

CERTIFICATES AND BONDS TO ISSUE

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO AID IN MOVING BIG CROPS—IS A WISE STEP.

Secretary Cortelyou, as a means of affording relief to the financial situation, has ordered that the Treasury issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year, and will bear 3 per cent interest.

The Secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences when the financial situation was under consideration.

Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional National bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of crops, which he says, "if properly accelerated, will give greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns."

The Secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments. Secretary Cortelyou adds that these relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing from that purpose any appreciable amount of the public moneys now deposited in National banks throughout the country.

In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou approving the Treasury plans, President Roosevelt states that he has been assured that the leaders in Congress have under consideration a currency measure which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which, he believes, will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence.

The President also suggests that what is needed most at this time is that the people should "realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks."

Under the direction of the Governor, the Attorney General has been having consultations with representatives of the American Surety Company, of New York, against whom the State holds bonds for \$600,000 to protect State funds, and the State has so far taken no steps without being advised somewhat of the views of the surety company so that the New York sureties cannot find fault with any of the proceedings.

It is the opinion of business men generally that it is the first duty of State Treasurer Steel to take such steps as will enable the State to recover the money placed in that bank. He admits having only partial collateral for his deposits there at Portland, but claims the State will get dollar for dollar, and that he, Steel, never got a cent for having so large a sum in the Thornburn Ross corporation.

If Mr. Steel takes the view that it is first duty to help the State get its school funds, he will resign, and when his successor is named the funds will be asked for to be transferred to the new Treasurer. Then Steel will say they are in the busted bank. Then his successor will sue the New York Surety Company, whose bonds the State holds to the tune of \$600,000. That company is good, and the State will get its \$395,000, and not otherwise.

No one but Steel believes that the defunct institution will pay out ten cents on the dollar. The bank is now quarrelling over the receivership. It will be hard to make the people believe there is any politics in the movement to get Steel to resign. Governor Chamberlain says he will appoint a business man as State Treasurer.

"What is most needed just now is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk in letting business take its natural course and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting into active circulation the money they are hoarding."

"The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Since then \$55,000,000 in gold has been imported and the Government has deposited already \$60,000,000. These are facts; and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation at once to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity."

"There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893. In November 20, of that year, there was in the Treasury but \$161,000,000 in gold. On November 14, of this year, there was in the Treasury \$904,000,000 gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was \$23.23. It is now \$33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein, give the fullest guarantee of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion, and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved, if each man will act as he normally does act, and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrants his now acting. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

INVITES THE GOVERNORS. Convention at White House in May. Congressmen Invited.

President Roosevelt has invited the Governors of states and territories to meet him at the White House, May 13, 14 and 15, next, to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of both house of Congress, and to the Interland Waterways Commission. The importance and manner in which the subject is to be considered are indicated to the Pres-

dent's letter to the Governors, which was made public at the White House. The letter says in part:

"It is evident that the abundant natural resources on which the welfare of this Nation rests are becoming depleted, and in not a few cases are already exhausted. This is true of all portions of the United States; it is especially true of the longer settled communities of the East. The gravity of the situation must, I believe, appeal with special force to the Governors of the States, because of their close relations to the people and their responsibility for the welfare of their communities. The matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region or group of states, but are of vital concern to the Nation as a whole and to all of the people. These subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory."

"In order to open discussion I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions, without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect."

TREASURER STEEL ASKED TO RESIGN

GRANGERS OVER THE STATE SAY HE IS UNFIT FOR HIS PRESIDENT POSITION.

Our Granger friends are up in arms over the proposition of the State Treasurer having nearly \$400,000 in the defunct Title Guarantee and Trust Co. at Portland, with little security, and well they may be. As a result the Grangers over the State are taking up the matter and are asking that State Treasurer Steel resign as the only way to enable the State to recover its lost funds.

Governor Chamberlain and District Attorney McNary, of Marion county, practically take the same view of the matter. The opinion of these officials is backed up by the investigation the Attorney General is making and that official is understood to be preparing a legal statement of the whole situation from the standpoint of the State.

