

BUREN & HAMILTON'S DISSOLUTION SALE

A Bargain Event Without Paralleled in the History of the Furniture Business in Salem

We are going to make Friday and Saturday, this week, two of the busiest days in the history of this store and if the cutting and slashing of prices on high grade furniture, etc., is any inducement to any family in Salem or vicinity, they will replace their many lines of old furniture, etc., with new and up-to-date articles that can be bought for less than others ask for second hand furniture. This is certainly a stupendous undertaking, converting such an immense stock of merchandise into cash so quickly, and means a great loss to all concerned. But that's none of your troubles. This firm has decided to dissolve partnership and this stock must and will be reduced at least one half in the shortest time possible. We have never had such a sale—we will never have another one like it—so come here Friday and Saturday expecting the greatest bargains on furniture ever advertised and you will not be disappointed.

- \$12.00 Silk Floss Mattress, with roll edge, art tick, for full size bed..... Now \$8.90
- \$12.50 9x12 Fiber Rug in patterns for bed room, dining room and library, Now \$6.95
- \$2.00 Fibre Suit Case with straps... \$1.48
- \$7.50 metal covered Tank with good heavy hard ware and tile \$5.85
- 50c Crystal Glass Water Pitchers..... 35c
- \$11.00 9x12 Ione Art Rugs in fancy colors, a good bedroom rug, Now \$6.90
- 75c Feather Pillows 18x24, good ticking, a fine outing pillow, each 24c
- \$1.50 Battenberg and Nottingham Lace Door Pannels 49c
- 75c Scotch Madras Drapery 24c
- 25c Art Scrim, Now 14c
- \$1.00 yard Quilted Table and Bed Padding, 54-in. wide Now 69c

COME!

Friday and Saturday

BIG 2 DAYS

10c, 15c and 25c unframed Pictures, in colors, each 1c
All framed Pictures One-Half Price.

25c Kitchen Cleavers with ebonized handles 9c
50c Galvanized Wash Boards 15c

Buren & Hamilton
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

- 60c Steel Knives and Forks, good camp and outing goods Now 23c Set
- \$2.50 Reyo Lamps, nickel plated, opaline shade and flue complete,..... Now \$1.85
- \$2.75 Oval Picture Frames 16x20, for enlarged portraits 98c
- \$1.75 white German Granite Combinetts \$1.16
- \$1.00 buys a Golden Star Mop worth 75c—and 1 full (\$1.00) quart of Golden Star furniture and floor polish. (Value \$1.75.)
- 50c Brass King Wash Boards, while they last 35c
- 15c good grade Turkish Towel, 18x34-inch, Friday and Saturday 9c
- \$2.25 Child's Sully with rubber tires, just the thing for coast and outing trips .. 98c
- \$2.25 Air Tight Heaters, sheet steel lining 98c
- 75c Printed Linoleum, good light colors, fine for bath room or kitchen, Now 48c Yd.

Presidential Campaign Will Not Affect Business This Fall

New York, June 10.—Not in many years has the presidential campaign been so tame and free of excitement. No great political, economic or social issues are at stake—at least no radical differences of opinion exist—and the whole campaign thus far has been one of mere rather than of issues. Patriotism and preparedness seem to be the only live subjects; and regarding these, the differences are mainly, in degree. That the whole country believes in preparedness as well as in preparedness goes without saying; and, since there can be no great conflict of opinion about the degree of either, it follows that no very heated campaign can be based upon such issues. The tariff will probably become more prominent later on, because the country will need a much

larger revenue to meet the inevitable cost of preparedness, and the tariff can readily be made a larger source of revenue if not pushed too high. When the nominations are agreed upon and the issues more clearly defined in party platforms, a more intelligent opinion can be formed as to the outcome. During the next six months more or less heated discussions must be anticipated, although the present campaign promises to be much less disturbing than usual.

