

THOUSANDS COME TO WOOL MEETING

Oregon Association to Gather Tuesday; National Body for Rest of Week.

RECEPTION IS ARRANGED

Trains Bearing Delegates Will Begin Arriving Tomorrow—Midwinter Sheep Show to Be Big Feature of Convention.

MANY THOUSAND SHEEPMEN TO ATTEND CONVENTION.
Secretary Walker, of National Woolgrowers' Association, expects 8000 visitors.
Annual convention of Oregon woolgrowers meets Tuesday at Astoria.
Annual convention of National Association meets Wednesday at Astoria.
Special train from Boise, Idaho, arrives Monday.
Midwinter sheep show opens Wednesday with 1000 entries.
Estimated attendance of Oregon woolgrowers is 2000.

Two thousand sheepmen will come out of the plains and valleys of Oregon to attend the National woolgrowers' convention, which will open in the Armory next Wednesday and continue until Saturday night. This was the estimate of Dan P. Smythe, of Pendleton, secretary of the Oregon Woolgrowers' Association, yesterday, when he opened headquarters in the Imperial Hotel.

Secretary Walker, of the National Association, estimated yesterday that there would be 8000 visitors in all.
A special train will arrive Tuesday from Idaho with the delegation from the Panhandle state, and the sheepmen from Washington will make their way as individuals. Mr. Smythe has engaged a friend that 5000 sheepmen will be present during the convention. The Oregon woolgrowers will meet Tuesday when they will discuss their problems and incidentally talk over good sales of short wool made in Eastern Oregon.

Walker Expects 8000.
Secretary Walker, of the National Association, who has been in the city since Thursday, was busy all of yesterday arranging the details of the program and making reservations at the hotels for the delegates who are on the way.
"I do not expect many before Monday," said he, "although there are a good many already in the city. Some from Wyoming have arrived while districts like Harney county, Heppner and Umatilla have men on the ground looking forward to the opening of the meeting on Wednesday. We shall have 8000 visitors or I miss my guess."

The work of preparing the Armory proceeded vigorously yesterday. The contractor having in charge the making of the pens put a force of carpenters to work and it is thought that the 25 pens will be completed by Monday morning, so that the sheep may be in place Tuesday.

Badges were issued yesterday to the various officials in charge of reception arrangements. C. C. Chapman, manager of the Promotion Bureau, issued special badges to all downtown policemen having charge of crossings. All inspectors of the street railway will wear badges.

Reception to Be Held.
Aside from meeting the trains, nothing will be done officially until tomorrow night at 7:30, when an informal reception will be held at the Imperial Hotel in the headquarters of the Oregon State Association. Fred Lockley is in charge of the committee. He will be assisted by the following:

J. W. Benson, R. E. Bristow, A. S. Buttermore, G. L. Campbell, E. H. Carlton, H. P. Chapin, A. B. Cone, M. A. Cushing, J. H. Deets, W. A. Dulmus, O. L. Ferrie, H. W. Fox, P. S. Grant, P. Grossmeyer, N. B. Gregg, R. V. Holder, E. S. Jackson, E. C. Johnson, V. Vincent Jones, J. Lee, R. R. Lee, J. J. L. Klose, A. W. Lambert, D. W. Kelle, J. H. Koster, A. R. Kingsbury, A. L. Mackintosh, T. A. Lawson, C. S. Jackson, D. O. Lively, Ralph H. Hoyt, Dr. J. R. Wetherbee, William H. Egan, J. A. Fetterman, G. M. Rice, J. S. McLaughlin, Frank W. Robinson, J. T. Wallace and C. O. Lauritzen.

At this reception the officers of the state association and all visiting sheepmen will be welcomed to the city. There will be informal talks upon Portland's advantages.
The Oregon woolgrowers will be escorted Tuesday to the Armory, where they will hold their convention all day. The National Association will meet Wednesday morning. Eastern delegates are not expected to arrive before Tuesday, when Wilbur P. Wakeman, of New York, editor of the American Exporter, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, and others will reach the city. Fred W. Gooding, of Shoshone, Idaho, president of the association, will arrive Tuesday morning from Chicago. A. J. Kniffin, of Wootton, Wyo., will arrive Monday night. Lewis Penwell, of Helena, Mont., the treasurer, will reach Portland Tuesday. All of the officials will find rooms awaiting them at the Oregon Hotel. The Oregon stockmasters are making the Imperial their headquarters.

