Oregon in Retrospect

FIRST MINT IN WEST WHEN "BEAVER" COINS WERE MADE AT OREGON CITY IN 1849.

GOLD was discovered in California in the vicinity of Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento, on January 24, 1848, by two pioneers who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1844—James Marshall and Charles Bennett, both of whom were mechanics employed by Captain John Sutter in 1847 to build a sawmill. On the day mentioned bright particles or pellets were found in the sand at the end of the millrace by Marshall and Bennett. The latter, having worked in the gold mines of Georgia between 1833 and 1848, declared the pellets were gold. The first public announcement of the discovery was on March 15, 1848, in a San Francisco paper.

The news reached the Willamette Valley in July following. Almost every able-bodied man that could provide an outfit departed to the mines at once. Late that Fall thousands of dollars in gold dust were brought to Oregon City. There were three grades—valued at $12, $14 and $16 an ounce, depending on the steadiness of the dust.

This created dissatisfaction, as people were likely to be deceived unless gold scales were accessible. Then William H. Rector petitioned the Provisional Legislature, then in session, to pass a law providing for coinage. Such a law passed on February 16, 1849, and officers were elected to carry out its provisions. Prior to this, however, the "Oregon Exchange Company," composed of eight well-known citizens, was organized and put into circulation 158,500—$20,000 in $5-pieces and $28,500 in $10-pieces. A rolling mill was built under the supervision of Mr. Rector, by Thomas Powell, of iron secured from the Hudson's Bay Company, consisting of scraps and old wagon tires.

Hamilton Campbell engraved the $5 die and Victor M. Wallace the $10 die. On the obverse side of the $5 die these words appear: "Oregon Exchange Company. 130 G. Native Gold. 5 D." On the reverse side, these initials: "K. M. T. A. W. R. C. S.," which stand for William K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernethy, William H. Wilson, William H. Rector, John G. Campbell, Noyes Smith, members of the "Exchange Company." Under the initials there is a figure of a beaver, and below "T. O." standing for "Territory of Oregon," and "1849," to indicate the year of coinage. This description applies to the $5 die only. The $10 is somewhat different, the obverse side being changed to indicate the larger denomination value, and on the reverse side the initials "A." and "W." standing for Abernethy and Wilson, were omitted, and the initials below the beaver transposed to "O. T." for "Oregon Territory."

While the end of the provisional government came when Governor Joseph Lane, by virtue of his appointment by President Polk, issued his proclamation on March 2, 1849, setting up the government of Oregon Territory according to the laws of the United States, yet the "Beaver Coinage" did not go out of circulation until about 1854, and then the larger portion went to the United States mint in San Francisco, just established, because the bullion value of the coins—being pure gold—was from 8 to 10 per cent greater than the face value.

VITAL AND VARIED TOPICS OF DAY DISCUSSED BY READERS

FORLORN HOPES HIS SPECIALTY

Preservation of Peace Latest Cause Espoused by Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—It has been my lot in life to pioneer what appeared "forlorn hopes."

Caricatured 20 years ago in the San Francisco Examiner as the "canal man," I looked very like a first-class horsethief, my sole crime being that I was chairman of the Isthmian Canal committee of California fruitgrowers for many years, and talked, wrote and pulled wires of all sorts to get a canal.

My next offense was the advocacy of parcel post and postal savings banks. As president of the California Postal Progress League, with the splendid help of Oregon's good people, both these desirable things were achieved, in spite of what appeared fearful odds.

My third "crankiness" was the advocacy in California of the suffrage for women.

Today my mission is to do what I have already done in California—to set before our people the success of the American system, with its motto, "If you want peace, prepare for peace," that is indorsed by a century of continuous success, while the European system with its motto, "If you want peace, prepare for war," has launched Europe in a wild welter of carnage and blood, into a recrudescence of savagery that if protracted simply spells chaos.

I should like to tell the good people of Oregon a story of 100 years ago, when Monroe, with infinite pains and perseverance, proposed to Great Britain the American system which has proved so pronounced a success.

It happened that on Christmas Eve, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed. It was ratified in February, 1815. Derided by contemporary diplomats as contemptible and ridiculous, it nevertheless offers some suggestions for a sane and satisfactory settlement of a war-weary world's present woes.

