

MULTNOMAH SEES UP TYRANNY CRY

Pays 31 to 41 Per Cent of State Taxes, Holds Only 22 Seats in Legislature.

DELEGATIONS BADLY SPLIT

Other Sections of State Refuse to Give Up Representation, but Insist This County Must Pay Full Share of Taxes.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Taxation without representation is a motto for lawmakers from Multnomah just now, as they begin their county called upon to pay certainly 31 per cent of the state taxes and possibly 41 per cent, and containing fully 20 per cent of the state's population, yet in spite of all this, holding but 22 per cent of the 90 seats of the Legislature.

Multnomah always has got the worst of it from the rest of the state, in taxation and lawmaking representation. Its efforts to secure a fair share of legislative seats and to escape an undue part of state taxes, have made many fights in the capital.

Multnomah County is entitled to 22 seats in the House, the largest of the 11 H. H. holds; and to ten places in the Senate, instead of seven. Outside counties have been unwilling to allow Multnomah its full share, because fearing the consolidation of so much political power and desiring to keep to themselves seats they would otherwise lose. But they have always insisted that Multnomah pay taxes up to the ratio that should rule in legislative apportionment. They have not allowed Multnomah to pay taxes in the same low ratio by which it is represented in the lawmaking body.

Tax Issue Revives Fight.

All this has been revived by the tax apportionment question, now presented by the unconstitutionality of the arbitrary tax apportionment under which Multnomah has been paying 31 per cent of the state taxes. Unless the taxes shall be equalized between the counties, Multnomah County will pay \$200,000 state taxes this year, or 41 per cent of the total. Even if the apportionment shall be equalized, Multnomah County will pay at least 31 per cent. This accords closely with Multnomah's share of state population, but as legislative members, say. The state owes Multnomah ten more legislators than it allows.

It seems inevitable that the state shall go back to the old method of apportioning county taxes—very unsatisfactory to Multnomah—through a state equalizing board, unless the constitutionality of the present apportionment is upheld. The Legislature to enact some other rule of tax apportionment. This system ruled until 1890, when the exactions of the Equalizing Board practiced upon Multnomah, and some other counties compelled those counties to mass their forces in the Legislature and abolish the Board. Then followed a period of assessment by County Assessors for the purpose of enabling counties to shirk unfair burdens of taxes, resulting from the assessment-cutting rivalry of counties. This continued until 1901, when the arbitrary system was adopted which, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, is unconstitutional.

Jangle Over Harmony.

If Multnomah County can agree, it will make a united demand for a larger representation in the Senate and in the House. But can it agree? It has not. It has employed harmony in one measure, nor did it last session. It has had warring factions in the Legislature for so many seasons back that even the oldest inhabitant fails to remember to the contrary.

For this reason it would seem that fears of outside counties that too much power would be centered in Multnomah, by allowing that county its full share of legislative members, are groundless. But even aside from those fears, selfish desire of other counties to keep legislative seats to which they are not entitled by population, shuts Multnomah out.

JONES, HE SIGNS FOR BOOK

SOLON FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY LEARNS RULES.

Even Though Chairman of Committee on Library, He Has to Obey Gillingham.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Members of the Oregon Legislature does not exempt one from enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the State Library. At least, that was the experience of Representative George Jones (Douglas), who visited the upper floor of the Capitol building the other day in quest of a reference book. Having secured the desired document, the gentleman from Douglas started to return to the House chamber, when he was detected by Edward Gillingham, State Librarian.

"Were you going to remove the book from the library?" inquired Gillingham of the young lawmaker.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, I will have to ask you to sign for it."

"But I am a member of the House of Representatives," replied the young Douglas County lawyer.

"That may all be," responded the Librarian, "but under the rules I am required to have everybody removing a book from the library sign for the same, that it may be traced should it not be returned."

"You do not seem to understand me," came back Jones. "In addition to being a member of the House, I am also chairman of the committee on public library."

"I am aware of that fact," persisted Gillingham, who insists on the recognition of the rules, irrespective of person or position. "You are entitled to the use of the book, but it is necessary that you give me a receipt for it before you can take it out of the library."

