

Thanksgiving Sale of TABLE DAMASK

ONE LARGE AND
VERY CHOICE
ASSORTMENT

\$2.25 Damask\$1.79
\$2.00 Damask\$1.49
\$1.65 Damask\$1.29
\$1.50 Damask\$1.19
\$1.25 Damask\$1.00
\$.75 Damask\$.59

ALL OTHER DAMASK
and ALL NAPKINS
10% LESS

Women's and Children's
Coats, Greatly Reduced
in Price

Sale Commences 9 A. M. Saturday Only Night Gowns

For Women

\$.60 Gowns 42c
\$.85 Gowns 59c
\$1.00 Gowns 76c
\$1.35 Gowns 89c
\$1.50 Gowns 98c
\$1.75 Gowns\$1.24
\$.60 Child's Gowns 39c

Bed Spreads

\$1.00 Values 79c
\$1.25 Values 98c
\$1.75 Values\$1.29
\$3.50 Values\$2.98

OTHERS 20% LESS
—SATURDAY ONLY

Stockton

WHEN PURCHASING
TRY SALEM FIRST
SALEM COMMERCIAL CLUB

OCEAN LINER RENTED FOR PROTOPLAY

Renting an ocean liner by the hour for the taking of motion pictures was the experience of the Jesse L. Lasky company, for the production of the "Voice in the Fog," in which Donald Brian, the famous theatrical star, will be seen at the Grand, today and Saturday.

In the story of the play, Donald Brian is Thomas Webb, a young haberdashery clerk, falls heir to a title and a small amount of money. He promptly gambles away the money, pawns his title and loses his job as clerk. Having fallen head over heels in love with an Amer-

ican heiress, whom he chances to meet in the most unusual manner, and hearing that she is about to return to America, he secures a job as steward on board the same boat. For the taking of the scenes as steward, it was necessary to rent an ocean liner in San Francisco and run it out into the Pacific ocean. The first day the huge steamship was taken out, it was so rough that the majority of the artists were unable to keep their minds on their work. The second day, however, the ocean was more quiet, and a number of exciting scenes were taken. As the company were leaving the liner, after finishing the picture, one cool head remarked: "Why don't they put a taxicab sign on the blooming tub and be done with it!"

HE KILLED BANDIT.

Randsburg, Cal., Nov. 18.—Fighting a pistol duel with a suspected burglar in the dark lobby of the Houser hotel early today, David Thompson, proprietor of the house, shot and killed the bandit, who was identified as Louis Gonzales of Trona, California.

'Stop Thief'

at YE LIBERTY, Sunday and Monday; 10 cents. We do not raise the price when we give you a big feature.

DRILL SCHEDULE FOR COMPANY M

Higher Efficiency Is Now Re-
quired From National
Guard

With the rapid advancement made in the military science, comes the higher efficiency required of the privates as well as officers. The days are past when about all that was required of a private was that of making a creditable display on dress occasions.

A schedule of drills has been sent to Company M, which, beginning with November 23, is a special series of military instruction wherein one night is devoted to each man for instruction in certain subjects. It is necessary for each private to be present five consecutive nights to get this very important course.

On the evening of Tuesday, November 23, just to add to the efficiency of the company, the first 15 minutes of the evening will be given to close drill, followed by bayonet exercise of 15 minutes. The next hour is in squad drill as follows:

First squad—Honors, courtesies, uniforms, equipment, ration.

Second squad—Mechanism, nomenclature, and care of rifles.

Third squad—Tent pitching and making of blanket rolls.

Fourth squad—Sighting and position and aiming drill. Deflection and elevation correction drill.

Fifth squad—First aid, personal hygiene, care of feet, camp sanitation.

On the evening of Tuesday, November 30, the company will take up close order drill for 15 minutes followed by 15 minutes of bayonet exercise. Then each squad will be taken on a different line of work from that of the former drill evening. By the close of the drill of December 21, each member will have had personal inspection on the five special points of squad work. Quarterly inspection will be held Tuesday evening, December 28.

WAITING FOR STEEL RAILS.

As soon as the Southern Pacific supplies rails for the extension of the spur to the property of the Oregon Portland Cement company, near this city, the remaining mile of track will be laid, the limestone quarry opened and rock shipped to the big plant at Oswego. The four miles of track from the main line of the Southern Pacific seven miles below Roseburg is also waiting for steel, or rather the greater part of it. Over three miles there has been graded, and the remaining mile will be completed within a short time.

