

A SENSATIONAL SHOE SALE

In Our Economy Basement

We Now Have on Sale

A big stock bought from a Eugene merchant, who, just eight months previous, had opened a new store with almost an entirely new stock. We bought these Shoes for a few cents on the dollar, and in some instances we are offering values that are way below the wholesale prices and in every instance the prices are extremely low. FOLLOWING PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:

SPECIAL--MEN'S DRESS SHOES, BUTTON AND LACE, PER PAIR	\$1.95, \$2.65, \$2.95 AND \$3.15	SPECIAL--BOYS' SHOES, BUTTON OR LACE, PER PAIR	\$1.35, \$1.65, \$1.95 and \$2.45
SPECIAL--MEN'S MEDIUM HEAVY OR WORK SHOES, PER PAIR	\$1.95, \$2.65, \$2.95 AND \$3.15	SPECIAL--BOYS' HIGH CUT SHOES, PER PAIR	\$2.95 and \$3.25
SPECIAL--WOMEN'S GUN METAL AND PATENT, BUTTON AND LACE, VALUES TO \$6.00, at	95c, \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.15	SPECIAL--BROKEN LINES OF RUBBERS, PER PAIR	39 Cents
SPECIAL--MEN'S HIGH CUT SHOES, PER PAIR	\$3.95, \$4.35 and \$4.95	SPECIAL--LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, PER PAIR	65 Cents
SPECIAL--MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, PER PAIR	95c, \$1.65 and \$1.95	SPECIAL--LADIES' OXFORDS AND SLIPPERS, PER PAIR	95c and 39c



SENATE IN HOT

(Continued from page one.)

now was to get the bill on the calendar so that it could be thoroughly discussed on its merits, which, while it was being done now was out of place. Garland said people were being educated all the time and as they were they changed their minds. If they did not there would now be no equal suffrage, no prohibition, no advance in any way. As to the senator's reference to the publicity of republican the senator was not sure which, who went out on the highway and thanked God he was not as other men, he thought the senator had not been to Sunday school lately. As he remembered it the gentleman who thanked God he was not as other men was a Pharisee.

Senator Farrell said some of the senators were using the truth with considerable elasticity, and he also wandered back to Biblical lore by adding "they spoke whereof they knew not which." Vinson got on the stove and as Oregon said, "all hot up." He said the great crimes of the country were committed by men who were above the average in intelligence. Donahue was an intelligent man, so were nearly all great criminals. If the good women who are backing this bill realized what they were doing, if they could be made to see the danger in the bill they would not be working for it.

its passage; Nos. 15 and 88, indefinitely postponed; Nos. 104, 8, 65, 100, 6, 4, 69, 98, 99, 83 and 9 were reported back favorably.

S. B. No. 63, was re-referred with instructions to report it back this afternoon.

H. B. No. 85, a Sherman county bill, rules suspended and passed.

S. B. No. 89, was indefinitely postponed. The postponed bills were all concerning minor matters and as to most of them the subjects are covered in other bills.

S. B. No. 29, withdrawn.

Senate bills from Nos. 138 to 136, inclusive were read second time and referred.

House bills Nos. 13 and 104 were read first time; bills Nos. 75, 127 and 137 were read second time and bills Nos. 11 and 47 were passed.

New Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced today:

S. B. No. 138, by Handley. Changing rate of interest on moneys lent by state land board.

S. B. No. 147, by Strayer. Providing for distribution of forest reserve moneys received by the state from the government.

S. B. No. 149, by Eddy. Increasing salaries of commandant and adjutant of Old Soldiers' Home at Roseburg.

S. B. No. 150, by Eddy. To assist blind persons to obtain higher technical or professional education by providing them with a reader.

S. B. No. 151, by Shanks. To prevent murderers from inheriting property of their victims.

S. B. No. 152, by Huston. Defining and enlarging powers of trustees.

S. B. No. 153, by Olson (by request of Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens). Creating bureau of juvenile and parental relations to supersede juvenile court.

S. B. No. 154, by Olson. To punish giving of checks where giver has insufficient funds in bank to pay.

S. B. No. 155, by Gill. To prevent killing of wild swans and the destruction of their nests and eggs.

REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS SAYS TIME IS WASTED

Five bills were disposed of this morning by the house of representatives by indefinite postponement, and seven resolutions were adopted. This, in addition to the regular reports of standing committees, constituted the real work of the house.

Time is valuable on the floor of the house, as estimated by Representatives Lewis and Stott, of Multnomah county. When the resolutions memorializing congress came up this morning for consideration Lewis declared it was useless to

be memorializing congress all the time as the house could not afford to divert its attention to matters that would not bring results. He cited that it was costing the house \$2.07 to operate one minute, \$102 each hour, and \$810 each day. Discussion of the memorial resolutions this morning cost the state \$192, which he said was wasted as the time might have been given to consideration of matter of interest to Oregon.

Now he said the members flitter away valuable time discussing memorials to congress, which do not bring any results whatever. When it comes to the close of the session and there is a great rush, he said it was usual to read only the first and last paragraphs of a bill and call it a third reading. With the present waste of valuable time, he declared that in the greatest rush he would demand that each bill be read from the first to the last line.

