ELKS HOLD ANNUAL LODGE OF SORROW

Portland Members Gather at Services for Absent Brothers.

LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

Fitting Tribute Paid to Fellows Who Have Passed Away During Past Year—Dr. Franklin Baker Delivers Address.

Portland Lodge, No. 142, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held its annual memorial service for deceased members at the Taylor-Street Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened with the organ processional, "Lamentation," by Guilmant, William R. Boone, a member of the order, presiding at the organ. After the ritualistic exercises, C. M. Bills, secretary of the local lodge, called the roll of 17 absent members, accompanied by the tolling of a bell.

Dr. Franklin Baker, of the Colorado Springs Lodge, delivered the memorial address, while George L. Hutchin, of the Portland Lodge, delivered the eulogy. Music for the occasion was rendered by a quartet consisting of Mrs. Rose Bloch-Bauer, Miss Ethel Shea, William H. Boyer and John Claire Monteith. The prayer, from the ritual of the lodge, was by Chaplain George L. Hutchin.

Seats had been reserved for the lodge members, who met at the lodgerooms, on Stark street, at 1 o'clock, and marched to the church in a body. A large number of their relatives and friends attended the service. The pulpit was draped with an American flag, and with evergreens.

The members of the local lodge who have passed away in the last year, are: D. L. Wolf, died December 6, 1907; John Lamont, December 8, 1907; William Beck, February 1, 1908; J. J. Thanem, February 28; Bernard Albers, March 4; J. D. Meyer, March 6; Ed Solomon, March 27; J. C. Cracknell, April 19; A. W. Williamson, April 26; John Grandstrom, April 28; John P. Betts, May 11; Enville Clossel, Jr., May 17; Thomas McNames, July 2; A. Dreyer, September 24; C. E. Holmes, October 4; William H. Upson, November 4; W. E. Hurd, November 16.

Eulogy of Chaplain.

In his eulogy the chaplain said:

Death is not so sad. It is only the thought of separation and of waiting that makes it terrible. It is during the anxious hour, while we are waiting to join our loved ones, that we sign for the voice that is gone, that we long for the clasp of the invisible hand and cry for the sight of the unseen face.

What is death that it should seem so terrible? The agnostic says that life is but a vale between two frowning peaks. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is our echoing wail; but in the night of death, when no sound comes from the unresponsive peaks, hope sees a star, and listening, hears the rustling of a wing.

Life is a dome of many-colored lights, which strains the brighter radiance of eternity. It is like a mighty tree, with its roots deep-dug, and its branches reaching to the stars. Our absent brothers, like stars, shine as beacon lights to guide us safely to the land of rest and peace. In vain we call their names. They have gone home, but death can never kill that which never dies—our fraternal love and tender ties.

I would rather go before the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Universe with their splendid record, than to have the encomiums which a sorrowing nation might lavish upon its king. Their example has taught us to smile the smile of cheer, and to weep with those that mourn. Their example has taught us to be good to all mankind, as we pass through this valley of tears, for we pass this way but once, and we cannot retrace a single step.

The true Elk is nature's nobleman. The principles which actuate the true Elk, the great white light which beats upon his brow, makes us forget his faults, while it dazzles us with his genius and makes us drunken with the wine of his worth.

Eleven o'clock at night, my brothers, has a great significance to the Elk. It is the holy hour of sweet communion. No matter where the Elk may be, when that sacred hour falls upon the dial of night, the great throbbing heart of Elkdom swells for him. It is the golden hour of recollection, the hour for the home-coming of wanderers, the hour for the mystic roll call of those who will come no more, for the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken and the crimson shroud gathered. Living or dead no Elk is ever forgotten, no Elk is ever forsaken, and it is our proud boast that no Elk wears a county shroud nor lies buried in a potters' field. Forever and forever, ere the solemn hour of midnight comes to welcome us to peace and slumber, the chimes of memory are telling their message of love to our absent brothers.

Address by Dr. Baker.

In his address Dr. Baker dwelt upon the significance of the terms "benevolent" and "protective." He said that more than 300,000 men, all who are members of the Elks, were gathered together to do honor to their dead. He also remarked that during the last year 41,000 men have joined the order. More than 2000, he said, have passed to the great beyond. He said he believed he was safe in saying that the world was 2000 times better because those 2000 members had lived. The organization is now in its 40th year. He said the order has given to the United States $351,000, besides the amount spent in assisting members. The speaker continued:

When the word protective was placed in the name of our order, it was placed there with its full meaning. It means protection, first of all, to that shrine before which all Elkdom bows. It means the protection of home, the protection of every soul that makes that home, be it the babe that is rocked in the cradle, or the grandmother who sits knitting. It means the protection of country. Friends, the man who belongs to the Elks, who is not a fellowcitizen because he is an Elk, has failed to attend to a part of his duty. By protection we mean a square deal, with all four corners square.

