



THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY THURSDAY THANKSGIVING DAY!

Women's Suits 1-2 Price

This includes all of our choice assortment of suits with the exception of a very few. Broadcloth, Cheviots, Sponge, Serges, Fancy Suitings. The suits which are now one-half are of the late and popular fabrics and are new, smart models.

Now One-Half

Women's and Misses' Coats also at greatly reduced prices.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS

Values above \$7.50

ONE-THIRD LESS

\$7.50 Skirts.....\$6.50 Others, \$5.50, \$4.50, \$2.50



The Markets

The Portland wheat market was quiet yesterday, with prices slightly weaker owing to the drop at Chicago. This is looked upon as merely a temporary matter and prices are expected to go still higher. The slight decline in Chicago was caused by the scarcity of lake vessels, which compels the shipping of grain to seaboard by rail, adding considerably to the cost. Oats were unchanged, but there was little trading owing to lack of material to trade in.

The hop market continues lively, and McNeft Bros. bought 700 bales of Yakima's at prices ranging from 7 to 11 1/2 cents. Two other lots of Yakima's, 450 bales, changed hands at prices not stated. In western Washington 175 bales changed hands at 7 to 7 1/2 cents. One lot, that of Laws, at Salem, was sold at 9 cents. Advice from Tasmania says the crop growing there is suffering severely from dry, hot weather and high winds. The total foreign apple exports for the week ending last Saturday were 73,149 barrels, an increase over the same week last year of 6082 barrels. The receipts of dressed turkeys at Portland was large but the demand was strong and the market was pretty well cleaned up at 20 to 22 cents for choice. Dressed ducks brought 18 to 20 cents and live chickens 13 to 14 cents. There was no change in the butter, egg or cheese prices.

It is reported that Australia, where the hens are at their busiest just now, will sell large quantities of eggs to the east. They are sure to be sold at present prices eggs are "out of sight."

LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Chittim bark, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs, Creamery butter, Eggs.

Poultry

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Hens, Roosters, Fryers, Steers, Cows, Stock hogs, Hogs, Ewes, Spring lambs, Veal.

Fats

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Dry, Salted country, Lamb pelts, Hay, Timothy, Clover, Oats and vetch.

San Francisco Markets

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Eggs—Extras, 45c; jullets, 34c; California storage, extras, 27c; storage selected pullets, 24c.

Butter—Extras, 32c; prime firsts, 28c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 24c.

Cheese—California fancy, 14c; firsts, 12c; seconds, 10c.

Wheat (per cwt.)—Club, \$1.87 1/2@2.10; bluestem, \$2.05@2.10; Turkey red, \$2.04@2.05; red Russian, \$1.93@1.97 1/2; forty fold, \$2.02@2.03.

Barley (per cwt.)—Feed, \$1.20@1.22 1/2; shipping and brewing, \$1.25@1.27 1/2.

Seattle Markets

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25.—Eggs—Fresh ranch, 50c; fresh eastern, 50c@55c; Orientals, 28c.

Butter—Local, cubes, 34c; bricks, 35c; Oregon cubes, 32c@33c.

Cheese—Limburger, 19c; Wisconsin 19c; Swiss (domestic), 24c; Wasaington, 17 1/2@18c.

Onions—Green, 30c@25c per doz.; small Washington 16@14c per pound; California, 16@14c.

Potatoes—Graded No. 1, \$1.14@1.18 per ton.

Portland Markets

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—Wheat—Club, \$1.13; bluestem, \$1.18; Walla Walla, \$1.15 1/2.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28; gray, \$27 1/2.

Barley—Brewing, \$25.50; feed, \$24.

Hogs—Best live, \$7.30; prime steers, \$7.25; fancy cows, \$6.65; best calves \$7.65; spring lambs, \$6.50@6.65.

Butter—City creamery, 34 1/2@35c.

Eggs—Selected local extras, 42 1/2@45c.