The dialogue continued for several minutes, but Gillingham stood pat and finally succeeded in convincing Jones that his signature was necessary.

TO COMPEL TESTIMONY

Bill to Make Conviction Easier in Liquor Cases.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Another bill in the interest of prohibitionists and the Anti-Saloon League, was introduced in the House to-

day by Representative Bonebrake, of Benton. It empowers Justices of the Peace, Municipal or Police Court Judges to require attendance as witnesses of persons who may procure liquor and become intoxicated in dry counties and to compel them to divulge the names of the persons from whom the liquor was procured unlawfully. The measure is a reproduction of the statute now in force in the state of Michigan.

Refusal on the part of the witness to comply with the law to give the desired information subjects him to contempt of court and its penalties. It is provided in the bill that the person so testifying "shall not be held or prosecuted for the intoxication concerning which such testimony shall be given; and, provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent prosecuting persons for becoming drunk or intoxicated when the testimony of said person is not sought under the provisions of this section."

Shipment of liquor by any person in Oregon, into dry territory is prohibited by a bill of Representative Davis, of Multnomah, introduced last week. It is opposed on the ground that it would benefit liquor sellers outside of Oregon at the expense of home dealers. The state has no authority to prohibit liquor from Oregon from an outside state.

MURDOCK BEARDS CANNON

TELLS OF ABUSES, REMOVAL OF WHICH HE PREVENTS.

Kansas Congressman Says No Member Can Stop Graft and Cites Glaring Examples.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Under the control of the Speaker of the House and the enormous power with which he is armed, can the individual member properly discharge his duties to the Nation? This query was propounded today by Murdock of Kansas in a speech in the House.

Murdock made four concrete propositions. In one he cited a case in which, he said, a Secret Service agent under a Congressional commission had been paid over \$25 a day, which was an outrageous sum, and the second, in which he cited the case of the Michigan Central Railroad had been paid \$1000 a year as a mail messenger to make up pay for transportation of mails on railroads which Murdock said could not be done under the law.

As a third instance he charged that an excess of payment of \$30,000 a year had been made to the East by the House of Representatives. The fourth was the payment by the House of Representatives itself of \$500 a year for a trivial clerical duty.

"And now," he said, "I challenge any member of this body who is not a chairman of an appropriation committee to a correction through Congressional action in these four items I have cited, over the opposition of the Speaker or without his consent or that of any of the chairmen."

Theater Posters Stir Ire of Japanese

Placeards With Glaring Inscription Cause Protest From Local Consul, and Are Removed by Police.

ABOUT 500 placards were distributed over the city in glaring red lettering, reading:

WARNING
THE YELLOW PERIL IS COMING
LOOK OUT FOR
THE JAP.

In the lower left-hand corner a grotesque face, showing a row of "rotten teeth," and embellished with fierce mustache and eyebrows, and eyes of sinister cast, glared out at passersby. When the boys who were distributing the cards had proceeded a short way on their errand they became aware that two Japanese were following a short distance behind, taking note of the proceedings.

A little while later the Japanese Consul called upon the management of the Bungalow Theater and inquired if the theater was responsible for the placards, and if so, what significance they had. Consul Numano was told that the placards simply were intended to announce a new play that was to be put on at the theater, and that he had no connection with political complications that may arise in Washington and California. The Consul was given a copy of the play to read, and when he had read it, he expressed himself satisfied with the text, and that the play seemed fair enough to his countrymen.

Manager Baker, when he found that his intention had been misconstrued and was likely to stir up contentions between the races, as well as international complications, sent boys out to take the cards and return them to the theater. The boys could find only about 20 of the cards in the places where they had been displayed, and even these had the grotesque face cut out.

At this time a United States Secret Service man called on Mr. Baker and announced that in all probability the matter would be taken up at Washington, on account of the agitation now going on over the Japanese exclusion question, and strongly advised Baker to discontinue the cards at once. Mr. Baker expressed himself as greatly annoyed over the affair, and said he had no idea his advertising cards would be received in any other than the way he intended they should be.