So this afternoon, mother, we come to you first. You were our first friend. We are the sons of mothers. There is no other chord in our hearts that vibrates so tenderly as that which is touched by that sacred word. If from your life has gone a son, we come to you this great body of men, to protect you, mother, as he who is not here would do. On the manhood of an Elk I pledge to you that so long as an Elk walks the earth, he will protect you, though it takes his life.

Sister, you are dear to us. We love a pure woman as only pure men know how, because we were taught that our mothers were pure. If you have lost the protecting arm of brother, this great body of men stands ready, as did the knights of old, each to place his body across your pathway to save your virtue.

Wives, if from your love and from your affection there has been taken a husband, we cannot give you all, perhaps, that was taken away, but I want to pledge at your shrine the protection of 300,000 men, who will come as far as they can, who will never see you outcast or forsaken, and who will let flow to you from their bosoms this afternoon the love of a husband, because Elks are men, and many are husbands.

Pay Tribute to Five at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The annual memorial day of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was fittingly observed by Ashland Lodge 944 with public services at the opera-house this afternoon. The memorial address was delivered by George M. Brown, of Roseburg. Five members of Ashland Lodge crossed the great divide within the past year, and tributes to their memory were features of the impressive services.

CROWDS AT DALLES SERVICES

Lodge Commemorates Twelve Members Who Have Died.

THE DALLES, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Memorial services were held here today in the Vogt Opera-House by Cascade lodge No. 308, B. P. O. E. As is usual at these annual services the local Elks, their visiting brothers and their friends crowded the Opera-House to its doors to listen to the eulogies pronounced in memory of the deceased members of the lodge, now 12 in number. As heretofore, too, the stage was richly decorated with the symbolic evergreen forest and Elk heads tipped with purple and white lights against which groups of mammoth white chrysanthemums stood out in striking contrast.

After the opening exercises, and prayer by Rev. D. D. Poling, the eulogy to the departed members was delivered by Hon. A. J. Derby, of Hood River. He was followed by Hon. R. R. Butler, of Condon, who gave an eloquent memorial address. Mr. Butler dwelt particularly upon the brevity of life and the comfort which, through those short years, may be diffused by charity and brotherly love, two principles of this order. He also spoke of the many and far-reaching charities of the Elks. The musical programme was of unusual length and excellence, the soloists of the occasion being Mrs. C. P. Williams and Miss Myrtle Mitchell, of this city, and Miss Elsie J. Garrett, of Portland.

Day Observed at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Albany Lodge, B. P. O. E., observed the annual Elks' memorial Sunday this afternoon in a private session in the lodge hall.

OREGON TENTH AS LUMBER PRODUCER

Federal Report for 1907 Reflects Unfavorable Conditions Faced on Coast.

GAIN SHOWN BY INDUSTRY

Total Output of Mills of Country Valued at $707,095,409, of Which This State Is Credited With $23,203,856.

In the manufacture of lumber and its products for the year 1907, Oregon ranks tenth among the states, according to a pamphlet that has just been issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor on the lumber cut of the United States for last year. Washington heads the list, as the greatest lumber-producing state, while the following states are credited with a larger cut than that of Oregon: Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

For the year 1907 there were 644 lumber mills in this state which reported the manufacture of 1,635,563,000 feet, board measure, of soft woods, aggregating $22,361,575 in value. The same mills for the same period submitted figures showing the production of 4,727,000 feet, board measure, of hard woods, representing a value of $162,922. For the 12 months the state is credited with the manufacture of 134,048,000 of the value of $282,434 and 206,786,000 of shingles, of the value of $476,925.

Oregon Figures Incomplete.

According to the report the aggregate value of Oregon's lumber products for the year was $23,203,856. This estimate, however, is admittedly incomplete since a great many of the mills operating in the state did not furnish the Department with the reports that were requested. It was largely on this volunteer information that the published statistics were based.

