W. C. T. U. OUT FOR STATE PROHIBITION

Annual Convention Hopes Oregon May Be Voted Dry in 1910.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS WORK

Mrs. Henrietta Brown Speaks for Federation of All Temperance Societies and Declares Sentiment Towards Saloons Changed.

At the afternoon session yesterday of the Oregon State Women's Christian Temperance Union a resoltuion was unanimously passed declaring that body in favor of state-wide prohibition in 1910.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was the annual address of the president, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, of Albany, in which various matters pertaining not only to the work of the organization but to the Nation as well were presented. Mrs. Brown referred to the moral awakening of the people of the land in the past few years, and to the efforts of various communities to eradicate municipal corruption. The speaker dwelt at length on the changed attitude of the public toward the liquor question and to the gains made by the prohibition forces in the past year. She declared this to be the outcome of years of preparation and education in which the W. C. T. U. has played a conspicuous part.

Refers to Medical Congress.

Reference was also made to the deliberations of the recent American Medical Conference, which declared itself strongly in favor of elimination of alcohol from medicine and also the eradication of the liquor traffic. The position of the medical profession was given as an evidence of much to be gained in the future. The speaker referred with regret to the defeat of various anti-liquor measures presented at the recent Congress. She expressed her warm approval of the action of various railroads and other large corporations against the employment of those who use intoxicants.

Mrs. Brown recommended the federation of all temperance societies in the state, having in view systematic co-operation in conducting the campaign for state prohibition. She also pointed out the injuriousness of the product known as "near beer," and urged that steps be taken to have it disposed of the same as intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Brown also urged that the organization encourage as much as possible the establishment of reading-rooms, playgrounds, clubrooms and libraries for young men, to counteract the evil attractions of the saloons and similar resorts.

Following the president's address a solo was sung by Miss Lois Smith, of Baker City. The devotions were led by Mrs. Inman.

Banners Displayed in Church.

The auditorium of Taylor-Street Church was decorated with banners bearing legends appropriate to the work of the organization. Portraits of the late Miss Frances Willard and the present National president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, were placed on the platform. Flowers and white ribbons decorated the pulpit and platform.

The session opened at 9:30 o'clock with a praise service led by Mrs. Helen D. Harford. The convention was then called to order by the president, Mrs. Brown. After the singing of a hymn, "Give to the Wind Thy Fears," the roll was called, which was responded to by quotations from the writings of Miss Willard. Reports were then read by Mrs. A. W. Unruh, of Arleta, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hessie J. Shane, state treasurer, and Mrs. Helen D. Harford, auditor. These reports showed the affairs of the organization to be in a gratifying condition. The total membership in the state was shown to be 1814, a gain of 209 in the past year. The total receipts were $1746.36, and with all expenses paid $674.26 remains in the treasury.

Programme of Today's Session.

The programme for today follows:

Morning session—Department conference: L. T. L., "Y," Sunday school, scientific temperance instruction; convention called to order; devotions, led by Mrs. Badgley; reading of minutes and report of executive committee; reports of superintendents (10 minutes each): "Work Among Foreign-Speaking People," Mrs. C. A. Gearhart, Astoria; "Sunday Schools," Mrs. Elizabeth Morcom, Woodburn; "Labor," Mrs. Ella J. Clinton, Portland; "Institutes," state corresponding secretary; "Evangelistic," Mrs. Ida B. Barkley, Portland; "Proportionate and Systematic Giving," Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence; "Penal and Reformatory," Mrs. Mary M. Blain, Albany; "Work Among Lumbermen and Miners," Mrs. Cora Compton, Cottage Grove; "Physical Culture," Miss Mary Hammond, Falls City; "Sabbath Observance," Mrs. M. E. McFarland, Shedd; "Mercy and Peace," Mrs. L. F. Bound, Falls City; "Social and Red Letter Days," Mrs. Margaret Houston, Portland; "Fairs and Open-Air Meetings," Mrs. Ella G. Mimes, Portland; "Temperance Literature," Mrs. Jennie Hoemer, Irving; "Scientific Temperance Instruction," Mrs. Zadia Bishop, Yoncalla; noontide prayer.