The United States of America and Great Britain were the signatories to the document, which was supposed to end the war of 1812 and 1814, although, by a curious irony of fate, the bloodiest battle was fought at New Orleans two weeks after peace was concluded.

Obviously needless, therefore, as was the carnage caused by that fight, equally needless does the very first article of the treaty virtually proclaim the whole war to have been. It simply states we return to the condition we were in before this war began. Nor is there in the whole parchment any phrase telling for what the peoples were contending.

The disposition of prizes and prisoners of war, and an agreement to settle some vexed questions of boundary on a basis of justice and equity, occupy the other clauses.

That was all!

But this Treaty of Ghent has kept the peace for 100 years between two great nations.

Why?

Not so much for what it contained as for what it did not contain!

There was not a single sentence in it to humiliate either party. There was no cession of territory; no talk of any cash indemnity; no "sitting on bayonets"; nothing to leave a sting to rankle and call for revenge; nothing to breed future wars.

Moreover, on the 28th of April, 1818, President Monroe proclaimed to the Nation how he had reinforced this treaty by the "Rush-Bagot arrangement." This "arrangement" conclusively shows what Monroe meant by the "Monroe Doctrine," to which reference is so often made.

Careful readers will note that that doctrine was aimed against the "European system" of militarism, and its maxim, "If you want peace, prepare for war."

After the 1812 war was ended, there were two courses possible. Monroe might have followed the European system of wanting peace by preparing for war. In this case he would have crowded more and more war vessels on the Great Lakes and fortified and garrisoned our northern border. He did just the reverse. He inaugurated a new system, an "American system," having this motto: "If you want peace, prepare for peace."

Had he followed the European system, he realized there would be "vast expense incurred," and the "danger of collision increased"; while the rivalry in armaments would prove a "continual stimulus to suspicion and ill-will." So he proposed his new American system to Great Britain. This was "to abstain altogether from an armed force beyond that used for revenue." Britain for many months refused assent to his views.

Our Ambassador, Adams, after talking to Lord Castlereagh on January 25, 1816, wrote that Britain's acceptance of the proposal "appeared hopeless." Monroe, however, persisted. He showed that "the moral and political tendency of such a system (the old European) must be to war and not to peace."

Finally, after much discussion, good sense triumphed over prejudice and precedent, and on April 28, 1818, Monroe had the satisfaction of proclaiming to our Nation the signing of the Rush-Bagot arrangement, by which the contending countries agreed to do away with all ships of war on the Great Lakes; any already thereon were to be dismantled; any in course of building, converted to other use; and only four little revenue cutters, or patrol vessels, were to be permitted for each nation on the entire river and lake system.

Through a further "tacit understanding," no additional forts demarcate the frontier lines. The success of this American system, like this Monroe Doctrine, is as obvious as it was inevitable. "Where nobody is loaded, nothing explodes." The dove of peace settled on our northern border and has barely ruffled her silver wings in a century.

It is the spread of this successful system that must rescue Europe from its present cataclysm of blood, and it can be and will be done. Public opinion and economic pressure will abolish war. How soon depends in no small degree on the newspapers of the United States of America.

EDWARD BERWICK.

PATENT OF 1866 IS FILED

Clarke County Land Certificate Is Photograph of Original.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—A certificate of a patent to 160 acres of land in Clark County, Washington Territory, made out July 2, 1866, to Henry L. Caples, was filed for record in the office of the County Auditor yesterday.

The certificate is a photograph of the original furnished by the General Land Office. The signatures of Andrew Johnson, President; Edward D. Nelle, Secretary, and I. N. Granger, Recorder of the General Land Office, are shown.

SOUL OF MAN IS TRIUMPH

Julian P. Scott Takes to Task Correspondent Who Misquotes.

PORTLAND, Nov. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Last Sunday The Oregonian published a letter from John Rigby, in which he quotes from my letter, published October 31. As Mr. Rigby interprets my words from an entirely different standpoint than I had intended, I would appreciate the kindness if you will publish this attempt to make my meaning clear.

Mr. Rigby quotes: "—and no nation can add to its greatness by killing other nations. Rome tried it. Germany is trying it. But better a Belgium than a Germany." In answer Mr. Rigby writes: "Methinks it would be difficult to make a live Belgian subscribe to that doctrine." Whether a live Belgian would subscribe to it or not, would not make the slightest difference in the righteousness or value of the doctrine. However, I believe, from a standpoint of justice, righteousness, or spirituality—even a live Belgian would rather be a Belgian than a German.