The Midwinter Sheep Show will open at the Armory on Wednesday morning. There are 1000 entries. The prediction made that it will be the best display of high bred sheep ever seen in America. A car load of Rambouillet arrived yesterday, making the third carload since Monday.

GOODING IS NOT CANDIDATE
President of National Woolgrowers Not After Office Again.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Fred W. Gooding, of Idaho, president of the National Woolgrowers' Association for three successive terms, will not be a candidate for re-election to that office, and will decline to be considered as a candidate when the annual 1911 convention is held in Portland January 4 to 7, inclusive.

"I will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the National Woolgrowers' Association," said Mr. Gooding. "I have been president for three successive terms and I believe that I should step aside, for there are many prominent woolmen of the country fully qualified to fill the office. I have so informed members of the association."
The announcement of Senator Gooding is no surprise to his friends.
There are several prominent men mentioned to succeed Mr. Gooding as president. Among them is an Idaho woolman,

Peter G. Johnson, of Blackfoot, one of the best-known sheepmen of the West. Mr. Johnson has been prominent in political circles in this state and has been a member of the House of Representatives for several sessions. He is also considered as a possible candidate for Speaker of the House at the coming session of the Idaho Legislature.

That the presidency will probably go to A. J. Kniffin, of Chicago, Eastern vice-president of the association, is the belief here. J. A. Delfelder, Western vice-president of the association, and who resides at Wootton, Wyo., has also been mentioned for the presidency.
Mr. Gooding was asked what section he believed would secure the next annual session of the National Woolgrowers' Association. "That, of course, I cannot answer," said he, "but I believe it will go to the Central West, where I believe it belongs. Omaha, I understand, is bidding for the convention and may secure the 1912 session."

ERIN'S HATRED IS FEARED

British Tories See Visions of Irish Navy.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Freeman's Journal does not fear the recent battle of Ulstermen. Nationalists ridicule it. Referring to two Unionist manifestos, the paper says:

In one of the views of the "Forward" party in England are set forth; in the other the Ulster Unionist Council call their followers to arms.

Compared with the belligerent statements of the Orange divisions of Ulster, the wide-awakes of the "Reverie" movement in England are as lambs to the lion. The English Unionists disavow the effect of "foreign" intervention on the government of their country, of the direct tyranny of Irish dictators supported by American millionaires; of the subject condition of a country that would be ruled by the "paid agitators of America."

If the Ulster Unionist Council had not taken the stage at the same time, this performance might have attracted attention, but the Ulster display overshadows it. Its authors do not argue; they have no time for political disquisition.

Home rule is threatened, therefore it behooves loyal Ulstermen to be up and doing "in defense of their liberties and the integrity of the empire."

What is the prospect? That if home rule should be granted the Unionists of Ireland should trample upon a statute, should defy the decree of King, Lords and Commons, even at the cost of civil war.

"Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right." The loyalists will pay no taxes to a Parliament in Dublin, will not acknowledge its decrees.

Surely it is significant of the great advance of the home rule movement that these men are delivering inflammatory, rebel addresses like those which made our flesh creep 25 years ago.

English colleagues amuse themselves with high politics. Elected to the willingness of Lansdowne and Rosebery to reconstitute the House of Lords on a "democratic" basis, to give aristocratic legislators a firmer footing. But in Ireland, the loyal minority must be entertained with hot stuff and are advised to seize their rifles.

In North Armagh they were counseled to arm, to offer a real and not passive resistance to an Irish Parliament.

Movements in defense of the "loyal and orderly" position are, we are informed, in course of promotion, and it events should develop on these lines, the Unionist hat may be sent round for an armament fund.

The Unionist manifesto is worthy of its source. It may impress some old ladies; that it could influence statesmen is inconceivable.