Afternoon session—Devotions, led by Mrs. R. M. Steele; "Flower Mission," Mrs. S. A. Peak, Portland; "Work Among Sailors," Mrs. Lizzie Roper, Portland; "Mothers' Meetings," Mrs. Louis Barzee, Roseburg; "Purity in Art and Literature," Mrs. Katherine Molton, Creswell; "Legislation and Law Enforcement," Mrs. Madge J. Mears, Shedd; "Schools Savings Banks," Mrs. Hattie Wolfe, Union; "Silver Anniversary Reminiscences," Mrs. Hessie J. Shane; The "Glory Song"; prayer, Mrs. M. E. Hoxter; remarks, Mrs. L. A. P. White, Mrs. Ella J. Clinton, Mrs. M. E. Hoxter and others who were present at first convention; solo, Mrs. E. E. Everts; county president's hour; "Christian Citizenship," Mrs. E. L. Wood, Richland; "Medal Contests," Mrs. Margaret Houston, Lexington; "Health and Heredity," Mrs. Orll Neal Edwards, Turner; "Work Among Colored People," Mrs. M. E. Fullilove, Portland; "Franchise," Mrs. Helen M. Harford, Newberg; executive session.

Evening session—Mrs. Jane M. Donaldson, state secretary presiding. Devotions, Rev. Frances Townsley; special music, Mrs. Hamilton; demonstration by L. T. L.; report and remarks, Mrs. Donaldson; address, Mrs. Helen D. Harford; "Y" exercises, presided over by Mrs. Cora Henkle, state secretary; special music; report and remarks by Mrs. Henkle; music; address, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh; silver chimes; benediction.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, Corresponding Secretary Oregon W. C. T. U.

Girl Is Embarrassed; Bulldog Resentful

Amusing Streetcar Scene Wherein Man With Little Stew On Addresses Remarks to Haughty Maid Reflecting on Her Pet.

A DRUNKEN old man, a French bulldog and a blushing young woman formed the basis for prolonged laughter on an out-bound Mount Tabor car last night. The doggie was the innocent cause of the whole affair, but it made no difference to the intoxicated individual. His curiosity, combined with the extra dry liquid rye he had imbibed, caused him to waive the usual formalities, and to ask questions, insisting upon an answer in each case from the embarrassed mistress.

Mrs. L. A. P. White, First President of W. C. T. U. in Oregon.

The French bull was attired in the latest dog style of sheath gown, with his legs entirely visible, but his little body was fully covered; his head sat out from his fat, short neck, and he cast admiring glances at the passengers, some of whom did not admire him. However, he did not seem to notice the slight.

Of a sudden the intoxicated old man caught sight of the bull, which occupied a seat by its mistress, she having paid full fare for two. Anyway, the car was overcrowded, and the dog was too small to stand and hang on to a strap, so it was up to others to perform that stunt, and the dog didn't seem to care; he was comfortable.

"Shay, wut th' devil d'ye call that?" demanded the drunken old man, leaning across the aisle, and looking the dog's mistress square in the face.

Blushingly, she turned her head, for there was something out on the sidewalk that attracted her attention, it seemed. But the dog, showing his pearly teeth, growled a saucy growl, in the nature of a warning. He didn't appreciate the intrusion and the apparent slur cast upon his own precious aristocratic self.

"Bur-r-r-r," said the drunken old man, shaking his flabby right fist at his doglets.

"Grur-r-r-r," answered the proud dog, and his mistress put her hand to her forehead and scrutinized the outside by the penetrating force of her dashing black eyes. It was embarrassing, for she was gazed at by the entire car of people, who enjoyed the joke far better than she. Her discomfiture was especially the delight of her sisters, who "tee-heed" during the whole performance.

"I shay, whut 'n eart' you call him, an' way," persisted the drunken old man, and again he shook his fist at the dog, and the dog growled loudly at him. "Funniest shing ever seen in my life," drawled the rye-full one.

Without casting any undue reflexion upon the dog, it must be admitted that he was not pretty in the face, but this plainly was not his fault; but it served to frighten the drunken old man, who grew more nervous every minute, as the car sped eastward, and the woman peered out the window, unheedingly.

