

WATER SYSTEMS WELL CONDUCTED

Mayor Lane Believes Present Form of Administration Best for City.

FAVORS MUNICIPAL LIGHT

Says City Is Not Getting What It Pays for Now and That It Should Own Distributing System to Get Competition.

Mayor Lane firmly believes that the administration of the municipal Water Department should be continued under the present system of management. For that reason he will oppose any plan that may be proposed for returning to the former system, by which the cost of extensions and other improvements in the service were assessed to the consumer, regardless of the benefits resulting directly to the individual. The Mayor also urges that the city proceed immediately to acquire ownership of its light distributing system as the first essential step to obtaining an improved and less expensive system of city lighting. Having gained possession of the distributing system, he contends that the first step will have been taken for installing its own light plant.

"Some criticism has been made because the charge for interest on the new water board bonds, authorized last June, has been laid upon the property of the city instead of upon the water rates," said Mayor Lane yesterday. "At the same time I understand there is talk of proposing a change by which the cost of supporting the city's water supply shall be factored entirely on the water rates. This is an important matter and should be considered seriously by the taxpayers of the city before acting upon it."

Consumers Pay for Extension.

"Under the old system the cost of all extensions and other improvements in the city's water system was assessed against the consumers, regardless of where such extensions and improvements were made and irrespective of who was directly benefited thereby. Such a plan is manifestly unjust and should not be revived. Under such a programme the consumers of water were required to pay for the laying of mains through unimproved sections of the city to the material increase in the value of that property. The result was that the small householders were paying his share of the cost of such improvements while at the same time, by reason of a lack of mains in his own district, it was impossible in many instances for him to get sufficient water for his own use."

"But under the present system, voted at the election in June, 1907, all such improvements are charged against the persons deriving the benefits of the service on a district assessment plan. This appears fairer than the other plan and probably can be made even more equitable when some scheme is devised by which the consumer is required to pay strictly for the water he uses."

"Now is an opportune time for considering this matter. It is well known that there is a demand for the laying of almost double the number of mains now in use if the needs of the city and its population are to be supplied. That the expense of laying such mains as are needed should be assumed by the persons receiving the service certainly appears more equitable than to charge the cost of the water rates on the entire body of water to pay his proportionate share."

Not Getting Enough Light.

"Now, a word as to the question of street lighting. The city is paying \$30 an arc light a month. I will admit that this charge is not a high rate if the city was getting \$30 worth of electricity. Our contract with the electric company calls for 500 kilowatts at lamp terminals, but as nearly as I can ascertain, we are actually getting not over 300 kilowatts. If the city was getting what it pays for, we would be able to have at least two-fifths more arc lamps than we now have. The terms of the proposed new contract submitted by the electric company are even more elastic than the one under which we are now being served. Its provisions are decidedly more liberal in favor of the company and illiberal toward the city. Greater limitations as to the service are imposed under the proposed agreement. I am satisfied that it would cost \$250,000 a year, properly lighted, to run the city's street lighting system. I do not wish to be understood as entertaining any prejudice against the company that is now furnishing the city with its lights. But the terms of the proposed contract against the condition which places this city in a position where it is at the mercy of the one corporation in the matter of city lighting. The answer to advertisements for bids for street lighting only one bid, that of this company, was submitted. The Portland company virtually is in a position to dictate to the city the terms by which a lighting service shall be furnished."

"Most assuredly the city should at least own its own distribution system. By so doing an opportunity would be presented by which outside competition could be solicited. The sooner the city acquires such a distribution system the better it will be and the sooner the city will attain an independent position in the question of street lighting. If, with the possession of its distribution system satisfactory terms could not be arranged, the city would then be in a position to install its own plant and light the city as it should be."

MAKING JUTE GRAINBAGS

Protest That This Trade Is Hampered by Convict Labor.

ELLENBURG, Wash., Nov. 25.—(To the Editor.)—I read with much interest the Oregonian's remarks on state jute mills in an editorial entitled "An Unsatisfactory Experiment" appearing in the issue of November 19, and as I have had some little experience in this much belated jute business, I should like to indorse what The Oregonian has said and add additional light to the discussion which has been a bone of contention to interested parties for many years.