Ulster publicans passed a resolution strenuously opposing all candidates hostile to the interests of the liquor trade. The resolution is aimed at members of Parliament who allowed the budget, with its oppressive clauses against "the trade," to pass without protest. Not only in Belfast, but in several counties, the association has strong influence. In several provincial districts also, notably Monaghan, the publicans wield greater power.

Cardinal Logue forbade priests to take any active part in the North Louth election. He wrote a letter stating he would vote for Healy, and priests were about equally divided in support of him and the United Irish League candidate.

The London Morning Post outlines some of the "terrible effects" of Irish home rule:

"A Home Rule Ireland would build its own navy. It could fix the bases for that navy in the Irish Sea and on occasions such a fleet, however small, so disposed as to threaten the Welsh coal fields and the Atlantic food route, might have great effect on Imperial policy."

The naval correspondent of the same Tory organ says:

"The danger indicated is a small part of what would actually threaten. It is difficult to conceive of Ireland building a navy of her own, but it is not difficult to see her fitting out privateers against British commerce and legislating them according to the usage of the present age. In bygone ages, when Ireland was an annoying English dependency, in every possible way, the encouragement of piracy was in favor. The many natural harbors of the west and south coasts of Ireland afforded convenient shelter, from which issued marauders who made a precarious living by intercepting English ships, and this sort of thing went on almost without intermission until the middle of the 17th century."

"The danger, however, from what Ireland herself could do against Britain is not so great as the danger from the aid she could do by lending her ports to an enemy."

CARTER'S PALS ARE LUCKY

Greene and Gaynor to Regain Liberty It Is Reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The 45 prisoners in the Federal Prison here are to be released on parole, John B. Greene and W. J. Gaynor, who were convicted of complexity with Captain O'Brien Carter in Savannah Harbor frauds, are among the lucky ones.

The frauds of Greene, Gaynor and Carter in Savannah Harbor were robbing the Government of several millions. Gaynor has been in the hospital most of the time, suffering from locomotor ataxia. Greene was employed in construction work as the prison.

Mrs. Gaynor has been in Atlanta under an assumed name the greater part of the time to be near her husband, who has never ceased her efforts to obtain a pardon for him.

Bamboo Poles in Japan.

Consular Report.

Inquiries from the United States have been made concerning bamboo poles. These were exported from Kobe to America to the value of \$60,000 in 1900, against \$10,000 for 1908. The market price is as follows per 100: For 15-foot, 90 cents; 16-foot, \$1.25; 17-foot, \$1.50; 18-foot, \$1.80. For common 6-foot length poles, 1/2 inch in diameter, 25 cents; 3/4 inch, 35 cents; 1 inch, \$1.25; 1 1/2 inch, \$1.50; 2 inch, \$1.80. These prices have not changed since 1908.

The Austrian river folk dropped into a big hole and disappeared entirely into the interior of the earth.

OFFICERS OF WOOLGROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND MEN WHO WILL HELP ENTERTAIN VISITORS



Top row (left to right)—Fred W. Gooding, Boise, Idaho, President National Woolgrowers' Association; J. A. Delfelder, Wootton, Wyo., Western Vice-President; George S. Walker, of Cheyenne, Secretary. Second row—Lewis Penwell, Helena, Mont., Treasurer National Association; George W. McKnight, Pendleton, Or., President Oregon Woolgrowers' Association; C. D. Milston, Portland, Secretary of the Midwinter Sheep Show; Dan P. Smythe, Pendleton, Or., Secretary Oregon State Association; F. A. Freeman, Portland, Treasurer Midwinter Sheep Show; C. C. Colt, Portland, Chairman of Transportation Committee. Fourth row—D. O. Lively, Portland, Chairman of General Committee of Arrangements; B. S. Josselyn, Portland, Chairman of Entertainment Committee; C. C. Chapman, Portland, Secretary of Oregon Development League and Manager of Promotion Committee of Commercial Club.

TEETOTAL PARTY LOSES

POLL IN NEW SOUTH WALES IS ELOQUENT AGAINST "DRYS."

