



GOOD FRIDAY

To-morrow SALE To-morrow



WOOL REMNANTS WORTH TO \$1.50 THE YARD

39c

The Yard, for Wool Remnants of Coatings, Waistings and Dress Materials at the yard, 39 cents.

WHEN YOU GET YOUR GARDEN ALL PLANTED COME TO THE CHICAGO STORE, and plant your spare change in some of the many special bargains that I have made for Good Friday. Be good to yourself and get all Toggled up for Easter. The Millinery Department is running at full blast with bright and snappy New Spring Hats, and marked at prices that will make you weep with joy to think what you can save on your Easter Bonnet.

SILK VELVETS UP TO \$1.00 THE YARD

49c

Extra Special Price on Silk Velvets, worth to \$1.00 the yard, at, the yard, 49c.

Plant Some of Your Money Here Tomorrow

Good Friday Day

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS JUST UNPACKED—VERY SPECIAL AT

23c

One lot of Little Girls' new Sun Shades; don't forget the little girls

EXTRA SPECIAL 65c LADIES' UMBRELLAS

39c

One lot of Ladies' Umbrellas, sold regular up to 65c, very special at 39c.

Millinery Dept.

Ladies' New Spring Hats, worth to \$4.00, at **\$1.98**

Ladies' New Spring Hat worth to \$6.50, at **\$2.98**

Ladies' New Spring Hats, worth to \$2.50, at **\$1.49**

Good Friday Day

SWISS FLOUNCING WORTH TO \$1.25 YARD

49c

the yard, for lot of odd lengths, flouncing 45 inches wide at the yard, 49c.

35c AND 45c FANCY NEW NECK WEAR

25c

New Fancy Neckwear, neatly trimmed, in Crepe De Chine, and Marquisette, at 25c.

25c AND 35c SILK MESSALINE RIBBON

19c

the yard, Silk Messaline Ribbon, 5 1/2 inches wide, very special at, the yard, 19c.

SILKS AND VELVET REMNANTS UP TO \$1.50 VALUE

35c

the yard, for one lot of Silks and Velvet Remnants, worth to \$1.50 regular, at, the yard, 35c.

MISSIS' PONGEE PARASOLS, WORTH TO \$1.00.

69c

These Parasols have just been unpacked; they are the latest; ask to see them.

LADIES' WHITE AND PONGEE PARASOLS, WORTH TO \$1.25

95c

This lot consists of Ladies' Pongee and white Parasols; special at 95c.

25c Can Royal Chinook Salmon, at the can

15c

15c Can Mustard Sardines at 3 Cans for

35c

15c Can of Good Quality Peaches, at 3 Cans for

35c

15c Can Fancy Cut Mopole Beans, 3 cans for

35c

75c Wool Serges, now marked at the yard

49c

One Lot of Long Cloth Worth 18c regular, at the yard

15c

Men's 50c Heavy Blue Work Shirts, at each

35c

One Lot of Little Girls Straw Hats, Special at

23c

15c Men's Garden Hats, marked at special

9c

Special Lot of Ladies' Corsets, extra good value at

48c



Chicago Store

E. G. SEAMAN

Representing Lewis Bros. & Co. of Minneapolis and and Spokane in Charge



ITS UP TO YOU

To take advantage of the greatest opportunity to purchase merchandise consisting of the foremost makes in

Clothing, Overcoats RAINCOATS

HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS JUST FOLLOW THE CROWD

And you won't miss the place for every train, and boat load brings in their quota of purchasers

Must Raise Money

We must raise the required money and we are therefore selling practically at wholesale prices, plus advertising cost, don't delay, buy that

EASTER SUIT AT BRICK BROS.