Hens, 15@13c; broilers, 13c; geese, 10@12c.

BUTTER PRICES TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—Contrary to expectations the butter market will not advance today and probably will not for some time to come. This is the cheering news coming from a leading city creamery today. An effort was made last week to raise prices up here, but it was found to be unwise for various reasons.

The situation here is practically unchanged. The supply is holding up remarkably well and while the creameries are able to dispose of every pound of butter they make, still they are not being hard pressed to meet the demands made upon them.

In Seattle the market is about on a par with this city, the price there ranging from 34 to 35 cents for their best prints. Locally the quotation reads 34 1/2 cents for city creamery prints in case lots and 34 cents extra in less than case lots. In San Francisco the market for fancy creamery butter is lower than here, 33 cents being the price yesterday. These facts, combined with the additional one that supplies are holding up so well here, make it decidedly unwise to raise prices at this time.

T. S. Townsend, president of the Townsend Creamery Company, on the East Side, said this morning that he did not favor an advance at this time for the reasons given above and the further one that, in his opinion, it would be working a real hardship upon the people. There has been some discussion along the line of raising prices, he said, but it had ended when it was discovered that markets elsewhere were in about the same shape as the local

one and there was enough butter to take care of all business. "If we were to advance now," said Mr. Townsend, "it would be necessary to go up 2 1/2 cents. This would enable retailers to charge 5 cents more than at present. If we advanced only 1 1/2 cents they would charge 4 cents just the same, as they cannot very well split pennies. The market now is lower than it was a year ago this time by 2 1/2 cents. We are making all the butter we can sell."

HUNDREDS OF POOR TURKEYS ON HAND

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—But very little change was noticed in the turkey market along Front street this morning. Practically all the dealers cleaned up yesterday at prices ranging from 19 to 21 cents. The bulk of the business, however, was 20 to 21 cents for strictly top stuff, with seconds bringing around 18 and culls 15 to 16 cents. This latter price was also asked for live turkeys.

Several thousand turkeys were received yesterday and the good ones were quickly disposed of, it being the aim of the dealers to clean up before the close of business if possible. Most of the retailers are now fully supplied, and unless the birds received today are shipped there is every reason to suppose there will be a flood of turkeys on the street tomorrow. Retail buying will be very active today.

Some of the dealers made the statement this morning that more poor stuff was shipped in here this week than they have seen in years. They attribute this to the fact that feed has been high. Most of the turkeys have been hatched from the time they were hatched and have been raised on grasshoppers and like stuff in the hills. A month before shipping time they were supposed to be returned to the farms and fattened on wheat, corn and the like. Some of the careful raisers, who make it a point to furnish only fancy birds, have followed their custom of years, but others, owing to the money stringency, have taken chances, and the result has been the turning out of most unsatisfactory stuff.

This morning a number of turkeys were received along the street, hardly any of these were fat and as a result the commission men experienced a hard time of it in trying to dispose of them. The farmer who wants to ship live birds until a day or two before Thanksgiving and then sends in skinny stuff, stands to lose and he cannot complain if his returns are small. Fat birds, not feathers, is what the consumer wants.

HENRY CLEWS' WEEKLY FINANCIAL LETTER

New York, Nov. 21.—Evidence of progress are multiplying daily. The Federal bank has made a good start; the New York Stock Exchange will soon open for bond dealings; the cotton Exchange has already reopened successfully. Exchanges in various parts of the country are also re-opening; our foreign trade shows remarkable recuperation; sterling exchange is almost back to normal; the gold pool is being closed out; the cotton pool is now hardly necessary; money is fairly abundant and easy, and commercial paper is decidedly better demand. Evidently the credit and financial machinery of the United States, which was so thoroughly dislocated by the war, is rapidly and surely returning to normal conditions. Our banks and bankers have at least put into practice the theories which they professed—that the way to resume is to resume.