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LET GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

MR. BRYAN OFFERS SPEEDY SOLUTION TO PRESENT FINANCIAL STRESS.

Mr. Bryan is out with a new plan to make depositors in National and the State banks safe. In an interview in Washington Thursday he said:

The Administration is prepared, so we are informed, to recommend a postal savings bank. While this would doubtless encourage deposits and while those deposits could in turn be handed over to the banks, it does not furnish complete relief, because the plan as presented limits deposits and does not contemplate the opening of circulation accounts. The business community, therefore, cannot use the postal savings banks to any great extent, and besides it would take some time to inaugurate a postal savings system and secure the necessary number of employees to make the plan effective throughout the country.

I believe it is possible for the government to give immediate relief by an act of Congress providing for the guarantee by the government of all deposits in all National banks, the banks thus guaranteed to agree to reimburse the government for any losses incurred and to make this reimbursement in proportion to their deposits. The advantage of this plan is:

First. That every depositor in such guaranteed bank will feel secure.

Second. The expense of it will be paid by the banks which get the benefit of it and this expense will be small compared with the benefit to be gained.

Third. It can be put into effect immediately, thus restoring confidence

and enabling business to be resumed. It is probable that all the National banks would be willing to take advantage of this guarantee, because the additional security given to their depositors would be of great advantage to the banks. During forty years the annual average loss to depositors has been small, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, so small that it would be an insignificant tax upon the four or five billion dollars of deposits. The government would have ample security in the capital and surplus of the banks which would voluntarily join in the plan.

The only objection that occurs to me is that State banks might be less attractive to depositors if National banks are guaranteed. But there are two answers to this objection. In the first place, State banks are likely to suffer, if this financial stringency continues, and they are therefore interested in restoring confidence; in the second place, there is no reason why State banks should not be protected by a similar system under which the State would guarantee depositors in State banks and collect the expense from State banks guaranteed.

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PIGEON HINTS.

Some Suggestions For Breeders of the Feathered Beauties.

Don't neglect the drinking water at this season of the year, and have it fresh for the birds every day. During the cold weather add a pinch of cayenne pepper to the drinking water, which will not only warm the birds up, but will prove very beneficial.

Whole corn fed shortly before dusk during the cold winter months will aid in keeping the birds warm and comfortable during the cold nights, and as homing pigeons are not used for flying during the winter months the additional flesh that corn will put on the birds can easily be reduced in the spring by a few days' hard flying.

Grit should not be overlooked during the cold weather, when the birds are kept in confinement and the ground is frozen too hard to permit them to pick up the necessary ingredients for the purpose of properly digesting their food; hence we must provide plenty of good sharp grit for our pets.

Don't allow the birds to bathe often than once a week during cold weather, as the dangers of their catching cold are too numerous for the benefits and pleasure the birds derive from it, and, in my opinion, a bath oftener than once a week during the cold weather would be "penny wise and pound foolish."

Provide plenty of perches for the birds so that none will remain huddled up on the floor or in corners subject to a draft of cold air, which will result in a case of roup, canker or consumption.

Keep an eye on the birds in general and remove the first one that shows symptoms of disease of any nature, as its presence among the flock will prove an expensive experience to our carelessness, and, besides, "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," especially to pigeon fanciers.

Go through the loft with the courage and heart of a lion and get rid of all birds that are not fit to be fed during the winter, as a good bird will eat no more than an inferior one, and the money saved from feed on an inferior bird will soon buy a full blooded specimen. Have no mercy on a cheap, inferior specimen.

Open Front Poultry Houses.

Wilber Bros. of Petros, Tenn., say: We use and much prefer, especially in the south, where our winters are mild and summers warm, the open front scratching shed style. Probably this style of house would not suit the northern or eastern breeders in their deep snows and zero weather. It gives great satisfaction south, where the winters are mild and deep snows seldom seen, and birds can be on ground most every day in the year.