Mr. Rigby further quotes: "Why should a mother bring a child into the world to be shot down as a soldier?" His answer is: "If a woman could bring her child into the world to be any particular kind of a man; if all women could bring their children into the world to be that which the woman wished, perhaps war might cease. I say perhaps, for who knows the desire of the majority of women? But the fact remains that children will be brought into the world under practically present conditions for many ages; haphazard and in sorrow by the vast majority; uneducated and with the human passions for many eons, we fear." To say the least, a mother can, and should, try to teach her child to be what she wants it to be. And no matter what the desire of the majority of women may be, a mother should teach her child the best and highest that she knows. And no matter what our present conditions are, if we want to better them, we must teach and live a better way; we must teach against ignorance and passion, against war, which is a whirlwind of ignorance and passion. And if man can never control these elements—through education and self-control—then let him write despair across the face of humanity. If there is no advancement possible for humanity, on account of present conditions, or any other conditions, then we might as well cast the die and let hell and chaos reign. But man, while he has life, cannot believe this, for while we have life we must struggle for more life—life is the struggle for more life. Mr. Rigby wrote his letter for a purpose that he believed in, and so do I write my letter; when we are hungry, we believe that we can obtain food, else we would make no attempt, and we would starve; without faith there can be no life.

Mr. Rigby finally quotes: "Against the world (spiritually) defend thy self." "Strike (spiritually) to the right and to the left." Defend thy self (spiritually) against a million foes." "Spiritually) Self defense is the first, last and only law of the holy spirit." "Defend thy self (spiritually) and thou canst do no wrong." Evidently Mr. Rigby did not get the full meaning of my words in "Self Defense"; he got the letter, but left out the (spiritual) spirit of my words. In the next line of my "Self Defense," not quoted by Mr. Rigby: "Self is thy soul, and thy soul is one with all." I try to bring out what I mean by "Self." In defending our soul, character, personality, we can do no wrong, for wrongdoing is the first, last and only offense against our self, character, or personality. And slaying our brother is the worst offense of all, or, is the accumulation of all wrongdoing. In the words, "and thy soul is one with all," I try to show the spiritual, or psychological brotherhood, or co-relationship of life.

In conclusion, I simply mean, that as "the pen is mightier than the sword," the mind, and heart, and soul of man: the spiritual, or, psychological forces of life are greater than all of the swords, Krupp guns, and armies of the world. And I believe that only as humanity understands and applies these forces, can it make any real advancement; these are the governing, immutable forces of life. It is only as we understand the brotherhood, the co-relationship of life and apply its principles can we better the present economic, moral, or social conditions. The strong must always be the strong, and it is only as they work for all, for the inner self, the soul, as against the individual, the outer selfishness, can they develop their highest; and no matter what the law may be, if the law applies equally to all, the strong must always have the advantage, even within the law. But just as soon as the strong see that they can only obtain their fullest and highest life, the life that Christ came to give, through these principles, they must make it their life's work to apply them.

JULIAN P. SCOTT.

SEVENTH DAY GIVEN TO JEWS

No Other Nation Obligated by Scriptures, Says Correspondent.

HOPEWELL, Or., Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—"Constant Reader" appears to be much perplexed because he sees the "Sunday closing law to be sectarian." Yet he pleads for the establishment of a law that will make the seventh day the Sabbath of Oregon. Is the seventh day less a sectarian day? I trow not. It was given the Jews as a national day, a day belonging in its obligations to this one nation, and no other, as is most clearly manifest in the following facts:

The Jews were the only people commanded to keep the day. They alone are addressed in the speaking of the law by the Lord. The Gentiles are never alluded to as being under its obligations, except such as become proselytes to the Jewish faith. "He sheweth his word unto Jacob, his statutes unto Israel. He hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments they have not known them. Ps. cxlvii:19-20. "For when the Gentiles which have not the law." Rom. ii:14. The Jews had the law. "What advantage then hath the Jew? Much every way, because unto him were committed the oracles of God." Rom. iii:1-2.

