

WM. GADSBY & SONS

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STREETS

Order Your Range or Heater Right Now, Before the Cold Weather Sets In

Now is the time to order your range or heater, so that when the cold Wintry weather comes—and weather forecasters predict an early Winter—you won't have to suffer delay—you won't have to bundle yourselves with shawls and overcoats waiting for the delivery of your stove. Besides, if you order now you get the benefit of first choice from Gadsby's magnificent stock of dependable ranges and heaters—the largest line of stoves in the city. You'll find here such famous makes as the Great Majestic, St. Clair, Charter Oak, etc., etc. Although highest in quality, you pay no more for these stoves here than you do for unknown makes elsewhere. Furthermore, considering their greater fuel economy, their greater heating power and their greater durability, you'll find our stoves the cheapest and most satisfying in the end.

GREAT SALE of HEATING STOVES

Every Heater Is Reduced
Ten Per Cent Less Than
Our Usual Low Prices

Buy now and save money.
All Heaters set up free.

Remember, We Have
50 Different Styles of
Heaters From \$2 Up



MODEL AIR TIGHT
For Wood Only

The best quality of blue refined steel of extra heavy gauge is used in the body of this stove, and all places where the castings are fastened to the body are cemented with asbestos fireproof cement, thereby making top and bottom perfectly air tight. This stove has solid cast iron bottom, to which the legs are securely bolted, and also nickel footrails are fastened on each side of the stove with bolts instead of being put loosely into place, as is generally done. The top has a large cast cover which fits flush with top of stove; also nickeled swinging dome with nickeled urn; has sliding cheek draft in collar joint to regulate degree of heat; also screw draft below feed door, back of which, on the inside, is a cast feeder, preventing the fuel coming in direct contact with front of stove. One of the good features of this stove is the extra large front feed door, which is ample enough to admit of large chunks of wood. Price \$8.95



MERIT AIR-TIGHT HEATER
For Wood Only

This stove is made with a swinging screw draft, thus giving it the best possible draft that can be had, at the same time being advantageous over the ordinary tube draft, inasmuch as it is swinging and ashes can be taken out from the bottom instead of having to scoop the same out.

Price \$5.85



HOME AIR TIGHT
For Wood Only

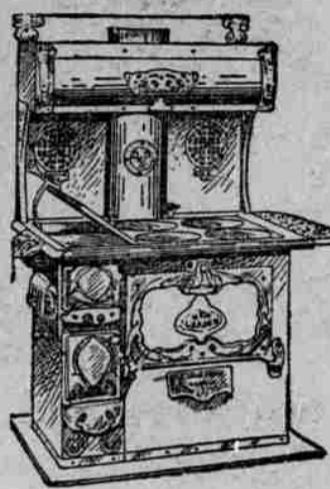
This stove is made specially for durability, and no pains have been spared in its construction, as the heaviest materials are used in its make-up. It has a solid cast bottom and cast top, with swinging dome and flat cover that can be thrown back on hinges and which can be used to set vessels on, for heating water or otherwise; has a swinging low draft door on hinges, with a nickeled screw draft, so that draft can be regulated from bottom; also a sliding draft on side of top, with tube about three inches in diameter, which also can be used to regulate the fire. The body is made of extra heavy gauge blue refined steel, and the inside is lined clear to top of stove with cold rolled corrugated sheet steel. A short collar joint with check draft accompanies each stove and is included in the price. Has nickeled foot rails, nickeled rim around top, and nickeled-plated steel band around body of stove. Altogether, it is a well constructed stove and its lasting qualities were contemplated in its construction. Very large front feed door.

LIST PRICES—FOR WOOD ONLY

No.	Adapted for	List Price.
211	18-in. wood	\$12.00
231	20-in. wood	14.00
251	24-in. wood	16.00

STEEL RANGE \$27.50

Regular \$40 Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven doors. This is a heavy, substantial, durable range, made of the best quality cold-rolled steel. Adapted for coal or wood. Oven thoroughly braced and bolted; asbestos lining throughout; nickeled trimmed section-plate top. The price, \$27.50



Our Great Sale of Dining Tables

Solid Oak Pedestal Table, golden oak polished finish; extends 6 feet long, 42-inch top; heavy pedestal base, giving table strength and design; Gadsby's special price now \$12.50

Folding Go-Cart With Hood \$4.90

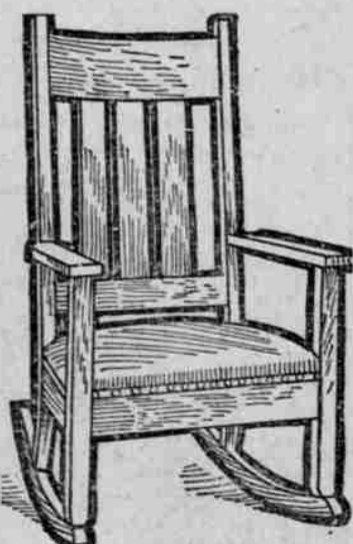
We know you will be pleased with this Folding Go-Cart—it is a practical design—strong, durable, light in weight and folds flat so it can be taken on the street-cars. Made of imitation leather, has half inch rubber tires, and comes complete with folding hood.