"You're simply seeing things," volunteered a young man, who sat by the drunken old man. "There's no dog there at all; you're imagining things."

This did not stop the old man, for he then wanted to make certain, and leaned over so far that the dog tried to bite him. This caused the old man to laugh, and to remark that he was not afraid; the dog could bark, but not bite; he was too wise to become frightened. But the queries he put to the dog's mistress were never answered, for when the car stopped at Eighteenth street she grabbed the dog and his sheath gown, and her own silk skirts and stepped briskly off into the darkness.

"Funniest shing ever saw," muttered the drunken old man, as his head settled down on his breast, and he fell into a sound sleep, while the passengers laughed themselves hoarse.

LEARN TO COOK.

Ladies, the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

Mrs. T. B. Wheelock will prepare the following menu at Honeyman Hardware Company's store today: 10:30 A. M., Farina Balls, Corn Cake, Patty Shells; 2:30 P. M., Italian Beef Pot Pie with dumplings, Baker Salmon Del Menica Style, Pan Cakes. **

TODAY'S SPECIALS.

Heavy 11-4 white or gray blankets $2.88. 36-inch black taffeta silk 37c a yard. Boys 50c blouse waist 19c each. 50-inch black wool serge 85c. $1.00 flannel gowns 63c. 10c outing flannels 8 1-3c. $20 and $25 tailored suits $12.75. McAllen & McDonnell, Third and Morrison. **

Must Pay $382 to Owner of Wood.

The United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company must pay Bernard Gobbi $382 because the latter's cordwood was removed from a point down the Columbia River. Suit was first brought in the Superior Court of Wahkiakum County, Wash., over Columbia River property. Francesco Dileo was restrained by an injunction from removing about 250 cords of fir wood. The Guarantee company, his bondsmen, admitted yesterday that the wood was removed by parties unknown to them, but denied that Dileo took it. The suit brought by Gobbi in the Multnomah County Circuit Court was for $500. A jury in Judge Morrow's department returned the verdict yesterday morning.

Consul John Edward Jones reports the formation of a development company at Winnipeg, largely by American capital, which has purchased 2000 acres on the outskirts of that Canadian city, and will incorporate the town of West Winnipeg. Several manufacturers of the United States will establish branch factories there.

SUBMITS MILK LAW

Cottel Renews His Fight for Dairy Regulation.

MEASURE IS DRASTIC ONE

Proposed Ordinance Provides for Inspector, Under Health Board, to Assure Purity and Cleanliness, Including Restaurants.

Councilman Cottel, physician-druggist, is about to launch an ordinance regulating the dairy industry and milk supply of Portland. It is the ambition of his official life to see the measure enacted into a law. He believes it to be the most important question of the day in relation to the health of the public. The proposed ordinance covers every feature of milk production and is patterned after the one in force in Seattle.

The ordinance as drafted will be presented to the Council next Wednesday, and will probably be referred to the committee on health and police. Dr. Cottel desires the interests affected to investigate the measure and to study its provisions so that the dairymen, as well as the general public, may understand its terms before it is passed. He believes it to be an exceptionally fine measure, and declares that its enforcement would work wonders in bettering the public health. It provides for standards of product, and for a milk inspector, and specifies his duties. It also calls for rigid inspection of dairies, analysis of milk, and sets forth in detail various features of vital importance to cleanliness.

Certificates to Be Issued.

Section 5 of the proposed ordinance provides that no person, firm or corporation shall conduct a dairy until full inspection has been made by the inspector of milk. This inspection includes not only the milk, but the stables, food for the cattle, water supply and everything connected with the dairy. The employes must also meet certain requirements and a certificate must be issued to the proprietor before he may open for business or offer for sale any milk in the city limits.

Section 6 provides for the inspection of all milk sold within the city limits, and inspection of all daries from which milk is sold in the city, and makes it the duty of the inspector to render a written report to the Board of Health, and also, if bad conditions are found, to notify the offender to remedy the situation. Unless such condition is remedied within a reasonable time, it is the duty of the inspector to revoke the permit under which the dairy is operated.