Our foreign trade in April showed splendid results. Imports were valued at \$217,700,000, or \$57,000,000 in excess of the same month last year. Exports were \$399,800,000, or \$105,000,000 more than a year ago. The excess of exports was \$182,000,000, compared with \$134,000,000 in 1915. This is usually the season of declining exports when crop movements have passed the maximum, and the increase must be largely attributed to munition shipments, especially as the British blockade has materially interfered with exports to neutral countries contiguous to Germany. In April the exports of food stuffs dropped to \$87,000,000, compared with \$105,000,000 a year ago, while the shipments of manufactures rose to \$257,000,000, against \$128,000,000 in 1915. For 10 months of the fiscal year imports have been \$1,722,000,000, or \$348,000,000 more than last year; while exports were \$1,995,000,000, an increase of \$1,700,000,000. The excess of exports these 10 months was \$1,673,000,000, compared with \$551,000,000 a year ago. It should not be forgotten that our foreign returns have been much inflated by the rise in values. In a few instances the rise in values has been double its rise in volume. In the majority of cases the advance in values has been much greater than in quantities, and in only a few cases has the value gained less than quantity. These fluctuations are almost entirely due to the war, which revolutionized foreign trade. Little prospect exists of a return to former conditions. New openings are being made for American products in foreign markets owing to withdrawal of some of the belligerents. Some of these markets we will hold permanently,

others may return to former channels after the war. Foreign purchasing power aside from sheer necessities, will undoubtedly be curtailed for a period, and foreign countries will have a smaller surplus of products to sell the United States. On the other hand the various belligerents may recapture more rapidly than generally expected, and if so the depression after the war will be less prolonged than sometimes anticipated. Doubtless there will be sharp competition for the world's markets during the next decade, and the end of the war will find the United States in better condition for the struggle than any other nation so far as unimpaired strength as a factor is concerned. Our chief handicaps will be high costs of production, inadequate banking and transportation facilities and unfamiliarity with foreign requirements, as well as unpreparedness to meet foreign competition. In skill and experience necessary to export trade, foreign manufacturers are often our superiors, but in all these respects we are ready learners and not likely to let opportunities go by default. Our foreign trade has a brilliant future; and, notwithstanding the irregularities which war may bring, war has opened the door to trade expansion wider than ever dreamed of before the present upheaval began.

There is nothing in the financial situation to warrant either pronounced optimism or undue caution. Favorable conditions appear to have been well disclosed, and unfavorable conditions are difficult to discover in view of general financial strength and wide industrial activity. War news, except the Russian victory, exerted little effect, and this market has abandoned expectation of early peace. Continuation of hostilities would affect a few stocks unfavorably, while a larger number would undoubtedly be favorably influenced. Aside from the purely sentimental sense of relief which peace would bring, the stoppage of the waste of capital and the cessation of foreign selling of our securities would certainly be helpful to the stock market. This country has certainly brought back a billion of its own best securities since the war began and some estimates are 50 per cent more than that. Had it not been for this diversion, the bulk of all this capital would have gone to the development of home industries. Thus it happens the war has unbeknown to many deferred home enterprises; and peace would, if nothing else interfered, lead to their resumption. Business in this country is still very active in spite of the slowing

down which has occurred in some lines, and which was certainly desirable if unwholesome excesses were to be avoided. The steel trade seems to have reached the high point for a period at least, and the same is true of some other industries. The building trade, on the other hand, shows signs of recovery and would prosper more freely if materials were shielded somewhat from present high prices. Attention this week has been largely directed by the automobile mergers and the attendant speculation, which induced some discrimination in conservative banking circles. A temporary advance in call money also excited some comment; and, considering decreased bank reserves and the big expansion in loans, expectations of a firmer money market in the future were justified. As, however, the flurry was largely the result of preparations for a big British credit in this market, these factors were overlooked for the time being, though likely to reassert themselves later on. There are rumors also that France, Russia and even China are seeking loans or credits in this market. New York's financial institutions hold large amounts of British-owned American securities as collateral against loans, and these are being steadily distributed whenever the market displays any special strength. This persistent pressure of marketable securities effectively prevents any big rise in international railroad shares, notwithstanding their greatly enhanced status; but has not proved an element of weakness because the British government in directing the distribution of these securities is prudent enough from motives of self interest not to spoil or depress its own market.