In nearly all quarters where initiative must begin, there is a distinctly more hopeful spirit. This has been encouraged, not only by the developments referred to above, but also by the reported declaration of President Wilson that business needs a rest from disturbing legislation. From the president's recent utterances it is safe to hope that there will be a cessation of legislative attacks upon business. There is also one other respect in which Mr. Wilson's recent remarks are significant, and that is his insistence upon fair play to the railroads. The President evidently has realized the very critical position of the railroads arising from unavoidable increases in expenditures, decreases in revenue, plus persistent depressive and prejudicial regulation. Thus far government regulation as practiced by the present Interstate Commerce Commission has proved to say the least disappointing. It is previously depriving the public of facilities which they sorely need. Under private management there was no lack of facilities. In fact they were usually offered in advance in order to develop traffic. That is now impossible under the present starvation policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is anything but a judicial body and seems bent on discouraging private enterprise in the railroad world. At least that is the effect of its present attitude, and there is no wonder that the cry is being raised for its abolition. Someone has said that we are burning the railroad candle at both ends. It might be added that we are burning it in the middle also.

In other directions the symptoms of reviving confidence are also fortunately multiplying. The great steel industry is still exceedingly dull, raising considerably less than 50 per cent of capacity, but there is a better inquiry for pig iron and indications of a renewal of interest among buyers owing to lower cuts in prices. Our great textile trades are in better condition than a month ago, the cotton industry benefiting from improved financial conditions and the gradual clearing of the cotton situation. In the woolen industry there is considerable activity in certain directions owing to the placing of large orders for cloth and underwear for foreign armies. At the West business is in fair condition in spite of recent setbacks, and this is particularly true in the grain belt where big crops and good prices are exerting their full stimulus. The South is naturally much depressed by cheap cotton, but as the financing of the large surplus crop becomes less difficult and demand improves, depression will be less and less acute. The very artificial

Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

ENGLAND PLACES ORDER FOR \$15,000,000 IN U. S.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—British orders for more than \$15,000,000 worth of automobiles, wagons, sleds, harness and equipment were brought back by Frederick S. Fish, of South Bend, Ind., who has just returned from England, it was announced today.

England also has contracted for 500 automobile trucks from a Kenosha, Wis., firm, while the French government has ordered more than \$1,000,000 in automobiles from a Jackson, Mich., factory.

Another war time order was made known here today. It was a British order for 5,000,000 one-pound tins of corned beef.

Utah to Furnish Blankets. Proven, Utah, Nov. 25.—The Knight Woolen Mills received today a rush order for 50,000 army blankets through the San Francisco agent of a foreign nation not named in the order.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS

Common Sense Advice by a Distinguished Specialist.

"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to probably nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Ordinary medicines and medicinal treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, the acid in the stomach, as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralized, and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which not only neutralizes the acid, but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause distress may be eaten with impunity if the meal is followed with a little bisulphated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist, and should always be kept handy.

By no means. It is our good fortune to be free of embarrassing ailments. Yet the unparalleled destruction of life, property and capital which is now going on cannot be of permanent value to any nation, and the after-effects of this colossal catastrophe, will be felt for generations to come. —HENRY CLEWS.

JOBS IS IMPORTANT BUT SALARY IS NOTHING Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 25.—Governor Johnson today appointed Chester H. Rowell, of Fresno, a member of the board of regents of the University of California, to succeed Frederick W. Dohmann, deceased. The unexpired term extends to March first, 1920. Rowell's uncle, Dr. Chester Rowell, was a member of the board for many years. He died two years ago. The position carries no salary, but is one of great importance, nevertheless. Look for happiness; trouble will come without being looked for.

THE FARM MORTGAGE AND CREDIT SYSTEM Committee Decides It Is Best to Leave Matter in Hands of General Government

That the establishment of a farm mortgage credit system be left to the action of the federal government, and that this commission prepare for presentation to the state legislature what it considers to be the essentials of a mortgage credit bill suited to the needs of Oregon, and that these essentials be presented to congress of the United States upon joint resolution of the two houses of the Oregon legislature, is the sum and substance of what the rural credit legislative committee, appointed by Governor West, to draft a bill for the establishment of a rural credit system in Oregon, intends doing as set forth in a resolution drawn up and adopted at yesterday's conference.