Engineer S. B. Taylor, who is in charge of the work, both here and at Roseburg, returned on Friday from the latter place with good reports of the progress being made. According to this authority the cement company hopes to have everything in readiness to begin operations at Oswego the latter part of February, and with this end in view is rushing its outside work with all possible speed. Thomas Fitzgerald, who was in charge of local operations, has completed track laying at the plant at Oswego, and is now at Roseburg awaiting the arrival of steel for track laying there. When Mr. Taylor left Roseburg there were forty workmen engaged in grading.—Dallas Observer.

After his election in 1910 Madero sought reform laws including the division of land among the peons. He failed. Discontent followed. Criticism became active opposition. Nepotism is said to have weakened Madero's power. Graft again held sway.

Amidst the clamor against Madero, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, Madero's minister of war, is alleged to have conceived his overthrow. Felix Diaz, a nephew of the former dictator, and Gen. Reyes were called Huerta's co-conspirators.

The storm against Madero broke on February 9, 1913. The Mexico City garrison, controlled by Huerta, revolted. The capital was the battleground. Cannon raked the streets. Rioting and pillage, arson and murder reigned.

The arrest of Madero followed February 18. Under threats of assassination he resigned next day. Under the Mexican constitution, Pedro Lascurain, Madero's minister of foreign affairs, became president—for an hour. In that hour Lascurain appointed Huerta foreign minister, then resigned. Huerta, by succession, became president.

Forty-eight hours later Madero and Juarez were dead. On the night of February 23 they were taken from a carriage while en route from one prison to another and shot down by soldiers. Lieut. Francisco Carranza is said to

Mexico's Five Years of Devastating War

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Diaz dead in exile; Madero assassinated; Huerta exiled and under arrest; Villa an outlaw with Carranza heading a "de facto" unestablished government, with civil war still raging.

This is the record of five years in Mexico, a nation prostrate today under fire, sword and famine. It is the record of a struggle for a real republicanism, a real democracy, a republic in form and substance, a struggle of the masses against the classes.

Behind the curtain of arms on the stage of battlefields is the long stifled cry for land. The effort of Mexico's peons to own land and prevent exploitation and graft, both by their own and foreign citizens, are the underlying causes of what now promises to become a Mexican history the "Five Years' War."

The fight divides into three eras: Those of Diaz, Madero, Huerta. Its immediate future rests with Carranza. Peace, but not liberty or equal individual opportunity, reigned under Diaz for a generation.

As president and dictator the "Iron Man" was in power from 1877 to 1911. As a military idol on a platform of freedom and land distribution, Diaz led a revolution in 1877 against President Tejada. He was elected in 1877, retiring in 1891 in favor of Manuel Gonzalez, being re-elected in 1894 and serving until forced to abdicate in 1910. Diaz was the exponent of special privilege. He held his office with ruthless military force.

Grant flourished among his subordinates and wealthy, educated Mexican supported him. Foreign concessionaires thrived. Land barons extended their holdings. The poorer classes were slaves unable to rent or buy land. Unprecedented Mexican development followed—for the wealthy. Peace prevailed.

Then came decay, with age, of Diaz's power. Outcry against the wealthy, landed and educated classes increased. The peons demanded distribution of government land, relief from confiscatory taxes and a voice in elections. Soldiers presided over the polls, insuring continued re-election. Wealthy and powerful private citizens, civil authorities and military heads failed to stem the tide of revolution.

The Madero movement was born in 1909. Francisco I. Madero, of a wealthy family of northern ranchers, led a new revolution. He promised social and economic reforms, including division of government lands and cancellation of the government foreign debt. He gave the Mexicans foreign ex-plotation of Mexico he also promised to end.

Aiding Madero was his brother, Gustavo, and Pasquale Orozco. They organized a revolutionary army in Sonora. It soon seized Juarez and swept south. Chihuahua and other northern states, the hotbed of revolutionary activity, Historians differ as to whether Pancho Villa, later to become a popular hero, enlisted in the Madero movement.

Certain foreign mine, oil and ranch concessionaires supported Madero. Others supported Diaz, whose power weakened with age, his army honeycombed with treachery and desertion. Diaz resigned and fled to Paris, where he died last summer.

Francisco Madero was elected to the presidency in 1910.

Can Carranza Do It?
Has Carranza the strength and purpose that Madero lacked, to enforce reforms, particularly agrarian, which Madero failed to establish?