India has the monopoly, practically speaking, of the jute business. Calcutta, its chief port, as well as the capital of Bengal, the home of the jute plant, is the natural center of the jute industry and will ever so remain unless robbed of this medium by other nations through the medium of very strong and almost from a consumer's standpoint, overbearing tariff. Proximity to raw material, competitive water and rail transportation for the material from source of supply to cheap factory sites on the banks of the Hooghly River above and below Calcutta, together with the cheapest labor known to modern industry, all make for Calcutta as the leading city in the world so far as the manufacture

of jute goods is concerned. With such advantages, it is little wonder that we find in this day of commercial enterprise some 40 large jute mills, averaging 700 looms each, with a daily output around 4,000,000 yards of jute cloth per day, lining the banks of the sacred Hooghly River at a greater distance from its mouth than is Portland from the bar of the Columbia. "Thing of it, nearly 2500 miles of cloth a day coming out of any one of our large cities; what a city and what a payroll we hear someone rap about over it is. It is very desirable in the very situation that is not desirable in this country. Living in this country is a very different matter from living in India from the standpoint of the breadwinner, and thank God that it is. Who wants to work for 3 cents a day? And who is there desirous of having 12 hours a day in order to increase the home earnings and that, too, at the handsome rate of 3 cents and sometimes less per day? Five hundred million bags represents a whole lot of labor, an enormous amount of money and to the unthinking let me say, money that must go out of the country. This is where the wise one steps in and asks the question, why haven't we jute mills in this country? We have mills in this country, but to our sorrow and lack of judgment these mills are operated by the state by convict labor for the benefit of the wheat farmer who must have a few sacks each year for his crop. It is here where the very heart of the trouble lies. If there were no state mill, which is penalized very much of the wheat farmer, if, instead, private enterprise would have a free swing to enter into at least a section of this jute business that would sent abroad each year at home. The bag industry is one of gigantic proportions and for that matter one not far removed from the jute industry, but there is small opportunity and little likelihood of private capital ever being induced to enter upon a work which is so profitable and being employed at Walla Walla and other points in this country, labor that, owing to rotten political management combined with an utter ignorance of the business on the part of those in authority, can never hope to compete with the experienced management of Dundee, Scotland, the principal home of the industry in India, or Calcutta, India, where years of experience and not politics enter into the making of bags. Convict labor, more than any other cause, has retarded the natural growth of the bag-making business in this country, a business in which there are many millions of dollars invested in both machinery and buildings, whereby enormous quantities of the jute cloth could be imported into this country and manufactured into bags by American labor, machinery and capital.

HOPWOOD GIBSON, Late manager, Calcutta Jute Mills.

Now let us glance at the bag business for a moment, from an American point of view. Of course, I am referring only to bags of jute manufacture by mills in Calcutta exported to all foreign countries a total of 500,000,000 bags. This amount represents over four-fifths of the total output for all mills in the country. Of this enormous quantity, over 50 per cent was exported to the United States. The five hundred million bags represents a whole lot of labor, an enormous amount of money and to the unthinking let me say, money that must go out of the country. This is where the wise one steps in and asks the question, why haven't we jute mills in this country? We have mills in this country, but to our sorrow and lack of judgment these mills are operated by the state by convict labor for the benefit of the wheat farmer who must have a few sacks each year for his crop. It is here where the very heart of the trouble lies. If there were no state mill, which is penalized very much of the wheat farmer, if, instead, private enterprise would have a free swing to enter into at least a section of this jute business that would sent abroad each year at home. The bag industry is one of gigantic proportions and for that matter one not far removed from the jute industry, but there is small opportunity and little likelihood of private capital ever being induced to enter upon a work which is so profitable and being employed at Walla Walla and other points in this country, labor that, owing to rotten political management combined with an utter ignorance of the business on the part of those in authority, can never hope to compete with the experienced management of Dundee, Scotland, the principal home of the industry in India, or Calcutta, India, where years of experience and not politics enter into the making of bags. Convict labor, more than any other cause, has retarded the natural growth of the bag-making business in this country, a business in which there are many millions of dollars invested in both machinery and buildings, whereby enormous quantities of the jute cloth could be imported into this country and manufactured into bags by American labor, machinery and capital.