New Zealand Also Finds Prohibition Increases Drinking and Sale of Poisonous Beverage.

BY D. J. QUINN.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Advocates of the "dry area" in New South Wales have experienced a severe setback in the local option poll which has just been taken throughout the state. By the plebiscite of 1907, out of a total of 50 electorates 64 decided in favor of a reduction of the then existing licenses, but this number has now been brought down to 34, out of which number 32 were only repetitions of the decision of 1907. These, too, were passed by a mere majority, and as a preponderance of three to one in the total vote in 1907 was required to carry any alteration, the teetotal party has failed to score in any one instance.

The victory, therefore, of the liquor interests is decisive. It was won by means of two agencies, the more evident of which, though not really the more weighty, was a very vigorous campaign of advertisement carried on chiefly in the newspapers, in which the trade inserted two, three and even four-page manifestos at an expenditure of thousands of pounds sterling.

New Zealand Sets Example.

I have never seen evidence of such energy in political advertising during my residence in the Dominion. The most weighty argument, however, against the dry area ticket was drawn from the experience of New Zealand—that land of democratic experiment and innovation in legislation.

There they were strong for prohibition, but are now discovering that it has had the only result which could be looked for from coercive measures of this sort. Thirsty folk are not to be denied their cocktails and if they can't walk into a saloon by the front door and get them they go down the street and round the

ROMANTIC TALE LONG

GREYNA GREEN HAS COUNTLESS BLISSFUL MEMORIES.

Sweethearts of High and Low Degree Were Wont to Flee There and Wed When Parents Objected.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Romantic memories of runaway matches are recalled by the action of Justice Bargeave Deane in declaring valid a marriage that was performed in 1851 at Gretna Green.

More thrilling than the pages of any novel is the record of the famous Dumfries village to which sweethearts of high degree used to flee by post chaise, when parents and guardians frowned upon their union. Artists and authors alike have immortalized many a breathless adventure of fugitive lovers and pursuing relatives until it is somewhat of a shock to discover that the chapter and verse can be cited for such romantic escapades.

The man who united the fugitives might be anyone—blacksmith, ferryman or toll-keeper, and the fee varied from \$2 to \$500 according to the social status of the lovers. One of the earliest Scottish runaway matches was Lovell Edgworth's in 1748, and among his successors were Lord Brougham and numerous sprigs of such noble families as Villiers, Fane, Coventry and Paget.

At the Gretna Green toll-house, which served as the church, nearly 200 couples were sometimes married in a year. John Murray is the best known of these untold of fleeing lovers, and in his tender work he earned far more money than he did at his trade of stone mason. His most famous match was that of the Marquis of Hastings and Lady Florence Paget, who were, according to the regular routine, married in 1844 at St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

Altogether more than 7000 runaway matches were made at Gretna Green.

START OF ELECTRIC LIGHT

Its Use on an Important Scale Dates Back to 1876.

Marc M. Reynolds in Moody's Magazine. The first experimental philosopher to discover that electric light could be produced by dry battery was Sir Humphrey Davy, who in 1810 exhibited a light three inches long, between carbon points, before the Royal Society of London. But no commercial value was attached to the use of electricity as an illuminant until more than half a century later. The Centennial Exhibition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, really marks the era of our present form of electric light, though electric lights had been in use abroad prior to that time. The exhibition of models and practical demonstrations of electric lights at Philadelphia in 1876 attracted the attention of scientists and capitalists in this country, and the first incandescent lamps and the first arc system were put to practical use in a small way in 1878. The Brush arc light gained favor in the beginning as the most adaptable for street lighting, and Cleveland, Ohio, the home of Charles F. Brush, the inventor, who was the initial American city to adopt the arc system for street lighting.

Since 1878 both the Brush arc system and the Edison incandescent system have developed.

PLEA IS ANSWERED

Ballinger Promises to Help West Umatilla Project.

T. B. WILCOX STILL BUSY

Recognize Taft Will Be Urged to Reclamantion Fund.