The seventh day was absolutely given to one nation, and that nation was the Jews. It was a part of the law of a nation that was, in the most absolute sense, a union of church and state. Therefore, the Sabbath of the Jews was both a civil and a religious institution.

Again, it was not intended for the race, as its prohibitions could not be observed in a large portion of the earth. It was intended for one people and one country. It was for the Jews, because it was a sign between the Jews and the Lord of their separation by him from the people of Egypt and all other nations for his special work on earth. Ex. xxxi:13-16. Deut. iv:32-36. It was intended for the Jews because they only could commemorate the events that gave rise to its birth; that is, their deliverance from the slavery of Egypt.

"Remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence through a mighty hand and by a stretched-out arm; therefore, the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath." Deut. v:15.

"Constant Reader" says that the New Testament contains no command for the observance of Lord's day. But the remarkable fact is neither Christ nor any of his apostles ever intimated that the gospel church should keep the seventh day; but Paul plainly declares that Christ abolished it on his cross, and absolutely forbids that any man should be permitted to judge another in the keeping of (or command him to keep) a holy day (which the Sabbath day was. Ex. xxxv:3.) or the Sabbath days. Col. ii:16.

Why reject the Lord's day, and accept a day that was never imposed on the Gentile world, and one that, while it was a day given the Jews, fulfilled its purpose in Jesus Christ?

The Lord's day is not an innovation of the third century, as "Constant Reader" would seem to intimate, for about A. D. 115, during the persecutions of the Christians under Trajan, the prisoner sealed his fate when asked "Hast thou kept Lord's day?" To which the reply was, "I am a Christian. I cannot omit it." His answer sent him to his death. The day found its birth at the empty tomb, and in all fairness to fact and the well-grounded faith of 19 centuries, let the truth prevail. If any day ought to be legalized as a day of rest and worship, let it be that day that represents infinitely more to the race of mankind than all other days, "the Lord's day."

J. S. RHOADS.

WIFE ASKS MAN'S VIEWPOINT.

Good Rules Followed and Still Husband Wanders.

PORTLAND, Nov. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Having read, with much interest, the articles in The Oregonian pertaining to the qualities required in a wife to hold the average man's affection, I should like to hear the man's viewpoint, as I have puzzled over this for years and have never understood it.

I appreciated the judge's advice, but as I have followed such rules as never nagging, which I abhor, and many more, such as well-cooked meals, clean, orderly house, and keeping my personal appearance as dainty as before marriage, yet I have experienced the sad awakening that my husband was breaking his marriage vows.

Fortunately perhaps, my love was great enough to forgive him, although the beautiful trust was destroyed.

Now this is not an unusual case. I have had many friends among office women who have told me of the frequency with which married men invite them to "quiet dinners," etc.

Where does the trouble lie? I would really like to know, not from curiosity, but because I have suffered, whether a man does want his wife to be a combination of Cleopatra and Priscilla, and what he is willing to give in return for this paradoxical combination.

I do not want white flowers laid at my feet or to be put on a pedestal, but want clean, undivided love, as clean and undivided as I give. A WIFE.

WIFE WRITES OF MARITAL LIFE

Mothers Are Told to Rear Boys to Be Men and Girls to Be Women.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—There seems to be a lull in the contributions of the "lonely ones."

It seems some of our married friends are minded to join the discussion. I notice two contributions on how to keep a good man's love.

One writer seems to think it does not pay to keep one's self clean and pure and free from the selfishness that debases; that the husband does not appreciate it, and when he wants companions he goes to the other kind.

Now, I do not believe a good man would do anything of the sort, and nine times out of ten the man who seeks such entertainment away from home, his love is not worth holding, or else he is driven away by the hypocrisy, mock heroics and maudlin sentimentality, or failure on the part of the wife to come up to his standards.

If people are truly mated, their interests are identical, and our divorce courts would go out of existence.

They who decry the divorce evil are beginning the wrong way. They should work to educate young men and women to "know themselves" and to look upon marriage as a vocation to be entered into with all the seriousness they would give a business proposition, and not be guided so wholly by "fancy" or passionate love.

They should also be taught how to learn something of the natural tendencies of the other. Marriage does not work the transformation in either sex some are disposed to imagine. "As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined."

The young man who is rude and careless of the welfare of his mother and sister will not, as a general rule, be thoughtful of the comfort of his wife.