This outburst was brought on by the recommendation of a majority of the committee on resolutions that senate joint memorial No. 2, asking congress to appropriate \$390,000 for improving Crescent City harbor, be passed. A minority report asking that it do not pass on the ground that it is useless to memorialize congress, was read.

Representative Brownell moved that the report of the majority be accepted and Representative Lewis moved to substitute the minority report for the report.

Representative W. H. Gore, of Medford, took the floor and gave a lengthy explanation of why the resolution should be adopted. He stated that Crescent City harbor, although in California, was the only deep sea outlet for a large portion of southeastern Oregon, and that the prosperity of that portion of the state depended on the deepening of that harbor, which contained 600 acres of anchorage 24 feet deep.

Representative Peck, of Marshfield, on Coos Bay, opposed the measure on the ground that it would be like Oregon dishonoring a child to ask congress to help improve a rival harbor. He declared that Southern Oregon never considered Crescent City a port of entry, or as a possibility in the way of a good harbor. He did not see the justice of asking money for Crescent City when Coos Bay was already a fine harbor with a channel 400 feet wide, 30 feet deep at low tide, and 5,000 feet long.

He stated that the result of that part of the state have an average of \$75 per capita invested in Coos Bay. He said they believed in it, that the people there were straining every nerve to improve it. He asked if it was right to help California improve her harbors for the purpose of taking business away from Oregon.

SENATE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The principal business of the senate during the afternoon was the discussion of bills which one after another were re-referred.

Senate bill No. 26 was the first to come up. It made an absolutely closed season for pheasants for two years, and was the first one re-referred.

Senate bill No. 6, fixing terms of court in certain counties got the same treatment.

Senate bill No. 80, caused the longest debate. It related to the making of the ocean beach a public highway. It was introduced by Senator Bishop, by request, and was handed him by W. H. Holmes. There was considerable objection to it. It also contained a provision placing the matter of leasing the lands for the purposes of mining and digging claims under the control of the land board. Farrell could see nothing wrong with the bill as it was right to have the miners pay a royalty for such gold as they secured from the state lands.

Smith, of Coos and Curry, objected strongly. The bill made it possible for some big company to control all the beaches of southern Oregon. One claimant now to have machinery by the use of which it could recover the gold from the beaches much more cheaply than the average beach miners. Eddy said this company had done nothing toward prospectors had found them, and after many years of experimenting had now found a way to make them pay a living wage, this big company wanted to grab the whole beach. It was wrong, and fostering a monopoly. Senator Farrell said the land board was anxious to have the matter turned over to it. As it would only make that more work for the board he could not see what it wanted this additional job for. On motion it went to join the others, being re-referred.

Senate bill No. 85 and house bills Nos. 12 and 13, were taken from the table and indefinitely postponed.

S. J. M. No. 14, by Hawley, asking congress to appropriate funds for reclamation of the swamp lands of Klamath lake was adopted.

Senate bill No. 16, concerning illegiti-

mate children and taken from the table and passed. Dimick voted for it despite the fact that its teeth were drawn, and Garland because of this fact.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 6, was adopted. It called for the appointment of a committee of five from the senate and six from the house to confer with a committee from the Washington legislature, with a provision that all actual expenses should be paid.

Bills were introduced as follows:

S. B. No. 142, by Barrett. Providing method for carrying rural credits into effect, and creating agricultural fund of farm loans.

S. B. No. 143, by LaFollette. Eliminating state aid from industrial accident fund.

S. B. No. 144, by Hawley. Giving city of Monmouth control of certain streets.

S. B. No. 145, by Gill. Authorizing county judges to grant licenses for sale of pistols and restricting sale to certain persons.

S. B. No. 146, by Dimick (by request of State Federation of Labor). Providing for one day's rest in seven.

Woman Makes Record

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Miss Mabel McConnell, junior coed at Northwestern University, today established a world's record for the fifty yard women's hurdles, going over the obstacles in 8 1/5 seconds. A few minutes later she equalled the school record, 33 2/5 seconds, in the 220 yard dash. The former women's low hurdles record for women was held by Miss E. Bryan, Randolph Macon college at Lynchburg, Va. It was 8 3/5 seconds.

CONCRETE BRIDGE
(Continued from page one.)

toll may be charged, although this has not been definitely decided. It would require five or six weeks to build the approach and planing.

Mr. Park explained that Polk county had to strain itself to get enough money to pay for its share of the bridge and did not have the money to pay anything on the planing.

How the Matter Stands

Judge Bushey said that the two county courts had met several times but had come to no decision on anything and for that reason the Marion county court asked for opinions from the state highway commission. Judge Kirkpatrick was inclined to take the recommendations of Mr. Park and had drawn plans. He said if the two courts could agree on the type of bridge, work could begin within 30 days.

So there you have it. The Polk county court wants a concrete bridge and doesn't care where. The Marion county court is inclined towards the stony type of bridge, following the recommendations of the state highway commission.

The two courts are in session this afternoon.

HOPE FOR PEACE
(Continued from page one.)

has made any protest against it. We must, then, take other means of securing the future peace of the world."