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PIONEER PREACHER IS ILL

Dr. C. C. Stratton Reported in Serious Condition at Coquille.

News has been received of the serious illness of Rev. Charles Carroll Stratton, A. M., D. D., from Coquille, Oregon, where he has been for some time with his wife, Harvey Gordon Stratton. Full details of Dr. Stratton's condition were not ascertained, but it is known that he has been suffering for several years, health has been failing and he has been unable to attend to his duties as a preacher and educator is nearly crippled. Dr. Stratton was one of the most prominent pioneer Methodist preachers in the Northwest, besides having been a well-known educator. He was a graduate of the Willamette University when Dr. E. H. Hoyt was president, which he afterwards served as chancellor. He was appointed minister of the First Church of Salt Lake, where he remained three years and then went to California, where he was elected president of the Pacific University, at San Jose. He also became a preacher in the Oregon conference, where he held the degree of doctor of divinity from Willamette University, from Wesleyan University of Ohio, and from Northwestern University.

Returning to Oregon, he became chancellor of the Willamette University, and when the Portland University was projected Dr. Stratton was elected president. In spite of his efforts, that institution passed into other hands, but until Dr. Stratton had exhausted his own fortune, and he has often remarked that the fate of the Portland University was his crucifixion. He served all the leading churches in the Oregon conference from 1869 to 1892, when he went to Salt Lake.

SICHEL'S SWEET WHIFFS

Man smokes but little here above. The strector's whiff debar. There's only time for Sichel's whiffs 'Tween breakfast and the car. A short Havana's now the thing. It smokes just long enough. Sig Sichel has them at three stores. Just puff them; they're the stuff.

Compromise at Cape Town.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The convention at Cape Town to consider the closer alliance of South Africa, has nearly concluded its labors, and, according to the Daily Mail, has unanimously agreed upon a compromise between unification and federation. The present state boundaries will be abolished: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orange will be divided into six equal parts for local government and there will be a central parliament.

25c safety razor at Eysaell's Pharmacy.

255 Morrison—4th and 5th.

Post Toasties

Golden Brown Bits, Flavoury, Crisp and Delicious.

"The Taste Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

\$15.00 SET OF TEETH \$10.00

WHAT A FEW PEOPLE SAY WHO HAVE HAD THEIR WORK DONE BY OUR PAINLESS METHODS

Newberg, Or. The Union Painless Dentists extracted my teeth for me by their painless method, and I did not suffer the least pain; after which I had a plate put in to my entire satisfaction. I can fully recommend them for painless operations in the mouth. MRS. LA ROY SMITH.

St. John, Or. I had five gold crowns put on by the Union Painless Dentists. I am perfectly satisfied with my work. I think their methods for painless operations in the mouth cannot be improved upon in the least. C. J. LUTZ.

649 Umattilla Ave., Sellwood, Or. I had several gold crowns put on my teeth with astonishment, without any pain whatever. I am highly pleased with their methods of doing dental work. MRS. JOSIN CONN.

Newberg, Or. I had given up hopes of ever being able to wear plates at all until one of my friends advised me to let the Union Painless Dentists make me a set of teeth, as he was sure they could make them fit and let them make me a full upper and lower set of teeth, and to my surprise, they seem to fit perfectly and I can do without them for plate work. JOHN JONES.

32 North 6th st. I had a 15-tooth bridge put in my mouth by the Union Painless Dentists, with which I am delighted. It seems so much like my natural teeth that I am surprised. The operation was entirely painless. I can truthfully say to any one that needs dental work done that is nervous and afraid of pain, that you need have no fear of the Union Painless Dentists—they are painless!