The outlook is for a fairly active market with moderate fluctuations. The war is still the most vital factor. The political campaign being unusually quiet and uninteresting is a factor of little influence either way. The crop situation is not entirely satisfactory. According to the government report, the wheat crop is largely below last year's, the winter crop showing a loss of about 180,000,000 bushels, which is of course beyond repair. Some improvement may occur in spring wheat, but that is often only about one-third of the entire crop. There is a surplus of about 200,000,000 bushels left over from last year, so there should be no scarcity, but the world situation is such as to indicate good prices for growers. If we succeed in keeping out of the terrific waste of life and property in Europe, there is no reason why the country should not

enjoy another season of widely distributed activity. Outside of the war the chief dangers are within our own control—the dangers of inflation and ill advised promotion—dangers which fortunately are fully recognized by those able to deal with them. The local market is spotty. Railroads showed the most relative strength, especially the coal and those chiefly held at home. Some of the industrial were particularly strong, but the activity of motor shares and their evident manipulation induced more or less hesitation.

HENRY CLEWS.

NOMINATIONS TO

(Continued from Page 1.)

conveying reports of the committee's decision on contests, already made public.

James Berins Speech

The report was adopted without debate. W. V. Graves of Missouri, then presented the report of the committee on permanent organization. The officers named were Ollie M. James of Kentucky permanent chairman; J. Bruce Kramer of Montana, permanent secretary; John I. Martin of Missouri, permanent sergeant at arms.

The convention thereupon adopted the report and Glyn appointed Norman E. Meek of New York, Governor Stewart of Montana, and Senator Phelps of California, committee to escort James to the platform.

The Kentuckian who had been waiting for the honors to be thrust upon him, was near enough at hand for the committee to perform its work with dispatch. As the crowd caught a glimpse of the huge bulk of the Kentucky solon, stalling down the aisle like a Goliath, they gave him an enthusiastic ovation. The band caught the popular fancy by rattling off "My Old Kentucky Home."

James started his keynote speech at 12:05. He spoke slowly, seldom referring to the text of his speech.

James failed to follow the text of his speech as given to the press and skipped about from place to place, enlarging on a topic when it seemed that it was of interest to the crowd. The first big burst of cheers came when he declared that even a world war could not make a panic in the United States.

A Telling Comparison

The senator's first mention of President Wilson's name was unexpected and plainly James was disconcerted when the din broke loose. It only lasted a moment.

"Talk of the 100,000,000 American citizens who will sit tight by their own hearths with the family circle unbroken," the Kentuckian digressed at this juncture. "Think of the other picture—the millions of the mourning ones abroad, with broken fire sides and loved ones missing. But opponents may say our course has been vacillating and weak but if it has given us unbroken fire sides where another course would have given us sorrow—God prosper it."

The crowd leaped to its feet with words of approval and cheered to the echo. A phrase which brought forth a burst was James' assertion: "President Wilson acts; he doesn't rant; he builds. Without orphaning a single child, without wounding a single wife, without the firing of a gun, I say to you, Woodrow Wilson won from the most militant power that ever brooded over a battle field complete acquiescence in his demand of American rights."

There was an insistent yell and then cries of "repeat it." James grinned, having spoken from memory and being unable to get the exact words over again. Finally he paraphrased, and bending the desk in front of him to drive home every word, shouted out the declaration.

They Used the Roof

This time the crowd "raised the roof." On the back of the platform Representative Tom Hoffin of Alabama, did a war dance of frenzied applause while Senator Taggart, standing beside James, leaned forward and shouted: "Let 'em go!"

In a few moments parades started, with the Texas Lone Star flag leading. Cheering swept the entire hall and galleries.

Bryan sat stolidly through all the din, fanning himself and apparently oblivious to the demonstration. The band played while the delegates and galleries yelled in fine frenzy of noise, stamping, hand clapping, "yell yelling," just plain screams and beating of canes and fans and chairs.