Leading Bonar Law's address—which was delivered at a war loan meeting at Bristol—the Daily Chronicle today asserted:

"In a practical world we cannot safely shape our plans for the future without reference to the past and present, and Bonar Law is justified in his reminder that for the past and present the United States has a large share of responsibility. We are bound to ask ourselves what sort of value the concurrence of the United States in international agreements of this character has been to their maintenance in the past and present and the answer is that under Wilson's own administration it has

proved of no value at all.

"Where parties to the struggle are fighting for such tremendous issues as we are, it is impossible we should commit their settlement in any serious degree to a statesmanship which by deed and word has ostentatiously disclaimed sympathy with them."

Laborites Against Peace.

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 25.—The labor party's conference today overwhelmingly rejected a resolution in favor of immediate peace proposals to end the war. The meeting also rejected, by a two to one vote, the proposal for an international labor conference at the war's end.

The convention adopted resolutions designed to force the rich to bear more of the burden of the war.

The delegates urged adoption of an equitable system of conscription of the accumulated wealth forthwith, including a tax on large incomes of at least 75 per cent and also direct taxes on land values.

Canadians Will Subside.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senator Cummins announced he will make no effort today to again bring up his resolution providing open debate on the president's address to the senate.

Cummins said he would be too busy with railroad legislation to devote any time to the peace address.

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS
(Continued from page one.)

They were pardoned for a moment or two for inspection and as company after company formed into line, I could not but admire the quickness—remembered as they were with all sorts of equipment and an extra suit of scaled mail—with which they came to attention and "eyes right."

If I had any doubt as to the honor of these stalwart fighters for freedom, it would have been settled by the steady movement of their jaws, betokening a habit which is rapidly spreading among the English and French and which is said by the doctors to be quite a useful relaxation when under fire of trench mortars and mine warfare.

Nothing to Complain Of.

Nothing such company was dismissed I was allowed to make a short speech and to mix and mingle with them as freely as I chose. I had brought with me newspaper clippings from a German source in which it was said that the Americans complained of their treatment. I had only read to the first group to have it hotly denied.

"We are having a perfectly corking time, despite the mud," voiced a Californian with a tall figure and a voice as resonant as Roosevelt's. "You'll not find a grinch in the whole outfit, except that we had not expected to have to learn mud-swimming and that we don't see enough home newspapers."

"As for that," replied another, "I don't want to see mine. The folks sent it along at first, but I stopped it for it gave only Fritz's side of the case."

I find lack of home newspapers to be a general complaint and my American boys sympathizing with these fine boys fighting out here might do worse than mail a newspaper every week—preferably one not giving the German side. Such newspapers should be addressed "American Soldiers, care Commanding Officer, Royal Canadian Regiment, British Expeditionary Force, in France."

What the Soldiers Want.

I should say that chewing gum, magazines, woolen comforts, tobacco, cigars and any portable and preservable little luxuries would be welcome—though there is no lack of anything except, as I have said, of home papers.

These American boys are proud, and rightly proud of the deeds of their own American men and officers. In the

midst of this vast army—the British army in France has now been publicly stated to exceed two million men—they occupy an anomalous, if a proud position. Among the heroic dead there is no greater story than that of a gallant officer for 12 years in the American cavalry, who joined in the great Canadian attack on the Regina trench—named after the Canadian town of Regina. Though not engaged in that particular operation, he could not resist the temptation to dash over the parapet with the cry of "come on, boys." Terribly wounded, he endeavored to struggle forward against the Germans, but was carried back and then killed by shell fire.

He was one of many Americans who displayed heroism and self-sacrifice in their Canadian and British associates.

Do Not Like Talk of Peace.

While most newspaper dispatches from Washington which reach the French and English newspapers are full of the word "peace," these husky young American citizens, will not hear of it.

"To hell with peace talk," said a bright eyed boy from Kansas City, "while these shuttles across the line there are enslaving French and Belgian women and children. There would be none of this peace business at home if the people there knew the facts."

On New Year's day, Boche soldiers put out boards saying "Why not have a peace talk?" The reply of the whole allied line was an artillery bombardment which silenced the question.

A blue eyed American from Wisconsin, with a shrewd look, Swedish blood in his veins, said, "Our people at home do not seem to realize that talking peace terms with the Germans still in France means a German victory. The home folks do not know what we know. In the matter of a fight, the Prussians, leave us they are, run down and out."

"The German government is crying for peace," added a hatched-eyed Yankee, who had gone out west as a boy and made good, later throwing up all for the war, "because the German army and German people know we have got them where we want them."

(A second Northcliffe article will be printed tomorrow.)

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Made at Home

Costs Very Little and Easily Made, and is Remarkably Effective.

You'll never really know what a fine cough syrup you can make until you prepare this famous home-made remedy. You not only save 82¢ compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a more effective and dependable remedy in every way. It overcomes the usual cough, throat or chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly.

Get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) from any good drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Here you have a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough syrup that money can buy—at a cost of only 54 cents or less. It never spoils.

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting cough syrup have caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, breaks the inflamed membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relieves cases almost immediately. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacal and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Comfortable
FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

The original Turkish blend