Section 7 forbids the sale of milk or cream within the city limits without there is displayed by the dealer on each wagon a properly signed certificate, which must be kept in plain view. Section 8 contains similar provisions, regulating wagons. Section 9 provides for the manner in which receptacles must be kept in all instances where milk or cream is to be sold in the city, and that all cans must be thoroughly cleaned immediately after emptied, and that they must be shipped back to the sender within 24 hours. Sections 10 and 11 relate to the standards, which are left blank in the proposed measure, and will be filled in when the ordinance comes up for action before the committee or by the Council.

Must Not Use Adulterants.

Section 12 provides that no milk from diseased cows shall be sold, and also that it shall be unlawful for any one to sell adulterated milk or cream. Sections covering the delivery of milk and cream are also included, and one section provides that no one shall dispose of skimmed milk in a hotel or restaurant without first displaying a sign, to be provided, signifying that it is skimmed milk, the exact words being, "We Serve Skimmed Milk."

Section 19 deals with inspection, and is sweeping, making it the duty of the inspector thoroughly to examine all premises where milk is handled, sold or kept for sale, including restaurants. The inspector is given the right to enter any such place at any hour of the day or night, and provides that the permit of any one interfering with the work of the inspector shall be revoked, after proof of such interference is established.

Section 20 gives in detail the duty of the inspector in securing samples of milk and cream for analysis. The inspector is to take two samples, one to be given for analysis to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner or a chemist designated by the Board of Health, and the other to be given to the dealer involved.

Milk May Be Condemned.

The inspector, if he feels justified, may condemn quantities of milk or cream, and destroy the product, and if the analysis proves the product pure, the city is liable for the amount destroyed. Section 24 provides for the publication of the results of analysis in the daily newspapers, this to be conducted by the Board of Health.

Section 25 makes it the duty of the Mayor to appoint a milk inspector, subject to the civil service rules, at a salary not yet fixed, and section 26 defines the inspector's duties. There are sections detailing matters of special importance to the dairymen themselves, such as the labels they must use in certain cases, and as to the handling of the product in dairy, wagon and place of consignment. Section 29 states:

"It is hereby declared to be the true intent of the provisions of this ordinance relating to 'certified milk' to provide for the production and sale of an exceptionally high standard and quality of pure and wholesome milk for the use of infants, invalids and others requiring the same."

The penalty for violations of the provisions of the ordinance is a fine of from $5 to $250 or imprisonment in the City Jail of from five to 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

On hand—and all ready, and guaranteed to suit, fit and satisfy, otherwise we buy 'em back.

Suits and overcoats, in extreme styles for young men, and in conventional cut for conservative folks.

This week opening of Fall designs.

THE LION CLOTHIERS

166-170 Third Street.

GRANGE FAIR IS OPENED

DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS AT GRESHAM IS COMPLETE.

Exhibits Will Be More Complete as Days Pass—Some Already Excellent.

The Grange Fair opened auspiciously Tuesday at Gresham, with almost complete displays in every line except dairy stock, which will not be on exhibition until Thursday. The attendance was large for the first day, and will be better each succeeding day until the close of the Fair.

The opening day's programme was composed of addresses on grange work by State Master Austin T. Buxton and State Lecturer J. J. Johnson, closing with an excellent programme at night by talent from Lents Grange.

Among the displays, those comprising the agricultural and horticultural sections are excellent. They comprise more than half the exhibits in the main pavilion, and are all specimens of what can be raised in eastern Multnomah and Clackamas counties.

County School Superintendent R. F. Robinson has the Multnomah school exhibit on display, for which premiums amounting to $50 will be paid to the boys and girls competing in popcorn and potatoes raised by themselves throughout the county. The displays are large, varied and creditable.

One of the entertaining features yesterday was a game of baseball between the Gresham and Eagle Creek clubs. Gresham won by a score of 10 to 5. The winners will play the Canby team today. Ed Rankin is umpire.

The old Grange Fair Association of last year met and closed up its accounts. After auditing all the bills the sum of $442.35 was turned over to the new association and the old company disbanded. Election of directors in the new association for the ensuing year, beginning January 1, 1909, will take place this afternoon. Fifteen directors are to be elected.