This is the question asked in world diplomatic circles today. Mexican affairs observers point to the brief peaceful reign of Madero as possibly significant.

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have been commander of the firing squad. He later fled and is today reported exiled in Guatemala.

Upon Madero's death, Huerta urged all state governors to remain loyal. He also demanded U. S. recognition from President Taft. Before the latter had time to decide, his term ended.

To avenge Madero's assassination and restore constitutional government, the present constitutionalist revolution was organized, culminating in the recent recognition of the Carranza government.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza was Madero's governor of Coahuila, a well-to-do rancher. Pancho Villa was then a bandit in the Sonora mountains. On March 26 Carranza was proclaimed "First Chief" of the constitutionalist revolt, at a conference of revolutionists at Guadalupe, Coahuila. The famous "Plan of Guadalupe" was there born, pledging the constitutionalists to avenge Madero's death and place a constitutional successor in the president's chair. Land and other reforms were pledged.

Numerous and wealthy relatives of Madero supported Carranza's revolt. Northern Mexico united to recruit Carranza's army. From Sonora Pancho Villa stepped out upon the stage of Mexican politics. He and his outlaws enlisted under Carranza.

Villa was appointed a general of the division of the north. General Alvaro Obregon was head of the northwestern corps. In a spectacular campaign, Villa headed capture of Juarez, Chihuahua and finally Torreon, one of the bloodiest battles. Afterwards Zacatecas fell. During 1913-14 the constitutionalists fought almost to Aguas Calientes. Meantime President Wilson had refused Huerta recognition. In several messages to congress, the first only signed after his inauguration, the president declared "Huerta must go."

Huerta's downfall was forecasted by the president's proclamation raising the embargo on arms in favor of the revolutionists. Huerta had been recognized by England, Spain, France, Austria, Japan and other countries.

On October 10, 1913, Huerta snatched the Mexican congress, arrested 111 of half of the members. There were reports that many were assassinated. With the Carranzistas pressing upon Mexico City, the "Tampico incident" occurred April 9, 1914, when American bluejackets were arrested by Huerta's orders. Demands by Admiral Mayo for a salute to the flag in reparation, was swiftly followed by the expeditionary landing April 21 at Veracruz, with fighting in which 21 Americans were killed. The army commanded by General Funston took possession.

President Wilson then called the A. B. C. Mexican peace conference at Niagara Falls April 25. Huerta sent delegates. Carranza refused official participation or an armistice. No tangible results toward pacification were attained by the congress.

Capitalizing to the force of this government's insistence upon his retirement, Huerta, after a farcical election as president in July, 1914, resigned July 15 and went to Paris. Carranza entered Mexico City at the head of his troops August 20, 1914.

TO CONFISCATE FORTUNES
Washington, Nov. 19.—Senator Owens, of Oklahoma, announced today that he will introduce a graduated inheritance tax bill at the coming session of congress, which would confiscate that portion of bequests above the \$10,000,000 mark.

Next week—Thanksgiving!

Land Grant Committee Meeting Ends Without Coming To Agreement

The meeting of the sub-committee from the land grant conference which met at the state house yesterday ended without making any recommendations to be presented to the conference of the delegates which was to be called later. The representatives of the railroad interests, Ralph A. Moody and B. A. McAllister continued to pursue their tactics of objecting to all plans presented and although a resolution was adopted embodying the report that it was not possible to accomplish anything the resolution was afterward withdrawn at the request of the government.

The committee "discussed" for three hours yesterday afternoon without any agreement coming even within range of possible adoption.

The following is the substance of the resolution which was adopted and afterward recalled:

"Whereas, this conference was called upon the urgent request of Mr. Dunne for the purpose of agreeing if possible on a plan of action concerning the railroad grant lands, to be presented to the conference and the railroad for approval, and

"Whereas, the railroad representatives have come here without power to act or to suggest, but simply to listen and report back to the railroad; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that it is futile for this conference to attempt to agree with the railroad; and be it further

"Resolved, that the railroad, in its representative, Mr. Dunne, did not act in good faith and has had an evident change of attitude between the recent land grant conference and the meeting today."

The committee realized the impossibility of accomplishing any tangible results as the railroad attorneys insisted that they were not empowered to act on any definite plan in behalf of the railroad but could only report to their company and the committee adjourned to meet again December 1 at 10:30.