The total value of the lumber products of the United States last year is given as $707,095,409, distributed as follows: Lumber, $666,641,367; lath, $10,342,705 and shingles, $30,111,337. The value of manufactured lumber and its products for 1900 was only $414,058,487. In part the report says:

The most striking feature of the statistics for 1907 is that they show the largest lumber production ever recorded in the United States—40,256,154,000 feet—having a value of $666,641,367 at the place of production. In addition there were produced 8,665,962,000 lath, having a value of $10,342,705, and 11,824,475,000 shingles, having a value of $30,111,337, which bring the total reported value of the lumber, lath and shingle production in 1907 up to $707,095,409. If it were possible to secure absolutely complete statistics of the production of lumber, lath and shingles, it is probable that the total value of the output would have approached $750,000,000, a much larger figure than that indicated for any previous year.

Many Mills Closed Down.

The year 1907 was an abnormal one in the lumber industry. During the early part of the year many mills in the yellow pine belt cut heavily because at that time conditions seemed to justify such operations. Later, when the financial disturbance came, they closed down, either partially or wholly; but in many cases this reduction was not sufficient to counterbalance the increased output earlier in the season, so that the total reported cut for the year was greater than that for 1906. On the Pacific Coast, particularly in Washington and Oregon, a car shortage early in the year prevented the manufacturers from taking full advantage of the favorable conditions. Then came the panic, and finally the attempt by the transcontinental roads to increase freight rates, so that for the last two months of the year, and until recently, the lumber manufacturing industry of that region was almost paralyzed. A steady decline in the lumber production from year to year is taking place in the Lake states, because of the exhaustion of the white pine supply. These conditions, together with the greater thoroughness which characterized the 1907 canvass, all contributed to affect the totals reported for the various states and the various species, as shown in the succeeding tables of this pamphlet. It is not probable that the actual amount of lumber manufactured in the United States in 1907 was much, if any, greater than that manufactured in 1906.

Previous to 1880, the decennial census collected information only as to the value of the forest products manufactured in census years. The best estimates and figures that can be obtained as to quantity indicate a lumber production of approximately 5,000,000,000 feet in 1850, 8,000,000,000 feet in 1860, 13,000,000,000 feet in 1870, 18,000,000,000 feet in 1880, and 23,500,000,000 feet in 1890. The estimated total cut since 1850 exceeds 1,000,000,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding the great increase in the use of substitutes for wood, such as cement, concrete, and steel, the annual per capita consumption of lumber in the United States has risen from about 215 board feet in 1850 to over 470 board feet in 1907, the highest point yet attained. Diminishing timber resources, however, make it impossible for this rate of increase to continue much longer.

The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28.8 per cent greater than the number reporting in 1906, while the total cut reported shows an increase of only 7.2 per cent. This indicates clearly the increasing effectiveness of the statistical work as the smaller mills are being reached. The average cut of the mills reporting for 1905 was 2,615,000 feet; that of the mills reporting for 1906, 1,677,000 feet; and that of the mills reporting for 1907, 1,395,000 feet.

Decrease in Washington.

The total cut in this state for 1907 was 1,635,563,000 feet, as against 1,604,894,000 feet for the preceding year, or an increase of about 31,000,000 feet. Washington, however, last year did not equal its record for 1906. The cut of that state last year aggregated 2,777,606,000, as against 4,305,053,000 for the year before. Continuing, the report says:

As in the two previous years, Washington ranked first in lumber production in 1907 with 3,777,606,000 feet, though this is a decrease of 12.3 per cent from the production in 1906, due to the causes already mentioned. Louisiana ranked second as before, with a small increase, while Texas advanced from eighth place in 1906 to third place in 1907, this advance being due, to a considerable extent, to the fact that reports from more than twice as many mills in that state were secured for 1907 as for 1906. Mississippi ranked fourth as compared with fifth for the previous year, while Wisconsin dropped from third to fifth place. The total cut in these five states was over 13,000,000,000 feet, or almost one-third of that of the entire United States. These states are also the only ones reporting a product in excess of 2,000,000,000 feet each. Arkansas stood sixth, as in the preceding year, while Michigan dropped from fourth place in 1906 to seventh place in 1907. This is the first time in almost 40 years that an annual cut of less than 2,000,000,000 feet has been reported from Michigan.

Notwithstanding an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the number of reports received from the Lake states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan) in 1907, the decrease in the reported cut was 11.7 per cent. This emphasizes strongly the constantly decreasing lumber production of the region, due to the exhaustion of the white pine supply. There was a falling off even in Minnesota, which now contains the largest amount of standing white pine timber.

Classification of Sawmills.

The report also includes a classification of the sawmills in each lumber-producing state, according to the capacity of each plant. Oregon's 609 mills are distributed as follows: 239 having a capacity of from 50 M to 500 M; 127 from 500 M to 1000 M; 179 from 1000 M to 5000 M; 22 from 5000 M to 10,000 M; 31 from 10,000 M to 25,000 M; five from 25,000 M to 50,000 M, and five from 50,000 M to 100,000 M.