Secretary Ballinger, of the Interior Department, was the first to answer by telegraph the appeal sent out by Oregon to the "powers that be" at Washington with regard to reclamation of the \$2,000,000 reclamation bond fund. Of this division, made by President Taft, Oregon received \$250,000. It is contended the state is entitled to \$500,000.

Following is the Secretary's message to the Commercial Club:
"Personally I believe the West Umatilla project should be undertaken by the Government as soon as funds can be commanded for its construction, upon satisfactory assurances from the service that funds are or will be available to commence and complete this project. I shall use my utmost endeavor to secure its undertaking. The necessary investigations will be made without delay. R. A. BALLINGER."

The message evoked enthusiasm. It was conceded that Ballinger at least knows the "lay of the land" on the Coast and is aware how unjustly Oregon has been treated in the matter of the Umatilla project.

Word was not received from either Senator Chamberlain or Senator Bourn up to midnight.

Sentiment in favor of a demand for a reapportionment is growing rapidly. It is deemed advisable to have T. B. Wilcox stay for a few days at Washington to make more effective the desires of the people of Oregon. He will be asked to consult Secretary Ballinger regarding proper procedure to obtain results, and he will also be instructed to make a personal appeal to President Taft.

The President was guided in his decision, it is understood, by the recommendations of Army engineers. If this is true, efforts will be made to convince Army officers in charge of the reclamation work and the President may be given good excuse for making a readjustment.

Many Rely on Senator Smith.

The direct appeal made to William Alden Smith, Senator from Michigan, may have some effect. It is thought, as he is financially interested in Oregon and has the interests of the state at heart.

Oregon has many citizens from Michigan, all of whom depend upon the Michigan Senator, whose influence with President Taft is said to be great.

The executive committee of the Oregon Development League will meet Tuesday according to present plans, to promote activity throughout the state. Requests were sent to the Umatilla, Heppner and Pendleton industrial organizations to begin a campaign of education with friends at Washington.

State-Wide Campaign Urged.

Each of the 118 commercial bodies of the state will be asked to send petitions, letters and telegrams of protest against the present injustice.

Late yesterday it was decided to begin a campaign to educate the public of the two Senators from the State of Washington, who obtained \$2,000,000 for their state.

The ways and means of this campaign have not been decided upon, but it is believed the State of Washington can assist Oregon without detriment to its own interests, and it is the consensus of opinion that the people of the latter state will be willing and eager to help their neighbors get what is justly their own.

ROBBERS OUTWITS TROOPS

Pictureque Bad Man of Spain Plays Tricks on Soldiers.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Civil Guard of the district around Manzanera, a village not far from Madrid, is taking part in an exciting man hunt, the subject of which seems likely to repeat the deeds of a real Spanish robber of the Don Quixote type, with all the better elements missing.

Ramon Clemente, the "hero" of the epic, is a young man who, since his imprisonment, has suffered last year (as he considers unjustly), has conceived a violent hatred for every form of police official.

Recently he came within the grasp of the law again and the Magistrate sentenced him to a short term of imprisonment. When the alleged (poor man) came to conduct him to jail he seized a gun, and shouting defiance, aimed at the officer, who retired to report to his superior.

A corporal and a private of the semi-military Civil Guard were then sent to capture the rebel. His parents assured the soldiers that Clemente had fled, so they in turn retired, and the young fellow, who was at home all the time, waylaid them and fired, killing one man and wounding the other.

A large force of troops were then sent out in pursuit. The fugitive obtained further supplies of ammunition from a gamekeeper, who he shot, and opened fire on the troops, when they surrounded him the next day. Making a dummy, into which the soldiers poured their bullets, Clemente effected a strategic retreat, in the course of which he encountered a young shepherd with his mother. Forcing the youth to give up his clothes—for the dummy was wearing most of Clemente's—he got clear away, and the soldiers pursued a shepherd clad in his mother's petticoat. Clemente has been heard of since, as he has raised several cottages for food, but at the time of writing he is still at large.

COURT RULES ARE BOTHER

King George Favors Book to Describe Etiquette.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—King George, who dislikes etiquette and court formality, needs all his philosophy to put up with the contradiction between his private tastes and his public duties.