For young growing stock we prefer and use movable houses made of light wood and often plane boxes or large dry goods boxes well covered and ventilated, that we can move often from place to place, that birds may have new range.

A Remedy For Worms.

For adult fowls affected with worms try one tablespoonful of oil of turpentine mixed with an equal quantity of olive or sweet oil. This remedy should be given after the bird has been fasting for at least twelve hours. It is best given by introducing it directly into the crop through a rubber tube passed down the throat. The mixture can be placed in an ordinary hard rubber syringe with a soft rubber tube attached to same. The dose may be repeated in two or three days if necessary. Thoroughly disinfect all droppings, using a good creolin disinfectant.

To Cure Feather Pulling.

Mix a teaspoonful of extract of aloes with half a cup of lard and apply this ointment to the affected parts. The bitter taste will discourage the feather pullers. If the birds are closely confined you may find it necessary to use poultry bits. These are small wire bits which can be attached to the upper mandible and will prevent feather pulling. They can be had of almost all poultry supply dealers.

Keep Chicks on the Grass.

It may be handy to throw scraps out at the kitchen door or window, but this practice makes a nuisance of the chickens if the yard fence is not chicken proof. They loaf around the back door waiting for a few crumbs and do not grow so fast as they would ranging green fields, picking up the dainties nature so generously provides at this season.

Clearing House Certificates Taken at Par For a Good Table to eat Your Thanksgiving Dinner on, go to

W. L. BLOCK

The Home Furnisher Corner Main & Seventh

The Big Sacrifice Sale will Continue for a few days longer. Following are a few of the Bargains:

CARPETS Granite Carpets, fast color, 50c now 35c per yd. Half wool, 65c carpet now 45c All wool 90c carpet now 75c \$1.25 wool carpet now \$1.00	GLASS 8x10, 5c each 10x12, 6c each 10x14, 7c each 12x14, 8c each 14x18, 10c each 16x20, 20c each 20x24, 25c each 24x30, 40c each 24x32, 45c each 24x28, 40c each 28x32, 60c each 30x30, 60c each 24x36, 55c each	CROCKERY 60c cups and saucers, set 40c 75c " " " " 50c and all our stock accordingly.
LINOLEUMS 75c values now 50c per yard \$1.00 " " 75c " "	PAINTS Imperial best guaranteed 5 years per gallon \$1.25 per quart 35c \$1.25 screen doors for 75c each \$2.00 " " " \$1.25 " " 25c val. window screens 15c " " 35c " " " 20c " "	WALL PAPER 10c paper, 5c per double roll 20c " 10c " " " 25c " 15c " " " 30c " 20c " " " 40c " 30c " " "
Fruit Jars at Cost \$3.50 top mattress \$2.25 4.50 " " 3.00 2.50 spring mattress 1.50 3.50 " " 2.25	Kitchen Chairs 75c values - - 55c each \$1.25 values - - 1.00 "	AXES \$1.25 values - - 75c each
	Ranges and Stoves Ranges from - - \$22.50 up	

W. L. BLOCK

The Home Furnisher Main and Seventh Sts.

DON'T BLAME THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Bryan, speaking at a banquet at Lafayette, Ind., Monday, declared that President Roosevelt should not be held responsible for the present financial stringency. Mr. Bryan placed the blame on the Wall street gamblers.

Mr. Bryan expressed himself as in favor of the postal savings bank and said he believed it to be a better plan than an asset currency. He said:

"We are in the midst of a financial stringency that is in some respects more acute than that of 1893. I am not going to blame the President or a Republican administration, but I know who would be blamed if I were President. If I were President, every cross-roads Republican would be blaming me. The panic of 1873 came 12 years after the Republicans took power and 11 years before they surrendered power to the Democrats. I am not going to blame the President, because I don't think the blame should be laid at his door. I am going to do him the justice to say I won't join in the chorus of Eastern financiers who want to make him the scapegoat. Those who violate the law should be blamed, not those who have turned on the light recently."