THE HOUSE THAT GUARANTEES EVERY PURCHASE—THE CORNER STORE

Great Lumber Market Opens In South America

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Claims and controversies over measurements are the disturbing feature of the otherwise satisfactory lumber trade the United States is now doing with Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, declares a report on the "Lumber Markets of the East Coast of South America," just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. These disputes arise principally in connection with shipments of southern yellow pine which makes up the bulk of the lumber sold to the east coast of South America. This great district imports annually 565 million board feet of lumber, of which 349 million feet are yellow pine from the United States. The total lumber consumption of the three countries is 755 million board feet.

Argentina and Uruguay, although about 7,000 miles distant from the United States, constitute virtually an additional to our domestic wood-consuming field, so similar are market conditions. For more than 10 years 86 per cent of all lumber going into commerce in the two countries has come from the forests of North America, and nearly 90 per cent of the imports, exclusive of those from other South American countries, is credited to the United States and Canada. These figures might seem to indicate that the markets do not warrant investigation, but the opposite is true, according to Special Agent Roger E. Simmons, author of the report. There is not only a possibility of further extending the markets for American lumber, but there is a necessity of calling attention to conditions prejudicial to the interests of American lumber and to certain competitive forces operating to lessen demand and affect future consumption.

In 1914 the imports of lumber into Argentina amounted to 210,851,000 feet, made up as follows: Yellow pine, 101,200,000 feet; spruce, 85,000,000 feet; white pine, 30,419,000 feet; Spanish cedar, 11,200,400 feet; South American hardwoods, 15,630,000 feet; oak, 2,445,000 feet; Douglas fir, 2,300,000 feet; ash, 430,000 feet; Panama pine, 4,800,000 feet; walnut, 225,000 feet; mahogany, 11,000 feet. In other words, it is necessary to buy abroad most of the soft-woods so necessary in nearly every community. Yellow pine is very generally appreciated and comes almost entirely from our southern ports. Spruce is imported principally from Canada, although important shipments are made from Boston. Until 1911 there was no outside competition with North American spruce, but between that year and the outbreak of the war Austrian spruce became an important factor. Over 50 per cent of imports of white pine comes from Canadian forests, but is shipped mostly from Boston. Shipments from Boston have been the rule for so many years that consignments from other ports are considered inferior. Douglas fir, of course, is imported from our western coast. So far as price is concerned, it competes on about equal terms with southern yellow pine.

Yellow pine is the principal export from the United States, and every importer interviewed by Mr. Simmons in Argentina and Uruguay emphasized the fact that claims over measurement discrepancies were the greatest factor promoting dissatisfaction and discouraging the importation of this kind of lumber. The yellow-pine industry should take up the matter through its associations; the report declares, and see to it that the faults of the present system are removed or that some better method of making and guaranteeing measurements is adopted. The cost of measuring a steam-

er cargo in Argentina and Uruguay is \$850 and there is a corresponding cost for similar work to the exporter, lumberman in the United States. Together these sums are more than sufficient to insure accurate measurements. That Americans can measure to suit the trade in South America is demonstrated by the fact that our western exporters have no trouble at all with their customers on the west coast of South America.

In Brazil the lumber situation is rather complicated, writes Mr. Simmons. The virgin forests are unmeasured and contain untold varieties of tall trees of fairly large diameter. Yet Brazil is importing 60 million feet of pine lumber against a domestic production of 45 million feet. One-third of the domestic pine lumber production is exported. As in Argentina and Uruguay, yellow pine from our southern states is the principal lumber imported, but Scotch fir from Sweden has supplanted the North American spruce, which not many years ago found a market in Brazil primarily as a substitute for European pine and fir. On the whole, conditions are not thought to be prejudicial to the sale of American lumber, but they should be carefully studied and watched if the United States is to increase its share of Brazil's lumber trade.