One of yesterday's attractive features was the raising of a 100-foot flagpole in front of the pavilion. The raising was attended with appropriate ceremonies. Last night the members of Russellville Grange conducted the literary programme.

Realty Board Will See Fair.

Another excursion of the Portland Realty Board will be held next Saturday afternoon, when the members and their friends will meet at the depot of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company shorty before 1 o'clock, so as to take cars for Gresham, there to attend the fair now in successful operation there. The management of the fair has promised to meet the party on the arrival at Gresham with a brass band and escort them to the grounds. President H. W. Fries and Secretary J. O. Rountree have issued a notice of the excursion. All who wish to join the excursion are privileged to do so, as there will be no special tickets issued, each one paying his or her own expenses.

Charles M. Cold Seeks Divorce.

His name was Cold, the weather was cold, and the home was cold, so she took the five-year-old child and went to a warmer climate. Now Charles M. Cold has filed a divorce suit in the Circuit Court against Hazel Sherman Cold, whom he married at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in August, 1892, when the weather was warm. He asks to have the chilly atmosphere prolonged by a divorce and to have the custody of the Cold child. His wife left him last Fall.

THE POOR MAY GET RICH AT GORDON FALLS

Enchanting the soul with her glory,
The heart is as awed in its dreams,
Her mountains—oh, rapturous story—
What a picture!—those valleys and streams!

How Would You Like to Be Worth $500,000,000? How Would You Like to Begin On a Capital of 75 Cents and Accumulate So Vast a Sum?

HOW ROCKEFELLER DID IT

In a recent interview reported in the New York Journal John D. Rockefeller has given one of the important principles which has helped him to achieve the most gigantic fortune known to modern times. In that interview Mr. Rockefeller stated that at the age of 18 he was digging potatoes for a neighbor at the munificent rate of 75 cents for a day of ten hours. He had already saved a little money, "and it dawned upon me one day," said the oil king, "that if I could invest what I had saved at 7 per cent., which was the legal rate at that time, I would soon get more than I could earn at digging potatoes, and not have a backache, either. I was very deeply impressed then with the advantage of having your money work for you, and," he added characteristically, "I have never forgotten that." Never forgotten it, indeed! Today Rockefeller has a fortune of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to bear witness of the constancy of the thought in his mind.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION

But—and this is the point to remember—Rockefeller not only learned that money earns money—that it is as good for an owner as a man working for him constantly—but he also learned that 7 per cent was (in his day) the minimum earning ratio of money. He learned that it could earn more —enormously more— and the realization has made him a multi-millionaire.

THE ART OF MONEY-MAKING

Some men get rich. Others remain poor. The difference is simply a difference of methods. Some men save money, but let the saved funds earn nothing for them. Other men save money, and let the saved fund earn a little for them by depositing it in a bank at 3 to 4 per cent. Take the case of Rockefeller. If, when digging in the potato patch he had $3300 and had put it at interest at the rate of 7 per cent, letting it compound for 60 years, he would have had $199,554.15. Tom Lawson, in his recent attack on Rockefeller, tells us that Mr. Rockefeller made, in 45 years, not $199,554.15, but FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—the life earnings of 150,000 people.

ROCKEFELLER PUT HIS MONEY TO WORK

The oil king is, of course, a phenomenon. Such instances of great individual success are comparatively rare, but the point is that as Rockefeller got rich he made others, thousands of others, rich with him. His success began in 1865, when Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Flagler united as a firm, the cause leading to the combination, to quote Mr. Rockefeller's own words, being:

"To unite our skill and capital, in order to carry on a business of some magnitude and importance in place of the small business that each had separately carried on."

From this combination sprang the Standard Oil Company, which in 24 years has earned for its stockholders over $800,000,000, enriching its early stockholders far "beyond the dreams of avarice!"

THE EARNING POWER OF MONEY

When money and opportunity get in touch the combination has tremendous breeding possibilities. An astounding prolific crop of dollars is the result. Some men look at the opportunity but do not perceive it. Others—many others—do. Those who recognize the smile beneath Opportunity's mask, firmly seize her, and are swept onward to great fortune.