In the following table, compiled from the report, is shown the comparative value of the different kinds of lumber, lath and shingle manufactured in the States of Oregon and Washington in 1907:

	Oregon.		Washington.	
	Quantity. M. Feet B. M.	Value.	Quantity. M. Feet B. M.	Value.
Douglas fir	1,370,322	$18,662,805	3,107,114	$44,754,165
Hemlock	13,164	164,097	58,307	714,259
Spruce	63,024	966,981	167,493	2,513,141
White pine	.....	.....	22,558	804,684
Western pine	143,837	1,834,577	245,128	3,391,188
Cedar	22,385	325,949	127,719	2,310,480
Larch	6,968	107,827	40,233	475,285
White fir	5,728	65,961	6,379	79,803
Sugar pine	6,258	100,816	.....	.....
Oak	1,062	32,955	48	2,400
Maple	1,185	21,513	603	16,205
Cottonwood	1,636	31,552	1,686	18,529
Ash	778	15,702	289	8,725
All others	65	1,200	50	750
Lath (thousands)	134,048	282,434	430,791	862,386
Shingles (thousands)	206,786	476,925	6,886,542	16,938,625

FRIENDS TO RESCUE

Efforts Made to Keep Von Nieda Out of Jail.

CASH BAIL IS ADVANCED

Swindling Scheme Said to Have Been Worked by Prisoner One That Extorted Money From Poor Women.

Friends of C. K. Von Nieda, who was arrested by the Postal Inspectors last week for conducting a get-rich-quick swindling concern, called the Pacific Apron Company, are trying their best to keep him out of jail. When the Federal authorities arrested Von Nieda he called in friends and cash bail was furnished by Fred C. Cook, a contractor, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce, with a promise that Von Nieda would be on hand and appear for a hearing before the United States Commissioner. Von Nieda's friends also said they would furnish a security bond, but the security bond has not been given. The promise is made that he will be brought before the Commissioner for a hearing this morning.

Von Nieda's swindling scheme is said to be one of the worst that has been brought to light in the history of the city. His victims, judging from the hundreds of letters he was receiving, were all poor women, or young girls who had to work for a living. On the day he was arrested, something like 300 letters were held up by the postal authorities and fully 90 per cent of the letters contained the dollar demanded by Von Nieda. Not only are Von Nieda's friends trying to keep him from going to jail, but they are actually trying to have the case dropped under the promise that he will quit the business.

Just how many thousands of poor women have been duped by Von Nieda, through his swindling scheme will never be known. His offices were two small rooms on the ninth floor of the Marquam building. His office force consisted of two girls who spent all of their time opening the hundreds of letters he received as a result of his advertising in the East, and sending sample aprons to his victims. Von Nieda's scheme was to fleece his victims out of a dollar under the guise that he was to pay them $3.60 a dozen for aprons that could be bought in any store for about 9 cents. For the dollar the woman would get a sample apron and when she had finished the apron it was to be sent to him for inspection and correction. Of course the aprons were never sewed correctly and were sure to be sent back. A second trial was given and when the apron was rejected a second time, which was a certainty, Von Nieda kept the dollar. He even demanded return stamps with every communication.

The letterhead used and the wording of the letter used by Von Nieda as a come-on is cleverly written and would create an idea that his was a large and flourishing business.

INDUSTRY BEFORE ETHICS

Walter Thomas Mills Says Economic Problems Come First.

In his introductory address yesterday afternoon, in the Masonic Temple, on "Ethical Aspiration and Economic Need," Walter Thomas Mills pointed out the fact that until the economic problem is solved, man can never have that leisure for study, which is essential to the solution of ethical problems; that conditions in society today are such that the mass of the people are unable to appreciate the great works of art which were created to add to the good of the world. Said Mr. Mills:

"The first problem for the man who would make this a beautiful world is an industrial problem; not an ethical one; it is the first problem that must be solved for men who would banish all that is false and build this world anew. The first step in knowing the truth, or in teaching it is to solve, for all men the economic problem that lies before us.

"The world of gladness to be sure is more than meat. But men, this life of ours must have food and fuel and clothing or life itself cannot be maintained. And where there is no life there is no aspiration, ethical or vulgar. Life itself is based upon an economic necessity, and until the economic problem is solved, no other problem can be solved."