"There is no excuse for the people being afraid that their banks are not solvent. What is the cause of this panic? The President is not to blame. Who is to blame? The Republican leaders who had control of the country for 47 years. They have so chained us to Wall street that, when a Wall street gambler falls, our business world trembles all over the country. "The common people and not Wall street gamblers should handle this situation. The man who will draw out his money now, when he does not need it, is in the same class as the man who would refuse to aid his country in time of war. This is a time when great patriotism is needed."

Milwaukee, Wis., club women have just about a bowing acquaintance with the stork. They might know the skinny old bird from a canary if they saw him. One or two members of each of the 10 most prominent women's clubs in Milwaukee were asked to ascertain the number of babies born to members of their club during the past year. They did it, and when they had finished some of them were ashamed to tell what they had found. There are 1,021 women in those 10 clubs, and in the past year just 14 babies have been born among them. Even then a pair of twins is counted as two. The 10 clubs include the leading women of the city.

"Grapes of New York" is a volume shortly to be issued from the Geneva experiment station. It is a fact prob-

ably not generally known there are approximately 52,500 acres of grapes in the Empire state. Of this acreage 20,000 lies in the Chautauqua district, 15,000 in the Canandaigua and Keuka district, 3,000 along the Hudson river, 2,000 in the Seneca lake district and 1,500 in the Niagara district, with 1,000 more acres scattered over the state. It is not alone sunny skies and balmy climates that bring the grape to fruition.

LONE WOMAN TRAVERSES WILDS

A Seattle special says: Two thousand miles through the wild region north of Edmonton, with only two Indians for her companions much of the time, is the journey completed recently by Countess Meherenne de St. Pierre of St. Brieux, Brittany, France, who is now a guest in this city. The trip consumed the greater part of three months, during which time the French countess traversed treacherous streams in canoes, penetrated vast forests on foot, climbed barren mountain slopes and performed numerous other difficult feats that fall to the lot of those who answer the call of the wild, and get close to nature.

Tiring of the continuous round of social duties that fall to the lot of a titled woman in gay Paris, the countess determined to make a journey through the practically unexplored part of North America. From Seattle the countess goes to San Francisco and thence to Mexico. Before returning she will pay her respects to President Roosevelt, and, at his request, give him a brief account of her journey.

SENATOR BOURNE LOSES HIS CHEF

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., had a sad experience with the Washington servant problem last week. He had engaged a well-recommended colored cook and with several political friends as guests was about to sit down to breakfast to enjoy the first meal prepared by her. Just as breakfast was being served the fashionable precincts of Stoneleigh Court were invaded by two members of the Metropolitan police force, who hustled into the Senator's apartments with but scant ceremony, pinched the cook and hauled her away in a patrol wagon.

Helping herself to valuables at the place she had left to take service with Senator Bourne was the cause of her downfall and of almost stampeding the Senator's breakfast party.

WANTED.
 Dead horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and goats called for and disposed of. Notify Oregon City Bone Mill & Fertilizer Works, Highland Road. 4823

Cement Houses.
 Henry P. Phipps, the wealthy steel manufacturer, who in 1905 gave \$1,000,000 for the erection of model tenements in New York City, is greatly interested in the possibilities of the two-family concrete house planned by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and which, it is claimed, can be built within 12 hours at a cost of \$1000 to \$1200.

Mr. Edison will have the mold for a full-sized double residence cast this winter, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring he will build one of the houses near his laboratory. If it proves satisfactory Mr. Phipps will probably, in co-operation with other wealthy men, erect a large number of these houses near New York city.

"A total of 21,000 towels were stolen from the free public baths of Boston in the last season." So wails the Boston Traveler, which alleges that "many Boston families have sent children to the bathhouses for the purpose of supplying the families with towels for the year."

"Better Goods For Less Money"

That's what everyone is looking for and the long search is ended when you place an order with us. We scour the world's market for the very finest goods, therefore you can depend upon obtaining of us goods of quality.

We buy in such quantities and at such saving prices and satisfy ourselves with such a small profit that you will find our prices right.

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A. Robertson
 Seventh St. Grocer