There is a great deal of complaint in Brazil regarding yellow-pine shipments, resulting from the large proportion of overruns. In thickness this overrun will vary from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch, and in length from four to 15 inches. The importer is not obliged to pay the American exporter for this overrun, but it is a source of extra expense nevertheless, sometimes amounting to as much as \$100 on a single cargo. This results from a Brazilian law that not only provides for the usual duty on parts of cargo not invoiced but levies a fine equal to the amount of that duty. With the present high duties it does not require much of an overrun on a million-foot cargo for the penalty to run up to a considerable sum. Brokers, exporters, and sawmills interested in Brazilian lumber markets are urged to take immediate steps to relieve the consignees of the burden of this unnecessary expense. The grading of any yellow pine is also unsatisfactory. Three concerns in Rio de Janeiro claim that they are compelled, at big expense, to maintain representatives in the United States to inspect lumber before shipment. The small dealer can not stand this expense and the large dealer should not have to.

"Lumber Markets of the East Coast of South America," Special Agents Series No. 112, is the fruit of a series of reports on lumber markets in South America. It deals fully with the domestic resources of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, and the kinds, dimensions, costs, prices, etc., of imported lumber. The extended discussions of present trade methods and possibilities of extending American trade are of importance. There is also information concerning special lumber products, such as flooring and ceiling, boxes and shooks, doors and windows, barrels, lath and poles. In all there are 121 pages and 45 illustrations. The report is sold at the usual price of 25 cents by the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

One of the sweetest notes of the symphony of spring here in Portland is the croak of a Beaver's bat on the nose of the ball.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

Immediately relieves dyspepsia caused by excess stomach acidity. A simple, safe, palatable, inexpensive remedy for indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, belching and all stomach disorders due to acidity; Bisurated Magnesia neutralizes excess acid so stomach may act normally. A teaspoonful in water after eating. Instant relief. Sold by all druggists everywhere, in either powder or tablet form.

Turkey admits having torpedoed a hospital ship. Turkey not being a "Christian" nation, people, somehow, expected better things of her.

Colleges Will Give Free Scholarship

Beginning with the academic year 1916-1917, the Oregon Conference of Colleges will offer scholarships to the standard high schools of Oregon under the following plan:

The six privately supported colleges of Oregon, Albany college, McMinnville college, Pacific college, Pacific university, Philomath college and Reed college will offer one scholarship covering tuition for one year, to each standard high school in Oregon and one additional scholarship to each high school having more than 50 students in the graduating class.

The scholarship shall be awarded to the one that is best qualified to benefit by a college education and in each case, he will be permitted to select his college.

The principal of the high school shall present to the Oregon Conference scholar a certificate which will be accepted for tuition. The principal is requested to send the secretary the name of the Oregon Conference scholar as soon as choice has been made.

This scholarship is granted with the understanding that each college retains the right to limit the number of candidates in any one year, the right to specify the requirements of admission and the right to decide whether it shall offer free scholarships or loan scholarships. The secretary of the conference is F. G. Franklin, of Albany college, Albany, Oregon.

Try Capital Journal Want Ads.

Dallas Local News

(Capital Journal Special Service.)
Dallas, Ore., April 20.—W. V. Fuller is in Portland and Salem on business this week.

J. C. Talbott, a prominent resident of Falls City, transacted business in Dallas, Monday.

Miss Edna Simonton, of Salem, spent Sunday in this city with relatives and friends.

J. W. Eakin, of Waco, Texas, is in the city a guest of his brother, H. C. Eakin.

Ralph Adams, of Falls City, was a Dallas business visitor for the first of the week.

Sam Burk returned the latter part of last week from a short visit in Phoenix, Arizona.

Miss Jennie Muscott spent Sunday with relatives and friends in the Capital City.

Fred Crowley, principal of the Rickard school was a Dallas visitor Monday.

The Friesen company has secured the contract for building the new residence of L. D. Brown on the Dallas-Salem road. Several bids were entered by contractors of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shultz were McMinnville visitors Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shultz.

Gail Hill, district attorney of Lane county, attended the April session of the circuit court last week.

Miss Gertrude Fallow returned Sunday evening from a short visit with friends in Portland.

L. J. Chapin, of Salem, was a Dallas visitor the first of the week.

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