Portland, Or. 178 Ella St. I have had several teeth extracted by the Union Dentists' painless method, and can truthfully say without any pain at all. I know I was surprised. I have had teeth extracted before, and the pain I experienced was great. If you have teeth to be extracted, ask the Union Dentists to take them out with their painless method. MR. A. WAIN.

625 Lehigh St., St. John. I can fully recommend the Union Painless Dentists for painless extractions.

Portland, Or. I went in the Union Painless Dentists' office on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, had my teeth removed for \$100 worth of bridgework, and Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M., Nov. 16, had my work finished and in my mouth. I can truthfully say the operation was painless all through. I am satisfied beyond a doubt that dentistry is painless if done by their system. The work was perfectly satisfactory and I am highly pleased. To my friends and all who read this little testimonial, I think their system is the best. JOHN DOHERTY.

These are just a few of the many thousands names we have on our books of satisfied patients whom we can refer you to. We would be glad to show you our system of painless work in the mouth which robs dentistry of all its pain and terrifying effects which you heretofore no doubt have experienced. Our work is all done by the profession of dentistry. Each man being a specialist in his part of the operation.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR 15 YEARS

IT IS OUR AIM: To give the best and most for your money. A large business and a small profit is the modern way of doing business. "That is our policy." In satisfying you with a set of teeth we naturally look forward to do other dental work in your family or for your friends.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL TEETH is a leading feature of our business and we believe it cannot be surpassed in point of completeness. We operate our own Laboratory, and as making Artificial Teeth is a specialty in Dentistry, we are in a position to make this offer and guarantee satisfaction.

Do You Wear Artificial Teeth?

If you do, have us make them over and reset the teeth on a new plate, that will give your mouth and face a natural expression.

To those unacquainted with this method it may seem a broad statement, but we are prepared to prove it by the same men and women whose appearance speaks for itself. At a very small cost a youthful appearance can be restored.



Our Special Aluminum Plate

Will produce a suction in any mouth. This plate is especially adapted to those who have had trouble in obtaining a good fit. We take great pride in this plate, as we have never yet failed to produce a perfect suction and give satisfaction. (Ask to see sample.) Price, \$10.00.

We Carry Out All Our Promises

All our dental practice is conducted under the painless methods; by skilled specialists—who have the utmost respect for your aches and pains and the most careful. If you are suffering from inflamed and bleeding gums, you have the trouble commonly known as pyorrhea, a complaint which, if neglected, causes decay and teeth to loosen. We make a specialty of Pyorrhea. Every man, woman or child should come to our office and have their teeth given a thorough examination. Our Specialist in this department will cheerfully let you know every defect that should be attended to immediately.

To Those Living Out of the City

We will make special inducements to those coming a distance up to 100 miles, allowing carfare one way, provided the dental work amounts to at least \$25. If necessary, we can do your dental work in one day—if there are no treatments of the teeth to be given.

TEETH EXTRACTED NO EXTRA CHARGE

When other work is ordered. Nervous people and those afflicted with heart weakness may have no fear whatever.

LADY ATTENDANT Open Evenings Till 7—Sundays, 9 to 1 221 1/2 Morrison St. Corner First

UNION DENTAL PARLORS

FORCE DOWN BONDS

Councilmen Say That Conspiracy Exists.

WANT 2 PER CENT PREMIUM

Out of \$267,000 Worth, Only \$32,000 Sold at This Premium—Better Bids Expected After First of January.

Declaring that warrant brokers and dealers in city improvement bonds had entered into a combine to force down the premiums on bonds, the ways and means committee of the City Council, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, rejected all bids below 2 per cent premium. This was done because Councilmen Kellaher and Cottel, members of the committee, said they refused "to be held up." Some of the bidders were angry over the action, and Abe Tienher rebuked Dr. Cottel, saying that "it is absolutely wrong to hold up the price of bonds."