For example: If Rockefeller, say, in 1899, not having learned that deposits at interest represent the minimum earning power of money, as the strength of childhood represents the minimum power of man—if, we say, not having learned this—he had bought in 1899 a 3 per cent certificate of deposit in the Chemical National Bank of New York, his money to date would have earned him 3 per cent per annum, while, if he had BOUGHT SHARES OF STOCK in the Chemical National Bank in the same year, his money WOULD HAVE EARNED HIM 150 PER CENT PER ANNUM! Why, then, will men and women rent out their money? The bank will pay 3 to 4 per cent rental for its use. Enterprise pays the bank 7 to 10 per cent. Then enterprise invests the loan in such projects as Gordon Falls and is started on the road to fortune. In London, for example, the big banks lend to smaller private banks, the private bankers to note brokers, note brokers to note and time-check shavers, and these to merchants of the less conspicuous classes. Money, therefore, earns its smallest mites for the original depositors and scatters its earning capabilities along until it has ended its usefulness in enriching the man who puts it into the channels of his business.

FUNCTIONS OF A CORPORATION

A corporation, like a bank, is formed under corporation laws. Like a bank it issues and sells stocks. Like a bank, it has shareholders, directors and officers, and, like a bank, it is formed for the purpose of making money. We form a corporation as Mr. Rockefeller formed his:

"To unite skill and capital, in order to carry on a business of some magnitude and importance, in place of a small business hitherto carried on."

And while it is not given to all corporations to achieve the success of Standard Oil, the fact remains that, producing a product that people use and want, together with wise and conservative management, such companies frequently achieve most spectacular successes. THE EARNING POWER OF MONEY INVESTED IN A PRODUCT IS LIMITED ONLY BY THE DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC FOR THAT PRODUCT! IF SUCH PRODUCT BE IN WIDE DEMAND, EARNINGS MUST NECESSARILY BECOME THE MORE STUPENDOUS! Find something that people want—then manufacture it. "The world will beat a pathway to your door."

But above all, we readers of The Oregonian must remember that we live in America, the magic land where people poor yesterday are rich today—a land of millions and millionaires. We are residents of the greatest country beneath the sun, and in a part of that country the equal of which is nowhere else to be found on earth. If we lived in China, the land where initiative is frozen, we might face the hopeless future, fully content to live and die—poor as the poorest of the lazzarona of the earth. If we lived in tyrant-ridden Turkey, or lethargic India—lands with their future behind them—their pall of inaction could well chill our spirit of endeavor, but—WE LIVE IN AMERICA—IN OREGON—IN PORTLAND—

28½ MILES FROM GORDON FALLS

The town that is soon to be the scene of such wholesome activity in the manufacture of woolens and worsteds that the whole country—not merely our immediate surroundings—will read with amazement the monster transformatin that will take place up where those powerful and splendid waterfalls have for centuries wasted their energies when they should have been improved. We there shall make the thing that the people want—such a quality of cloths as are strange to present domestic manufactures—and in such abundance as to supply the demands of trade however great. We shall have the latest and most improved machinery. We shall "unite skill and capital in order to carry on a business of some magnitude," as Mr. Rockefeller wisely put it, and that our profits will be the equal of any similar enterprises of the country there need be no doubt, because we are in the center of the wool-growing region of the West; have terminal rates for freights on two transcontinental railroads and water transprtation to all parts of the civilized world.

WE ARE ADVERTISING FOR PARTNERS IN THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE

We want to let them in "on the ground floor," so to speak. We want them to place their money with us NOW, that its FULL EARNING CAPACITY may reward them. We want them to OWN STOCK IN THE THING THAT MAKES THE PROFITS! We want them to SHARE IN ALL THE FRUITS of Gordon Falls—to plant their seed NOW—in the Springtime of Gordon Falls—to begin with us—to get away from "digging potatoes at six bits per day"—to be machinery starters—to hold their purses for the first flow of gold—to grow with us as the child grows from its helplessness in the cradle to all the splendor of strong and robust manhood!

