bottle. It should be carefully wiped off before the milk is poured out.
- To Prevent Dishes Cracking**—To prevent glass dishes from cracking when pouring in a hot mixture place the dish on a cloth that has been dipped in hot water and wrung out.
- Blanquette of Veal**—Cut breast veal into small squares. Make a blanquette sauce as follows: Melt a large lump of butter in a dish and as it softens stir in a spoonful of flour; continue to stir, adding, little by little, two glasses of hot water, salt, pepper, parsley and hashed chives. Put the meat in this sauce and let it cook a quarter of an hour over a hot fire, then two hours over a gentle fire.
- Spanish Sauce**—This is delicious to use with boiled or fried veal, lamb or mutton chops, fried fish, chicken, etc. Put into a steppan two tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of oil. When effervescing add a shake or two of salt and one large onion, one full section of garlic and one half of large sweet green or red pepper, which has been finely grated. When this has cooked and browned lightly, add four good-sized tomatoes, skinned and chopped, or the thick part of one can of tomatoes. Let all simmer together for 20 minutes with occasional stirring to prevent burning. Add salt and pepper

with paprika or cayenne to taste; two tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a dessert-spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Take from the fire when the consistency of good cream.

Eat Cool, Keep Cool



As a suggestion—desserts and tarts flavoured with
MAPLEINE
that delicately different flavoring. Try it in whipped cream, ices, ice cream and all cooling summer desserts.
1-oz. bottle 25c, 3-oz. 35c.
Get it from your grocer or write
Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.
Send 2c. stamp for Recipe Book.

Ginger Cream—Beat the yolks of two eggs with 2 ounces of castor sugar, then add 1 gill of milk and 2 ounces of ratafia. Put into a double sauce pan and stir until the custard thickens, then leave to get cool. Soak three-quarter ounce of gelatine in 1 gill of water, and when swollen add 1 gill of boiling water. Stir until nearly cold. Beat 1 gill of cream to a stiff ginger (cut up into small pieces). Mix all with the custard, then put into a wetted mould and turn out when set.

CALIFORNIA TO VOTE ON DRASTIC 8-HOUR LAW

Sacramento, Cal., July 10.—One of the most drastic eight-hour measures ever written will be submitted to California voters at the November election, and its passage is believed almost certain. The bill, drawn by Assemblyman Kingsley, the only socialist member of the California legislature, affects all employers of labor and reads as follows: "Any employer who shall require or

When in SALEM, OREGON, stop at **BLIGH HOTEL**
Strictly Modern.
Free and Private Baths.
RATES 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 PER DAY
The only hotel in the business district
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T. G. BLIGH, Prop.
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