Six Army Aeroplanes Make 450 Mile Flight

Lawton, Okla., Nov. 19.—The first cross country flight of an army aeroplane corps started from Fort Smith this forenoon.

Six flyers, equipped as in war time, took the air for Fort Sam Houston, 450 miles distant, where, in the future, the corps will make its headquarters. Motorcycles followed carrying repair apparatus, while supplies were forwarded in big auto trucks.

Wichita Falls, Texas, Nov. 19.—The first portion of the army aero corps trip from Fort Smith, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, ended here at 9 o'clock this morning. The flyers averaged 90 miles an hour.

Landing two at a time, the flyers alighted with military precision. On their trip here they averaged 2,500 feet altitude but when they reached here they doubled the distance to avoid air currents.

Motor cars trailing the birdmen arrived about noon.

Expect Attendance To Reach 18,000,000

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—At 9 o'clock this morning the attendance figures at the Panama-Pacific exposition passed the 17,000,000 mark and exposition officials are now confident that the estimate of 18,000,000 by closing day, will be easily reached if not surpassed. With the average daily attendance reaching 50,000, Sunday running twice that number and Thanksgiving day and closing day certain to bring out enormous crowds, an additional million persons are expected to enter the grounds before the lights of the exposition are extinguished at midnight December 4.

PUPS BORN LIKE CAESAR

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 19.—What is believed here to be one of the most unusual operations in the history of veterinary surgery was performed here today by F. H. McNair, city veterinarian.

Dr. McNair performed a Caesarian section on a valuable bull terrier belonging to J. W. Burrows, and brought

And don't you think you will be in a better frame of mind to give thanks if you have a new Suit or Overcoat? When you meet your friends on Thanksgiving Day, won't you feel just a little more comfortable in your mind if you are well clothed?

Then, too, your family will be more proud of you.

New Winter Suits and Overcoats are here in variety.

\$15 to \$30.

HANWOND-BISHOP CO.

Leading Clothiers

The Toggery 107 Com'l St.

GRAND THEATRE
HOME OF PARAMOUNT
PICTURES
TODAY AND TOMORROW
A Paramount-Lasky Production

DONALD BRIAN
(The man who made the "Merry Widow" Waltz)
in

The Voice In the Fog
By Harold McGrath.
A Photoplay of Mystery and Melodrama

THE LATEST
Pathe Weekly
No. 91.

Showing the Sinking of the Italian Liner by Austrian Submarine

10c—ADMISSION—10c
COMING SUNDAY ONLY

"Hypocrites"
10c

into the world 10 puppies. All the puppies and the mother will live, McNair said.

OREGON
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

ELLA HALL in
JEWEL

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD L. BOAS
in
THE ACTOR AND THE GIRL

10c

SUNDAY AND MONDAY
THE BIG-4 FEATURE

MORTMAIN

STARRING
Robert Edeson

EMPRESS
3 ACTS

The Real Dope on the Shows

THE GREAT QUESTION
Drama in Three Reels

THE LITTLE LIFE SAVER
Featuring George Stone, the Wonderful Child Actor

MUTUAL WEEKLY
THE KNOCK-OUT
A Screaming Comedy

Vaudeville
GOETZ & DUFFY
A Nifty Character Singing, Talking and Dancing Act.

TODAY AND TOMORROW
BLIGH Theatre

Empress S. & C. Vaudeville at the BLIGH Sunday and Monday

ANN MURDOCK
In a Five-Reel Modern Society Drama

"THE ROYAL FAMILY"
This Is Not a Costume Play

Pathe Weekly

ALWAYS the BEST PICTURES
10c—SAME PRICE—10c

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Ye LIBERTY Theatre

Its a Fact

You were never before offered
Quality Footwear at such
genuine reductions.

The new shipment received this week are on sale

Every pair of shoes in our up to date stock
at a satisfying sale price.

PRICES CUT DEEPER ON BROKEN LOTS

COME---INVESTIGATE

152 North Com'l Street
REINHARTS
QUALITY SHOES
OPPOSITE WELLER BROS. GROCERY
Look for Red and Yellow Signs



Sterling Gum 5¢
The 7-point gum
PEPPERMINT—IN RED WRAPPER
CINNAMON—IN BLUE WRAPPER

Our Serial

THE NEW
ADVENTURES OF
J. RUFUS
WALLINGFORD

Will Cure the Blues
As Well as Old Age

Read the Story
See the Moving Pictures

The Adventures of Wallingford will be run every Saturday evening in The Capital Journal.