The committee to draft a rural credit bill, to embody the principal features of the findings and recommendations of Prof. Hector MacPherson, of the O. A. C., and H. G. Starkweather, of Portland, who made a study of the credit system in vogue in Europe under the authority of an act of the last legislature, to be presented for enactment to the next legislature, held its initial meeting in the governor's office yesterday afternoon and went over the report of Messrs. MacPherson and Starkweather quite thoroughly. It is composed of Hector MacPherson, chairman; Dana H. Allen, representative from Marion county, secretary; Samuel M. Garland, of Lebanon, senator from Lincoln county; Prof. J. G. Young, of the department of economics and sociology of the U. of O., Mr. Starkweather, State Superintendent of Banks, S. G. Sargent and Deputy Corporation Commissioner S. B. Vincent.

Some Local Legislation. While the fundamental principles of a farm mortgage credit system will be left to congressional enactment, it is proposed to recommend the enactment of some supplementary local legislation to meet the particular needs of Oregon and to amend the present Torrens act, now in effect in this state, to correct some defects regarding the establishment and registration of titles to property. In loaning money to the farmer, it was pointed out, it is very important that the records be such that the status of the title can be told at a glance, and this is what the Torrens act, as enacted

in some other states, does. There are some things lacking in the Oregon system, however, which should be corrected in order to increase the efficiency of the law, and that is what this committee proposes to suggest to the legislature. The kind of law which the committee will offer or suggest to the legislature will be designed to authorize the establishment of rural credit unions by the farmers, with state supervision, for the encouragement of savings among and advancement of short time loans to the farmers. Under this system the farmers would organize themselves into district unions, to establish financial or banking institutions and to deposit and loan their funds to the farmers. The system will require the appropriation by the legislature for state support, except for defraying minor expenses of organization, and the system will be self-supporting once it is gotten under way and in working order. The committee will hold meetings from time to time, subject to the call of Chairman MacPherson, until its plans are perfected and the draft of the proposed bill to submit to the legislature is completed and adopted. Bank Superintendent Sargent and Mr. Vincent, of the corporation department, members of the committee, were out of the city yesterday and did not attend the meeting.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR Use Grandma's Sage Tea and Sulphur Recipe and Nobody can Tell. Brush it Through Hair. Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks dry, wispy and scrappy, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold. Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully and removes dandruff, stops the scalp itching and falling hair; besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears. After another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger. Local Agent J. C. Perry. A man's past interests a woman less than his presents.

Every Woman

who bakes is fast coming to recognize the many advantages of a properly blended flour for general baking purposes— Fisher's Blend Flour is superior to an ALL-HARD WHEAT FLOUR, or an ALL-SOFT WHEAT FLOUR for bread, cake and pastry— Fisher's Blend Flour is a better flour than an ALL-EASTERN HARD WHEAT FLOUR; it makes a better loaf of bread with better flavor, better texture and of better color than an all-hard wheat flour—

Fisher's Blend Flour is a better flour than an ALL-SOFT WHEAT FLOUR; it produces more and larger loaves of better bread with better crust, better color and of better texture than an all-soft wheat flour. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by FISHER FLOURING MILLS CO. SEATTLE, WASH.

Advertisement for Grand Theatre Saturday Evening Nov. 28. The biggest and most fascinating Moving Pictures ever shown. THE \$40,000 FIVE REEL FEATURE FILM SENSATION. The making of an Automobile shown by vivid Moving Pictures. "From Molten Steel to Automobile" Produced and presented by the Maxwell Motor Company. Every picture of thrilling interest. Many sensational; all highly educational. Tickets of Admission free upon application. Rees & Elgin Ferry and High Streets