During the day frequent telephonic inquiries came to the newspaper offices as to the meaning of the card. The Police Department also took a hand in the case yesterday afternoon, and ordered the cards taken down, giving as a reason that they had not been put up according to the provisions of the city ordinance.

SLOSSON AGAIN CHAMPION

Regains Billiard Title From George Sutton by Heavy Score.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—George Slosson, of this city, who won the 351 ball billiard professional championship 11 years ago and lost it two years later, regained the honor tonight by defeating George Sutton, of Chicago, in the Madison Square Garden concert hall. The score was 500 to 325.

Change in Engineer Corps.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Captain Elliott J. Dent, Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to duty as chief engineer officer of Department of the Columbia, relieving First Lieutenant Joseph H. Eszler, Corps of Engineers.

Children's shoes at factory cost. Best makes at Rosenthal's.

THE EYES, EARS,

Misdemeanor for Youth to Represent Himself 21.

BAN ON GAMES OF CHANCE

Judiciary Committee Reports Favorably on Substitute Bill by Senator Parrish to Suppress Mild Forms Gambling.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Senate judiciary committee this morning reported favorably a substitute for S. B. 23, Parrish, regulating establishments where games of chance are conducted. This substitute provides that "if any persons being the owner, lessee, proprietor or employee of any cigar store, card room, saloon, barroom, public billiard room, public poolroom, soft drink establishment, or other public place of amusement, shall suffer or permit any minor to engage in any game of cards, billiards, pool, bagatelle, dice, or bowling, or other game of chance in such place, either for amusement or otherwise, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100."

If any minor shall represent and pretend to the proprietor or employee of such establishment that he is over the age of 21 years he is punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$100.

To Insure Pure Cereals.

Manufacturers of breakfast foods, cereals of various kinds and flouring millmen in general are affected by a bill introduced in the Senate today by Kellaher, of Multnomah. His bill is known as S. B. 126. It provides that it shall be unlawful to treat or chemically color flour or like products, or use formaldehyde, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, salicylic acid, nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid, borax, or any antiseptic compound derived from these products or other materials, in cereal manufactures, by means of which the product is colored, coated or made whiter. The bill also requires the branding of every sack of flour or other cereals so as to show the contents and provides punishment for misbranding or adulteration. Sale of bleached, misbranded and adulterated cereals is forbidden and is made the duty of the United States Food Commissioner to enforce the act.

For Publicity Pamphlets.

Senator Bailey this morning introduced S. B. 122, authorizing the Secretary of State to publish 50,000 copies of a pamphlet on the resources of the State of Oregon. This pamphlet is to contain 25 pages of general matter prepared by the Secretary of State, with as many pages of general illustration as he may deem best, and five pages for each of the several counties making perhaps 215 pages in all. Of the entire edition 25,000 copies are to be delivered to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and the balance to be distributed during the Seattle fair. The remainder are to be kept by the Secretary for such distribution as may seem best to him.

\$40,000 for Armories.

The committee on military affairs in the Senate introduced a bill this morning carrying an appropriation of \$40,000 for two years for the purchase of grounds and the erection of armories in the several counties of the state where companies of the National Guard are located. The bill provides that the money shall be expended only where the counties, cities or private individuals bear half the expense of erecting the buildings and purchasing the grounds. The bill places the work under the charge of the military board and provides that military companies using the armories must pay such rent as the military board may fix.

Bonds for Good Roads.

Senator L. H. Bingham, of Lane County, has proposed a constitutional amendment which will permit counties to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000 for the improvement of public highways. The constitution now forbids any county to go into debt more than \$5000 except in case of such an emergency as an invasion. Senator Bingham's resolution will entirely change that policy, so far as a debt for road improvement is concerned. The amendment proposed is one of the most important that has been introduced at this session of the Legislature, for it authorizes bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000 in the state. That such a resolution is so important is shown by the fact that it is being introduced at this session of the Legislature, for it authorizes bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000 in the state. That such a resolution is so important is shown by the fact that it is being introduced at this session of the Legislature, for it authorizes bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000 in the state.