WE WANT YOU, READER, TO BUY ONE OR MORE BONDS WE ARE SELLING NOW

The price is $100 each, and you may pay for them $10 down and $10 per month. They will pay you interest at 6 per cent, which is 2 per cent better than the best you can get at any bank, but if this were all we had to offer we would not pay The Oregonian for this space to tell you about it. With every bond we give you free FIFTY SHARES OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK, and, measured by the profits of similar shares in similar enterprises now in operation in the New England States, this will add 10 to 22 per cent interest to that we pay you upon your bonds. Measured by prices of New England mill stocks, within five years these shares will be marketable at as much as $100 each. This will make them worth $5000! Suppose, then, the reader should invest $1000 with us now, and that our shares should go up to the figure named, he or she could in five years step out with a cool FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS as the reward of his or her present enterprise. But in addition to this interest on the bonds, profits of the business payable to stockholders, the 50 shares worth $5000, owners of stock will participate in the income arising from rentals, the sale of electrical power to other mills and factories, the revenue derived from an excelsior plant we shall install, and

THE TREMENDOUS SUMS TO BE REALIZED FROM THE SALE OF LOTS WHEN THE TIME SHALL COME THAT THESE 840 ACRES WILL BE DISPOSED OF

This will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars—and each share of stock is a claim upon its share of the proceeds of this transaction. It is therefore difficult to tell how rich Gordon Falls will make its people, but there is one thing certain,

INVESTORS OF TODAY WILL FIND THEMSELVES IN THE MIDST OF AN INCOME THEY HAD NEVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE UNTIL THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXTILE TOWN OF GORDON FALLS

In other advertisements we have printed the present market values of stocks in Eastern textile mills, the prices ranging from $100 to $1000, $1325 and as high as $1852.50 per share for Otis Mills. Well, if Gordon Falls should go to $1000 per share, the 50 we give free with each bond would be worth a comfortable little fortune in themselves. But if our stock should equal Otis shares, then each holder of a bond would receive what he could sell at NINETY-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! But let us step down to $500 per share, and these 50 shares would be worth $25,000, and at only $300 per share, $15,000 could be had for this free stock. As the power to operate our mills will cost us nothing; as we are in the center of the great wool-growing district of Western North America and as we will have no fuel to buy or expensive engineers and firemen to hire, together with the lowest freight rates possible, it cannot reasonably be otherwise than that we will make at least as great profits as the New Englanders, compelled to operate by steam and secure their wools from the Pacific Coast.

CAPITALISTS, BUSINESS MEN, LABORING MEN, HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Do not let it escape you. If you cannot pay for your bonds all at one time, get them on our easy payment terms of $10 down and $10 per month per bond. If you cannot afford more than one, buy one, but scrimp a little and secure as many as you can. A little later and you will not have to scrimp—won't have to stifle your desires. The profits of your investment will support you—handsomely on a couple of bonds —sumptuously with four or five.

BONDHOLDERS DESIRING WORK HAVE PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT

Let Us Mail You the Gordon Falls Gazette, Free, That You May Know All About It

OFFICERS

E. Y. JUDD....President
CHAS. COOPEY....First Vice-President
OSCAR HEINTZ....Second Vice-President
GEO. L. PEASLEE....Treasurer
SYDNEY B. VINCENT....Secretary
A. T. LEWIS....Company Attorney

Capital Stock $225,000

THE GORDON FALLS ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

210-211 Commercial Club Building, Portland, Or. Tel. Main 985.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OREGON.

MONKEY'S PRANK HALTS POWER PLANT OF ELECTRIC COMPANY

Streetcars and Elevators Stop and Lights Go Out When Performing Simian Drags Chain Across High-Voltage Wires and Short-Circuits Generators.

HE took 10,000 volts of electricity like a true sport and lived to tell the tale.

A monkey's monkeying with the deadly live wire paralyzed the entire city yesterday afternoon for a quarter of an hour, stopping the trolley cars, putting out lights in every portion of the West Side and shutting down all machinery operated by electrical power. Busy people by the hundreds, hurrying about the day's work were delayed a great many aggregate minutes by the stopping of elevators, cars and an infinite variety of necessary machines that depend on "juice."