Mission Rocker

Exactly Like Cut, and Positively the Greatest Value Ever Offered

At \$5.50



It may seem almost incredible that we should be able to offer a handsome Rocker like this for only \$5.50—but when you come here tomorrow you will find them exactly as illustrated and described. They are massive Rockers—built on strict mission lines—have broad arms, spring seat and are constructed on generous lines throughout. This is really an extraordinary offering and it will certainly pay you to take advantage.

Who But Gadsby Can Sell You a

Dresser Like This

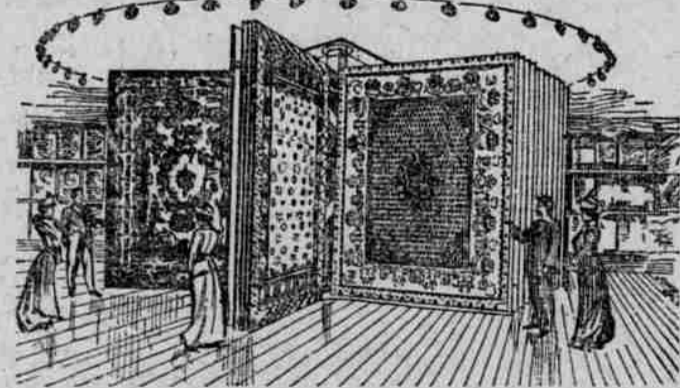
\$7.85



Here is a Dresser that others ask \$12 for. Gadsby's price is for this sale only \$7.85

Now Is the Time and This Is The Store to Buy Rugs Cheap

Special Sale of Room-Size Rugs; 600 Patterns to Choose From.



Five racks, like picture, each displaying 125 patterns. Rugs from 6x9 feet to 12x15 feet on display. Anglo-Persians, Indians, Arabians, Royal Worcester, Bagdads and Tepracs—all here at bottom prices. Some special bargains:

CARPET BARGAINS		"LOOK AT THIS"	
\$2.50 Wilton Carpet—sale price, per yard	\$1.60	\$1.00 Wiltons, no border—sale price, per yard	\$1.00
\$1.80 Axminster Carpet—sale price, per yard	\$1.35	\$1.35 Roxbury Carpets—sale price, per yard	\$1.10
\$1.50 Axminster Carpet—sale price, per yard	\$1.10	\$1.25 Brussels Carpet—sale price, per yard	.95c
\$1.60 Wilton Velvets—sale price, per yard	\$1.20	\$1.00 Tapestry Brussels—sale price, per yard	.75c
		Smith's Tapestries, 9x12	\$15.00
		Tyvan Art Rugs, 9x12	\$12.00
		Anglo-Persians, 9x12	\$57.00
		Special Brussels, 9x12	\$ 9.50

Great Sale of Iron Beds

\$ 3.50 Iron Beds	\$ 3.50
\$ 4.50 Iron Beds	\$ 3.75
\$ 5.00 Iron Beds	\$ 4.75
\$ 7.00 Iron Beds	\$ 5.50
\$20.00 Brass Beds	\$14.50
\$25.00 Brass Beds	\$18.00

Solid Oak Buffets \$18

Solid Oak Buffet, fumed, early English; regular price \$35; special this week at only \$18

China Closet \$17.50

We are offering special price this week on Solid Oak China Closets. All reduced. Our special \$17.50 China Closet is a bargain.

Use Our Exchange Department

If you have furniture that doesn't suit—want something more up to date and better—phone us and we'll send a competent man to see it and arrange to take it as part payment on the kind you want—the Gadsby kind. We will make a fair allowance for your goods, and we'll sell you new furniture at low prices. The new furniture will be promptly delivered. Easy terms on balance. Have furniture you'll be proud of.

COLONEL'S CASE LIKE LORIMER'S

Parallel Seen in Great Sum of Money Spent Without Candidate's "Knowledge."