New Bills in Senate.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Bills were introduced in the Senate today as follows:

S. B. 23, substitute for S. B. 23, Parrish, to prohibit the sale of liquor to persons under 21 years of age.

S. B. 122, Bailey—To authorize the Secretary of State to publish a pamphlet on the resources of Oregon.

S. B. 123, Parrish—To fix the salary of the Treasurer of Grant County at \$1000 a year.

S. B. 124, Parrish—To fix the salary of the School Superintendent of Grant County at \$1200 a year.

S. B. 125, Committee on Military Affairs—To appropriate \$40,000 for purchase of grounds and erection of armories in 1910 and 1911.

S. B. 126, Kellaher—To prohibit flouring mills from bleaching.

S. B. 127, Miller, of Linn and Lane—To provide for the construction of bridges in the county of Linn.

S. B. 128, Bailey—To amend the law regarding investment of Agricultural College funds.

S. B. 129, Kay—To prescribe the manner in which a case shall be heard upon appeal.

S. B. 130, Albee—Laborers upon public work to work not more than eight hours a day.

S. B. 131, Coffey—To pay each Circuit Judge \$4000 annually.

S. B. 132, Miller, of Linn and Lane—To provide for construction of bridges in the county of Linn.

Bills Killed in Senate.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Bills were killed in the Senate today by indefinite postponement as follows:

S. B. 41, Kay—To amend the law regarding appeal cases so that immaterial technical errors shall not be considered.

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KAY'S APPEAL BILL IS SLAIN

Marion Senator Perseveres and Proposes to Offer Substitute.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Among the bills which went to the graveyard today by the indefinite postponement route was Senate Bill No. 41, by Kay, the purpose of which was to require that Appellate courts should regard technical errors, defects or exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties. Indefinite postponement followed the usual route of the judiciary committee. It is understood that Kay will persist in his effort to have a bill of this kind passed and will introduce another of similar purport. The bill killed is as follows:

That Section 1484 of Belling and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon be amended to read as follows:

Section 1484. After hearing the appeal the court must give judgment, without regard to the decision of questions which were the subject of the appeal, or which relate to matters of procedure only, or to technical errors, defects or exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

PASTOR SELLECK IN ARMS

ATTACKS DR. WILSON FOR TRAINING WITH REED.

Ferdinand Blossoms Out as Big Lobbyist for Measures He Says Are Important.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Dr. Clarence True Wilson, well-known Portland pastor, has come to the city for a share of the publicity of a certain faction of the liquor interests of Portland. Today the Rev. W. H. Selleck, Methodist preacher of Salem, who charged after Reed's beer cache in the cellar of the Capitol, sent Dr. Wilson a hot letter, taking him to task for having associated with Reed last week, and for favoring an amendment of the local option law.

"As the enemies of decency are working for such amendments," runs the substance of the letter, "it would seem that you are in very bad company." These were not the exact words of the missive, but they represented the gist of it.

Selleck has declared war on Reed, as envoy of the liquor interests and as keeper of a booze cache. One day last week, Dr. Wilson visited the Capitol, and was surrounded by Reed, who introduced him to one person and another and managed to have him open his eyes to the situation. Dr. Wilson, who had been in the House with prayer, bowed in Portland and had commented the friendship by dining Dr. Wilson on several conspicuous occasions, at the Commercial Club, together with Paul Wessinger, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and other liquor men. Last Saturday, Dr. Wilson made an address before a meeting of liquor men in Portland.

Pastor Selleck charged that Reed, who had been in the House with prayer, bowed in Portland and had commented the friendship by dining Dr. Wilson on several conspicuous occasions, at the Commercial Club, together with Paul Wessinger, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and other liquor men. Last Saturday, Dr. Wilson made an address before a meeting of liquor men in Portland.

Among the bills which Reed is boosting is one for a Board of Paroles, on which Reed is said to be stated as a member; another for a third county commissioner in Multnomah; and a third establishing the authority of the Attorney-General over District Attorney Cameron.