For some time he has been considering a helpful suggestion that a booklet, in the nature of a guide to the mysteries of royal etiquette, should be issued for the use of privileged persons. Many an unheeded courtier is puzzled as to costume regulations; that is permissible; and other court functions. If such a guide to special knowledge is

published, titled chapters of wealthy American and others who are good "costum," for the inexperienced would then be able to initiate themselves into the mysteries of court procedure.

The King, however, is more exercised in his mind about the shortage of the famous royal cream ponies than with the difficulties of social aspirants.

He has been in consultation with the master of the horse, Lord Granard, and as a result an official has been sent to Belgium to purchase his new stock.

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COSSACKS HOLD TAURIS

FORTUNATE IS DECLARED SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Pillaging Would Long Ago Have Resulted Had Russians Not Been There, Is Said.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Temps publishes a letter from a correspondent at Tauris, in which the situation in the Persian province of Azerbaijan is described. The correspondent says the letter, still occupy Tauris, and it is fortunate for the inhabitants that they do, for were it not for the presence of the Cossacks they would already have been the victims of a massacre.

The road from Tauris to Tehran has been cut and the couriers plundered.

So much, says the Temps correspondent, for the eastern portion of the great province of Azerbaijan, the most important in Persia, for which, since the proclamation of the constitution, nothing has been done, and where disorder and anarchy are rampant.

In the west of the province the Turks are steadily encroaching, and there is continual fighting between the Persians and the Kurds. The Kurds, egged on by the Turks, have attacked over and over again the new Governor of Urmia. The loss has been considerable on both sides, but it is difficult to say what the situation exactly is. As for the Ottoman troops, they are continually receiving fresh villages and continually receiving reinforcements.

The Turkish Consul at Urmia, Saud-Bulak and Khod have a military guard.

It is clear, says the correspondent of the Temps, that the Turks are trying to gain a foothold in the province, and formerly belonged to them. The opinion here is that they are urged on by Germany.

The provincial Club at Tauris, continues the writer, telegraphed throughout Persia a manifesto calling on the Persians to resist the foreign invasion, and concluding with the words, "Our last remedy is war."

A Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the first in Persia, was recently created at Tauris with the co-operation of a few European merchants.

"But how," asks the writer, "are European merchants to enter into relations with it? The Tauris tradespeople owe enormous sums to European manufacturers and commission agents at Constantinople. How are they to be compelled to pay when there are neither law nor courts?"

Recently the Consul General here, this gives an idea of the existing disorder."

MAN AT 107 DESIRES JOB

Centenarian Refuses Charity When Turned Out of His Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—James Forbes-Foster, 107 years old, says Napoleon and knew Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, is going to lose his only home this week. At present Foster is living in a comfortable house in the city. He has even notice to leave within a week. The Humane Society has taken up Foster's case, and will find a home for him.

"I don't want charity," said, when a representative of that society called upon him. "I can still work—give me a job."

Foster was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and has wandered all over the world. He has made and lost several fortunes in zinc and lead mines. Foster rode the first locomotive across the bridge connecting the American and Canadian shores at Niagara Falls.

Oldest Lawsuit Not Yet Settled.

New York World.

The fourth trial of an action begun in 1876 has just ended in the Supreme Court.

The case is the oldest on the supreme Court calendar. Adolph Goldschmidt, David Bachrach and Daniel Goldschmidt sued the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford to recover \$5000 on policies on the life of Oscar Adler, a glove manufacturer. The insurance company contended that Adler committed suicide, and the heirs maintained he died from natural causes.

The first trial ended in dismissal of the complaint. The second trial, term of the Supreme Court ordered a new trial. The second trial ended in dismissal and again a new trial was ordered. The heirs won the verdict.

The third trial, the insurance company took the case to the appellate division and the Court of Appeals. The case went back to the Supreme Court on an error of the trial judge.

Italy's Salt Monopoly.

Edinburgh Scotsman.

In 1909 "dina" and "governato" of Italy made a profit of \$12,821,665 out of its salt monopoly.