Councilman Rushlight, chairman of the committee, was strongly opposed to the action of the committee, but was powerless to prevent it, being in the minority. There was \$27,000 worth of bonds, and but \$32,000 worth of them were sold.

all at 2 per cent or better. It was the contention of Mr. Rushlight that, as there are so many bonds now on the market for sale, it would be wise to dispose of a large lump of those for which bids were opened yesterday afternoon. He said he believed that would relieve the situation, and that better rates would then be bid for the rest. Cottel said his own bid had been \$32,000 worth of bonds, and he was willing to hold up the price of the committee to hold up the sale of so large an amount of bonds," said Mr. Rushlight. "This money goes to pay off the contractors, and they are entitled to it; we have no business to speculate with other people's money. It would relieve matters greatly if we could dispose of a large block of these today."

"I see no reason to sell these bonds below 2 per cent premium," said Councilman Kellaher. "They are first-class securities, and for one I refuse to be held up here by a combine that has been formed to force down the price of improvement bonds. This is simply a little game to make this committee sell these bonds at less than what they are worth and I think we would be unwise to stand for it."

"I have reliable information that we can get better bids after the first of the year," said Councilman Cottel. "Just now people have their money tied up more or less, and are not paying so much attention to investments, but if we wait a while we will be able to sell these bonds at 2 per cent premium, or even more, without any trouble. They are good securities, especially for people who have a small amount to invest."

There is an aggregate amount of \$400,000 worth of improvement bonds, of which the Madison-street bridge and \$300,000 worth of the park and boulevard bonds. Owing to this fact, it is asserted by Councilmen Kellaher and Cottel, the regular dealers in warrants and bonds entered into a combine to put in low bids, evidently thinking that they could force down the price of at least some of the issues. This was the assertion made at the committee meeting yesterday afternoon. The next sale of improvement bonds will occur next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the committee will hold its regular session.

Started Battleship Chain. ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The identity of the person who recently disturbed the Navy Department at Washington by starting a post card chain of contributors of stamps to be applied to a fund for building a \$15,000,000 battleship to be called the United States, has come to light in Ithaca. He is Early W. Cooper, a son of a manufacturer and inventor. Cooper said that he realized the impracticability of his plan.

Farmers to Meet at Palouse. COLFAX, Wash., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—

Whooping-Cough, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Diphtheria.

Vapo-Cresolene (Established 1870) An Inhalation for Whooping-Cough, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Diphtheria. Cresolene is a Balm to Asthmatics. Does not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy for diseases of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach. Cresolene cures because the air, rendered strongly antiseptic, is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children. For irritated throat there is nothing better than Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets. Send \$5 in postage for sample bottle. ALL DRUGGISTS. Send postal for descriptive booklet. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 150 Fulton Street, New York.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, of Whitman County, is expected at Palouse City, December 9, making rapid growth. One of the largest conventions ever held in the county is expected at Palouse City, December 9. A committee from the local union is making rapid preparations. Several prominent state speakers will be present.

Heat

When you want it— When you want it— No smoke—no smell—no trouble.

Often you want heat in a hurry in some room in the house the furnace does not reach. It's so easy to pick up and carry a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

to the room you want to heat—suitable for any room in the house. It has a real smokeless device absolutely preventing smoke or smell—turn the wick as high as you can or as low as you like—brass font holds 4 quarts of oil that gives out glowing heat for 9 hours. Finished in japan and nickel—an ornament anywhere. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp

is the lamp for the student or reader. It gives a brilliant, steady light that makes study a pleasure. Made of brass, nickel plated and equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot obtain the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp from your dealer write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

Visit the Great National APPLE SHOW

In SPOKANE, December 7-12, 1908

The C. R. & N.

Will Sell Round-Trip Tickets From Portland for \$14.95

Inquire for full particulars at the City Ticket Office, Third and Washington Streets, Portland, Oregon

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent

A Sewing Machine Motor FOR CHRISTMAS

Would please the wife immensely. See the machine operating in our window and place your order.

Western Electric Works No. 61 Sixth Street. Phones: Main 1696, A 1696. PORTLAND, OREGON

BUILD! BUILD! BUILD!

We have several plans of bungalows. Call and see them if you contemplate building a home of your own. We can finance it for you. Plans and specifications at 1 per cent. Building Department.

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