Senator Bailey, of Multnomah, is working with Reed, and Reed is known to be one of his prime favorites. Both are in the favor of Governor Chamberlain, of Portland, in their boosting him for United States Senator. Reed expects good results to come from Chamberlain's gratitude.

The extent of Reed's working is shown in the facts that M. H. Demerest, of Jackson County, and close friend of Chamberlain, introduced the bill creating the Board of Paroles, and the bill creating the third county commissioner in Multnomah; and that Kellaher, Republican State ally of Chamberlain, introduced the bill creating the Board of Paroles.

NEW CONSTITUTION DESIRED

Provision Made for Convention to Meet in 1911.

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Provision for a constitutional convention is made in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Buchanan today. The bill provides that such a convention shall be held at Salem on the second Monday in October, 1911, the convention to consist of 60 delegates, one being elected from each of the Representative districts of the state. The constitution, as revised, shall be submitted to the people at a special election on the first Monday in April, 1912.

It is proposed that a special election shall be held throughout the state on the first Monday in June, 1910, when 60 delegates to the constitutional convention shall be elected. These delegates are to be elected just as members of the Legislature are nominated and elected, and the qualifications of such delegates shall be the same as members of the Legislature. The compensation of the delegates to the convention is fixed at \$5 a day and 10 cents mileage.

Before adjourning the convention is directed to prepare and adopt an address to the people of the state, explaining the proposed changes in the constitution, with the reasons for such change. This address, together with the proposed revised constitution, is to be printed and distributed in the same manner and in the same numbers as provided by law for printing and distributing measures initiated by or referred to the people.

HEAR NESMITH COUNTY BILL

All Parties, Pro and Con, Will Meet at Salem for Discussion.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Advocates for and against the proposed creation of the County of Nesmith from parts of Lane and Douglas counties will meet at Salem today before the House committee on counties at 9 o'clock tomorrow night. Representatives from the commercial organizations at Cottage Grove, Eugene and Roseburg have been invited to appear before the committee at this time. The Cottage Grove people are urging the creation of the new county, of which their city will be the county seat. The residents of Eugene and Roseburg are both opposed to the measure. It is also learned that the delegations from Lane and Douglas counties in the Legislature are unanimously opposed to the Nesmith County bill, which has been introduced in both houses.

WE VETED BELLS PASS

Senate Disregards Governor in Eight Measures.

VOTING MACHINES ORDERED

Beach's Bill of 1907 Passed by Vote of 21 to 9—Five Vetted Measures Turned Down and One Is Made Special Order.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Senate today took up the 12 vetted Senate bills of the session of 1907, passed six of them over the Governor's veto, defeated five and left one of them for future consideration. Two vetted House bills were also passed. The Johnson Road Bill, of the session of 1907, was made a special order for 2 P. M. February 23, in order that it may be considered in convention with the Johnson Road Bill of the present session.

Beach's voting-machine bill, S. B. 18, of the session of 1907, authorized county courts to order the use of voting-machines and purchase such number of machines as may be necessary at a cost of not over \$50 each, was the principal measure passed over the Governor's veto. When the bill and the Governor's veto had been read, Senator Beach explained that the bill would facilitate voting, making it possible to take more votes in a day and hastening the counting of votes when the polls closed. The vote on the bill was:

Ayes—Abraham, Albee, Bailey, Beach, Bingham, Chase, Coffey, Cole, Hart, Johnson, Miller, Mull, Nottingham, Parrish, Scholfield, Silliman, Smith (Marion), Wood, Mr. President—21.

Nays—Barrett, Caldwell, Hedeen, Kellaher, Miller (Linn), Norton, Oliver, Sellina, Silliman (Clatsop).

Another important bill passed over the Governor's veto was Kay's Senate bill 159, to make the salaries of public officials subject to enactment. The bill passed unanimously after a number of Senators had spoken in support of the proposition that public employees, of all people, should be compelled to pay their bills.

Other vetted bills passed over the Governor's veto were:

S. B. 62, Smith of Umatilla—Appropriation \$2000 for the Third Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society.