Statement of Condition of

LADD & TILTON BANK

NOVEMBER 27, 1908

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 4,371,589.77
Overdrafts	4,882.44
Bonds and Stocks	5,401,851.23
Bank Premises	75,000.00
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	3,042,827.79
Total	$12,896,151.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Fully Paid	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	408,675.95
Demand Deposits	$5,995,623.90
Time and Savings Deposits	5,391,851.38
	11,387,475.28
Total	$12,896,151.23

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EDWARD COOKINGHAM ..... Vice - Pres
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ELKS WHO OFFICIATED AT LODGE OF SORROW

GEO. L. HUTCHIN, CHAPLAIN, WHO DELIVERED EULOGY

FRANKLIN BAKER, PH. D., WHO DELIVERED MEMORIAL ADDRESS

JOHN B. COFFEY, EXALTED RULER, WHO PRESIDED

YOUNG PORTLAND BUSINESS MAN DIES OF TYPHOID.

John A. Ansley.

John A. Ansley, a member of the firm of the Ansley Printing Company, died of typhoid fever Saturday morning, December 5, at his home, 32 East Fifteenth street, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Ansley, who was an accomplished musician and was well known among the younger set of Portland's society, was a member of the alumni of the Portland High School, having graduated in June, 1901. Mr. Ansley was 25 years of age and was unmarried. The funeral services will be held today at 1:30 at the family residence, 32 East Fifteenth street. Friends are invited.

COUNTY W. C. T. U. TO MEET

Institute Will Begin Tomorrow in East Side Church.

The County Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a two-day institute in the First United Brethren Church, East Fifteenth and East Morrison streets, beginning tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and closing Wednesday night. On the first day Mrs. L. H. Additon, who attended the World's Congress at Saratoga, N. Y., by appointment from Governor Chamberlain, will tell of her experiences and give a history of the temperance movement. Mrs. Clara B. Colby, another speaker, recently returned from England and will tell of conditions there. Following is the full programme:

Tuesday Afternoon: "Evangelistic Service," Mrs. Badgley. Institute organized, committees appointed, etc. "Our Periodicals and Power of Press in Temperance Reform," Mrs. M. M. Sleeth. Demonstration of departments, in charge of Margaret L. Christian. "Moral Education," Mrs. J. C. Scott.

Evening—"The Great March of the Century," Mrs. Additon.

Wednesday morning—Song and prayer service, Mrs. J. H. Morse. Reading of minutes. "Work Among Our Young Women," Frances E. Gotshall. "L. T. L. Work," Mrs. Donaldson or Mrs. B. Lee Paget. Question box, Mrs. Neal B. Inman. "School Savings Banks," Mrs. Hidden.

Afternoon—Song and prayer service, Mrs. Patience Woolworth. Reading of minutes. "Echoes from National Convention," Mrs. Unruh. "Household Hygiene," Dr. Esther Pohl. "Effects of Narcotics on the System," Mrs. S. Alice Hanson. "Legislative Work," B. Lee Paget. "Civic Righteousness," Mrs. I. H. Amos and Mrs. Lola Baldwin. Symposium, "Why Temperance Women Should Ask for the Ballot," Mrs. Van Tyne, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. M. E. Fullilove, Mrs. Ward Swope and Mrs. H. T. Gilbert. "Suffragists and Suffragettes," Clara Bewick Colby. Remarks, Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden.

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If this announcement does not have particular reference to YOUR trouble, drop in and tell me what bothers you. I shall be glad to give you advice as to your condition that is sure to be of benefit to you. That will cost you nothing. It will save you an amount of nervous suffering and MAY greatly PROLONG YOUR LIFE. Be wise; don't delay. As I have stated frequently, **to delay and neglect all the very serious and so-called "incurable" cases are due.**

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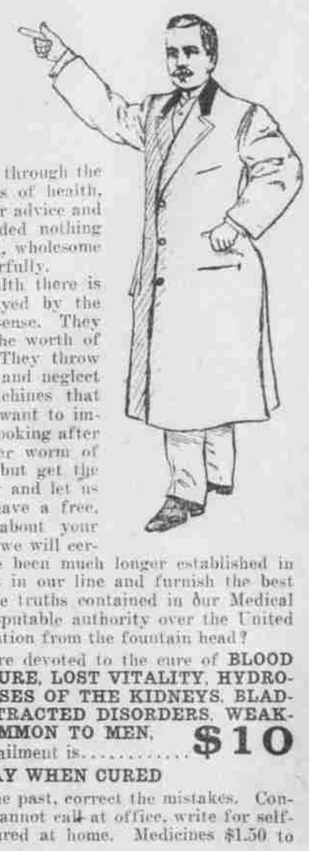

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