PRESIDENCY MORE COSTLY

Much Information Lost to Country, Perhaps Forever, Through Failure of Committee to Cross-Examine Roosevelt.

BY HARRY J. BROWN.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 12.—Is there a true parallel between the case of William Lorimer and Theodore Roosevelt—that is, between the manner in which Lorimer was elected to the Senate and the manner by which Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency? In light of the facts thus far brought to light before the Clapp investigating committee, there appears to be good ground for saying there is a decided parallel.

Senator Lorimer owed his election, beyond all question of reasonable doubt, to the improper use of money. It was never shown just how much money was spent to elect Lorimer. It was never known where it all came from, or where it all went. Nor was it positively established by evidence that it cost \$100,000 to put Lorimer over. Going further, it was never shown by evidence that Lorimer knew of the improper expenditure of money in his behalf. It was reasonably well established that it cost something like \$100,000, contributed largely by lumber and beef interests, to bring about Lorimer's election, and when the exposure was made on two successive occasions, Lorimer lost his seat.

Presidential Campaign More Costly. Naturally, it costs more to elect a President than a Senator, and this is true, whether he properly or improperly elected. It cost a goodly sum to run the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, to be exact, \$2,100,000, and of this amount Mr. Pierpont Morgan contributed, according to his own admission, \$150,000; John D. Archbold, \$100,000; Henry C. Frick, \$100,000, and George J. Gould, \$100,000. The total contribution from corporations that year was \$1,500,000. This is from direct evidence thus far undisputed. Lumber and beef corporations raised \$100,000 to "put Lorimer over."

When Colonel Roosevelt was on the witness stand before the Clapp committee he said he had learned the day before, for the first time, that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Archbold and Mr. Gould had contributed to his campaign fund. He did not know of Mr. Frick's contribution. Making the Colonel's own statement as true, he is on all fours with Senator Lorimer, who said (and it was not disproved) that he did not know of a fund raised to bring about his election. Few believed that statement of Senator Lorimer, and the Colonel is asking a great deal of the American public when he asks it to believe that he did not know that Morgan, Archbold and Gould had contributed to his campaign fund. Aside from the truth or inaccuracy of the statements of the two men, they are on an equal footing so far as the knowledge of corporation contributions are concerned.

Colonel Against Tariff Revision. It is pointed out that Senator Lorimer, while he may have been ignorant of the financial support he received, voted on the tariff as the lumber and beef interests would have him vote. Never once did he cast a vote on the tariff that was in any way objectionable to those interests. It may be that he would have so voted had they not contributed to his campaign fund. It is also pointed out that Colonel Roosevelt, when President Taft's consideration for the interests that contributed so liberally to his campaign fund, as he might have done also had they not contributed to him. To begin with, he refused absolutely to consent to any revision of the tariff during his long term in the White House, though the clamor for revision was as widespread and as insistent as when his successor came into office. It is true he did have trouble with the Standard Oil Company and ordered its prosecution, but his administration instituted civil, not criminal, prosecutions. There was no prosecution of the Steel Trust, and, on the contrary, that corporation, by specific permission of the then President, was permitted to absorb its most formidable rival, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

In the panic of 1907 it was the Morgan interests that got the ear of the Government and got hold of large sums of money out of the Federal Treasury to dispel that panic. When the Bureau of Corporations and Department of Justice sought to prosecute the Harvester Trust, that prosecution was stopped by President Roosevelt.

Probabilities Are Equal. It is only just to say that Colonel Roosevelt might have acted in this identical manner had Morgan and Frick, Archbold and Gould not contributed heavily to his campaign fund, but it is no more probable than that Lorimer would have voted as he did in the Senate after two big interests had raised money for his campaign.

The Lorimer investigating committee was condemned at the time for their failure to bring out more positive and convincing proof in connection with the improper election of the Illinois Senator, but that committee was not nearly so derelict as the Clapp committee because of its failure to interrogate Colonel Roosevelt extensively especially upon those phases of his testimony bearing on the contributions from corporations and his relations with corporation heads. If any lesser man than Roosevelt had told that committee he had no knowledge of contributions of \$100,000 each from the biggest financiers of the country, and if that man had had Roosevelt's reputation for running his own campaign and directing his own affairs, that man would have been shoved to the wall and compelled to produce some sort of proof that he was in total ignorance regarding such highly important matters.