S. B. 88, Bowerman—To appropriate \$1500 for the Fourth Oregon District Agricultural Society.

S. B. 160, Johnson—To establish Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Societies.

S. B. 198, McDonald—To appropriate \$2000 for the First Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society.

H. B. 424, Game Committee—For protection of elk.

H. B. 210, to create the First Central Oregon Agricultural Society and appropriate \$2000 for the same.

The following vetted bills were defeated by the Senate:

S. B. 22, Hart—To license peddlers.

S. B. 7, Hodson—To permit reclamation companies operating under the Carey act to sell water outside the irrigation project.

S. B. 40, Laughman—To appropriate money for Monmouth and Drain Normal Schools.

S. B. 81, Linn—To regulate the sale of concentrated stock foods.

S. B. 227, Hodson—Authorizing the Clerk of Columbia County to appoint special auditors.

ASYLUM FORCES COMBINE

UMATILLA AND BAKER COUNTY IN COMPROMISE.

Will Ask for \$225,000 Appropriations, but Let State Board Select Location.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Members of the Baker and Umatilla County delegations at a meeting today decided jointly to introduce a bill providing for a branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon, the institution to be located either in Baker or Umatilla County. The selection of its location is to be left to the State Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. The bill will carry an appropriation of \$225,000 or \$250,000.

Ever since the Legislature commenced the deliberations on these two counties have been warring over the location of the proposed asylum in that section of the State. Until today they were unable to reach an understanding by which the location of the institution might be settled satisfactorily. The delegation from each county insisted that it should have the asylum. At a conference during the noon hour today it was decided first to get the asylum, which was regarded by both counties as a positive necessity, and then to leave the matter of location for settlement by the members of the State Board.

Cold Injures Fruit Trees.

ECHO, Or., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Advices from Hermiston say that young fruit trees were injured by the recent cold weather.

Every Man Read This

This treatment is said to have acquired a wonderful reputation throughout the East, owing to its peculiar propensity to fortify the nerve force and generate health and a consequent personal magnetism, so essential to the happiness of every normal human being. It is claimed to be a blessing to those who are physically impaired, gloomy, despondent, nervous and who have the trembling of the limbs, dizziness, heart palpitation, cold hands and feet, insomnia, fear without cause, timidity in venturing and general inability to act rationally as others do. Also of vast benefit to writers, professional men, office workers and the victims of society's late hours and over-indulgence in wines, liquors, etc.

By preparing the treatment at home secretly, no one need know of another's trouble, while the ingredients are much used in filling prescriptions, so that even the purchase of them separately need occasion no timidity.

If the reader decides to try it, get three ounces of ordinary syrup sarsaparilla compound, and one ounce compound fluid balsam-wort; mix and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardoli and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamon), mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at night.

This contains no opiates whatever and may also be used by women who suffer with indigestion, nervousness, headache, and nerves with absolute certainty of prompt and lasting benefit.

THE POTTER SANTA BARBARA

AMERICAN PLAN ONLY HAS ITS OWN SQUAB RANCH LIVESTOCK FARM POULTRY RANCHES VEGETABLE GARDENS PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUB RACE TRACK AND POLO GROUNDS PRIVATE LIVERY, WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ART GALLERY AND PICTURE GOLF LINKS GOOD TABLE, GOOD LIVING, CHEERFUL SERVICE RATES GRADUATED TO ALL REASONABLE REQUIREMENTS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE THOUSAND GUESTS ARTESIAN WELL AND REFRIGERATING PLANT CONSERVATORIES AND GREENHOUSES A WHOLE MILE OF GERANIUMS OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND 30,000 FINE ROSEBUSHES CHILDREN'S GROVE ZOO, 60,000 PIGEONS AND NO BETTER TABLE ON THE WHOLE PACIFIC COAST Would Be Pleased to Send You Booklet.

Free Stop-over Privileges en Route Between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Booklet and full particulars sent on request. MILO M. POTTER, Mgr. Teek-Judah Co., 504 3d av., Seattle.

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NOTE—We desire to increase our business, and invite those having capital to invest in a solid manufacturing enterprise. We have the only complete power plant in this city.