An insignificant little ape made a break for liberty and had a glorious finish. The death of the most eminent citizen of the world could not have caused such a general suspension of business as did this performance of a measley monkey. And after it was all over the monk refused to die but was chloroformed by a veterinarian 20 minutes after being rescued because, while admitting that it might recover, it seemed too great a pity to let it suffer.

It all came about in this way. Yesterday afternoon at 1:15 one of the monkeys belonging to the Raffin trained animal show playing at the Orpheum this week was chained on a fire escape at the rear of the theater some five stories above the street. The ingenious little beast in some manner succeeded in picking the lock which was attached to his chain and made a quick descent to the street. Pursued by a crowd which had observed the maneuver, the monkey ran across the street, his chain trailing behind him, and scampered up the big iron standpipe at the west wall of The Oregonian building to the roof of the distributing plant of the Portland General Electric Company, adjoining. Strung across the roof of this building is a mass of high-voltage power cables from the main power station. The monkey was apparently disconcerted by the cries of the crowd in the street and appeared to be bewildered for a moment. Then he hopped into the finest mass of live wires that ever electrocuted a monkey. His chain swung across two of the highly-charged cables and formed a short circuit. From that moment until power was turned on from the Oregon City plant the town was paralyzed.

Something over 10,000 volts went galloping through the little unfortunate, which let out a terrified squeak and tied itself into a knot. The monk was hurled by the terrific force of the current against the fire wall between the two buildings and finally rolled down an airshaft into the basement of the General Electric Company's building, where it was rescued by its keeper. It did not appear at first that the little animal was seriously hurt, notwithstanding the fact that the chain was melted off its neck and it had received sufficient voltage to kill a dozen men. On closer examination, however, it was discovered that the monkey was seriously burned, and it was decided to kill it with chloroform in order to end its sufferings.

So it happened that the fatal adventure of a little monkey that one could almost put in one's pocket cost great corporations a considerable sum of money, stopped the activities of a big city for 15 minutes and played more hob generally than the death of a dozen potentates.

CANNOT ISSUE CITY MAPS

RESTRAINING ORDER GRANTED IN COPYRIGHT CASE.

Charge of Receiver Howard Against Howland, Fortiner and Bushong & Co. to Be Heard.

Judge Wolverton yesterday, after hearing arguments in the application for an injunction, brought by Receiver R. S. Howard, Jr., of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, issued a temporary restraining order against Theodore Howland, Walter S. Fortiner and Bushong & Company, to prevent them from printing a map of Portland, declared by Receiver Howard to be fully protected by a United States copyright. Attorneys W. C. Bristol and S. B. Linthicum appeared for Receiver Howard and Cole & Cole for Howland and Fortiner.

The attorney for the Title Guarantee & Trust Company asked that a permanent injunction be issued against the civil engineers. After hearing both sides, Judge Wolverton took the case under advisement. The charge against Howland and Fortiner is that while employed by the Title Company as draftsmen to prepare the map, they also decided to issue one on their own account, notwithstanding they had been paid for their services by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. It is also alleged that the material used by Howland and Fortiner in their map was obtained and paid for by the Title Company.

LAND TRIAL BEGINS MONDAY

Becker Returns From Preparing Evidence in Los Angeles.

Tracy C. Becker, special assitant to the Attorney-General, returned to Portland yesterday morning from Los Angeles, where he has been for some time preparing evidence for the approaching trial of the so-called Pacific Furniture Company. The trial is set for next Monday, and another long Oregon land-fradu trial will be fought out. All of the defendants are residents of California and fought hard to keep the Government removing them from Los Angeles to Portland for trial.

While on his way to Portland Mr. Becker had a conference with Francis J. Heney regarding the remaining so-called Heney cases that are yet to be tried. Just at present Mr. Heney is busily engaged in the Ruef trial, and it may be that he will not be able to take up the trial of Binger Hermann, set for November 9. Should this be the case, Mr. Becker says the Hermann trial will again be postponed. Most of the other land-fraud trials will be tried by Mr. Becker.

The newspaper was invented by a Paris physician, who, finding his visits welcome whenever he brought any news or gossip, applied to Cardinal Richelieu for a patent to publish the Paris Gazette in 1622.