Cross-Examination Is Neglected. Had any man other than Roosevelt been on the stand and declared that he had no knowledge of the Standard Oil contribution, and followed this with the statement that on October 27 only

a few days before the close of the campaign, he had directed the return of the Standard Oil contribution, if one had been made, he would have been asked why he was so slow about ordering the return of the money, and he would have been asked why the money was not returned, as he had ordered. If the witness had been other than Roosevelt, he would have been prodded to know why he had not prosecuted the harvester trust on the showing of facts laid before him, the officials of that corporation having contributed several hundred thousand dollars to his campaign fund; he would have been interrogated as to the details of the donation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and he would have been asked a hundred other leading and perhaps embarrassing questions.

Colonel Roosevelt is adroit and shrewd, his wit is quick, and his tongue is bitter and rapping. Compared to him, the members of the investigating committee seemed small indeed. Perhaps they can be excused for their failure to cross-question their star witness as the country had expected them to do. Their omission brought them no credit, and their failure to do their duty left many interesting and important details concealed, perhaps forever. Even on the facts developed, there appear to be several lines of similarity between the cases of Lorimer and Roosevelt.

ALASKA IMPORTS COAL

FIGURES SHOW HOW DEVELOPMENT IS RETARDED.

Pinchot Policy Locks Up Stores for Unborn Generations, While Industry Languishes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 12.—What Pinchot conservation has done for, or rather to Alaska is briefly but impressively told in the annual report of the United States Geological Survey. Summed up, it is this:

Alaska, in 1911, consumed 121,728 tons of coal.

Alaska, in 1911, produced 900 tons of coal.

Alaska, in 1911, imported 32,255 tons of coal from the United States.

Alaska, in 1911, imported 38,573 tons of coal from British Columbia.

Except that the total consumption of coal has slowly increased, this is the story of every year since the coal lands were tied up and development checked.

It is a well-recognized fact that Alaska, if thrown open, would produce not only enough coal for all local needs for hundreds of years to come, but would have a surplus to supply the United States Navy and other Government ships on the Pacific and still other coal to ship to the States. Now Alaska cannot supply its own coal market, even with the coal available, because every acre of coal land belonging to the Government has been withdrawn from entry and under any system to be developed by private enterprise or otherwise, and moreover, all pending coal claims are being canceled as fast as they can be reached, so that when the Pinchot policy is fully carried out, every acre of coal land in Alaska will be held by the Government.

General development of Alaska is retarded materially by two causes, the lack of transportation and the lack of cheap fuel. Steps are under way to secure transportation, but whatever has been done to supply the demand for cheap fuel, in consequence of the Pinchot policy, has been canceled, and the result that the market for its coal in distant markets, pay a high cost of transportation and, with the British Columbia coal, pay a royalty as well, with the result that the market could, under any sort of reasonable administration, get good coal for \$5 and \$6 a ton, are paying from \$15 to \$30 a ton, and all because the local coal is locked up.

This is conservation according to the Pinchot idea; it is reserving the Alaska coal for unborn generations, yet unborn. It is a trifle hard on the present generation and it is one of the big causes why the development of Alaska makes no greater progress.

OREGON DAY IS NOV. 16

SATURDAY AT PRODUCTS SHOW IS SET ASIDE.

Sunday Closing Rule to Be Observed Strictly When Gato Will Be Closed Tightly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Seven special days have been arranged for the seven states of the American Northwest and the dates agreed upon by their Governors when special programmes and features will be put on in Minneapolis during the Northwestern Products Exposition, in November.

This means that the big exposition will be run on these days with special reference to the states selected. The Governor or his representative will deliver an address in the lecture hall, and exhibitors will have special features in connection with the state exhibits, such as the distribution of samples of their products, etc. In the biograph hall hundreds of feet of new motion picture films and scores of colored stereoscopic slides will be shown. These will completely illustrate life in the respective states.

Here are the special days set aside for the states, and in most cases the Governors have accepted invitations to be present and tell about their agricultural, industrial and social conditions in their respective states:

Tuesday, November 12, Opening and School Children's day; Wednesday, November 13, Agricultural College day; Thursday, November 14, Minneapolis day; Friday, November 15, St. Paul day; Saturday, November 16, Oregon day; Sunday, November 18, North and South Dakota day; Tuesday, November 19, Minnesota State day; Wednesday, November 20, Montana State day; Thursday, November 21, Washington and Alaska day; Friday, November 22, Seven States and Conservation day; Saturday, November 23, Idaho and Closing day.

The exposition will be closed on Sunday, November 17, and the management will not keep the gates open for any purpose. This will mark a record in Sabbath closing, as no other land show pays any attention as to whether Sunday is observed or not. The exhibitions are usually kept open to "give a sacred concert."

Minneapolis and St. Paul commercial and civic organizations will attend the exposition as organizations in the afternoon and evening of their special days.