The band swept into "There'll Be a Hot Time" and the whole air was rent with the noise of approval of that sentiment, most of the delegates at this time being aware of the program of the committee on rules to go ahead with nominations tonight and clean up at once. At 12:55 the demonstration died up but flag waving and more patriotic airs served up by the band started again.

Loud Cheers for Bryan

James lifted his huge hands and

asked for quiet so he could resume. A minute later he got order after a lot of volentee "hushers" had aided in keeping the applauders down. The demonstration had continued exactly 15 minutes.

The din threatened to burst forth a minute later when James mentioned Wilson's name again but the Kentuckian held up his hands warningly and the crowd stopped.

James concluded at exactly 1:01 o'clock, and was given a big ovation. His color was flapping, a wet streakless mass over his coat, his hair being wet with sweat and his fringe of hair was waterlogged—but he looked happy. In his upper coat pocket he had a red fringed pocket handkerchief like a regular old-fashioned bandana and this he used freely as he acknowledged the crowd's plaudits.

In the middle of James' demonstration, the crowd began yelling "Bryan, Bryan."

The Commander gathered up his pencils and paper and beat a hasty retreat under the stage back to press headquarters.

James strove to get order, but the crowd refused to simmer down for a little while.

For five minutes the noise continued with scarcely moderated vigor, James pausing ineffectually.

Eleven minutes after it had first burst, the noise died out, after the crowd had worked up another show of enthusiasm. But it started again in a muffled roar of yells for Bryan.

"The chair desires to state," James announced, "that Mr. Bryan has gone to the city club to make a speech. You will have ample opportunity to hear him during this convention."

The crowd then subsided and heard the report of the committee on rules.

This limited all speeches from this floor to 30 minutes and prescribed the ordinary routine.

In resolution the committee presented a resolution providing for the nomination of presidential and vice-presidential candidates at 8 o'clock tonight, the convention to remain in continuous session until both candidates had been nominated.

The resolution also provided that all succeeding speeches be limited to five minutes.

Senator Reed of Missouri, asked the time to make a 9 o'clock tonight, but the city of St. Louis had arranged entertainments for the delegates and he did not believe these arrangements should be interfered with.

Reed's plea was successful and the convention thereupon decided to meet at 9 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock tonight.

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock tonight.

Will Adjourn Friday Night By Perry Arnold

(United Press staff correspondent) St. Louis, June 15.—"Speed up!" methods were applied by democratic leaders today in the convention place. When the convention met at 11 o'clock today, it was with the fairly general understanding that efforts would be made to adjourn the convence sine die not later than Friday evening instead of Saturday, as at first planned.

The session beginning at 11 o'clock today was to be devoted entirely to oratory with Permanent Chairman Ollie M. James at the secondary "keynote" the main spellbinder. Then if the leaders' plans carried, the convention was to adjourn until tonight, when the resolutions committee was expected to submit the platform and the convention to ratify this declaration of principles. Tomorrow, bright and early, the democrats were to begin nominating.

A Matter of Ratifying

The speeding up process was applied because of waning interest in the proceedings exhibited by the delegates and audience. Several hundred persons who came to see the convention, left today. Not even the enthusiasm of optimism can disguise the fact that the convention is utterly demoralized by Woodrow Wilson, several hundred miles distant, and that it doesn't do anything that hasn't been napped out of it to do by the president. Wilson picked the keynote, the sub-keynote and will pick the national chairman. He sent Secretary of War Baker here with an outline of the platform; he approved Marshall as a running mate; he will approve the list of national committeemen. For the reason that the proceedings are so utterly routine, so completely out and dried, the convention is being regarded more and more

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SPEEDILY, PLEASANTLY



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It is a delight to find, after a few applications, that your Eczema or other unsightly, bothersome affection has disappeared. It is a welcome sign to see daily improvement in some stubborn skin disease, which has endured for weeks, perhaps for years. Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam, superior for tender skin. For FREE SAMPLE, write to Emergency Laboratories, 25 West 24th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

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