Nor will the young woman who is sellishly domineering in the home, who comes down late, with towsled hair, kimono and flipflop slippers, make a careful wife, mother or intelligent companion for any man worthy the name.

Altogether too many young people nowadays enter the marriage relation with the idea that there are not going to be any babies.

I suppose those "peace propagandists" who are singing "I won't raise a boy to be a soldier" will take issue with me.

But to the prospective fathers and mothers I would say, raise your boys to be men and your girls to be women, in the broad sense of the word, and if during their life there arises a crisis such as the Old World now faces, they will know their work and do it. They will be men and women who love home and country above all else.

There are many problems, both physical and sociological, that will have to be worked out before the millennium, and the relation of the sexes is one of them. Men and women are being cheated out of their divine heritage through ignorance of natural law.

Some of us who would shake off the fetters of a worn-out convention are yet only half-hearted and slaves to a false educational system. Newspaper readers often read things that meet with their hearty approval, but rarely have an opportunity of speaking a word of commendation.

Monday's Oregonian gave us Superintendent Alderman's reply to critics of vocational training. I think it a grand, good thing to have it included in the curriculum, and believe a few generations hence there will be fewer "square pegs in round holes" as a result.

I hope the "Wanderers' Club" problem will gradually take definite shape and result in bringing congenial souls in touch and will "hold the thought" that we shall be brought nearer to that which has been designed for our need.

In the words of Tennyson's optimism:

"Out of the darkness of night
The world moves into light;
It is daybreak everywhere."

MRS. ELINOR W.

ROOSEVELT CASE IS RECALLED

Sampson-Schley Instance Cited When ex-President Issued Ukase.

GOBLE, Or., Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The recent discharge of the Winnetka, Ill., postmaster by an officious and overzealous superior prompts me to cite an incident in the career and Administration of President Roosevelt.

Back in the '90s, when Captain Sampson was made an Admiral over the heads of Comomdore Schley and others worthy and in the direct line of promotion, the newspapers descanted at length on the advancement of Drs. Wood and Ainsworth, Army surgeons, to the grades of Generals, and when Captain Pershing likewise was made a General, by McKinley and Roosevelt, in violation of law and precedent, quite a bit of rancor was aroused and much crimination and recrimination resulted.

I was an Assistant Appraiser in the United States customs at Chicago during the incumbency of Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt. Early in Roosevelt's term the Sampson-Schley controversy came up afresh.

This was the opportunity to show "how big was Roosevelt." He issued a ukase which was printed and sent out to all Government employes, reading thus: "All Government employes are hereby forbidden to discuss, in or out of office hours, anything pertaining to the Sampson-Schley matter, pro or con, on penalty of summary dismissal from the service."

This came not from any special department, but from the great mogul himself, and applied to all alike. On receiving my copy I went from the engineer's room to the janitor's cubbyhole, at the flagstaff, eight floors above, and expressed my opinion in no very honored diplomatic terms. I was not immediately "fired," but Government Treasury sleuths dogged my steps from then on to June, 1905, when I was let go for "incompetency," after 16 years' service, during which I was three times promoted, with a raise of salary for efficient work. In one job, in 1893, I saved the Government, on Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, $47,500. But that did not save me from the heinous charge of lese majeste to His Highness. HARRY E. MANNING.

BLUE-LAW ADVOCATE ASSAILED

Fred F. Hughes Says Gibbet and Funeral Pyre Might Be Returned.

CORNELIUS, Or., Nov. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian prints a letter signed by one George Going in which he claims to have discovered a precedent for Sunday closing higher and better than Judge Gantenbein or the Constitution; and goes on to quote from the book of Numbers that grewsome tale of a people who, upon finding a poor man gathering sticks on the Sabbath day (a deed contrary to their superstitions and forbidden by their priests), "brought him without the camp and stoned him that he died."

Presumably Mr. Going desires us to return to the jungle, or perhaps he only desires a return ot the dark ages and the Inquisition.

If we are to give superstitions precedence over the constitutions of our civilization in one instance, why not in others also? Let us get ready the gibbet and funeral pyre and continue the work so zealously prosecuted in the dark ages, when upwards of 9,000,000 of the more progressive were hanged or burned as witches.

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."—(Exodus xxii:18.)

Let us revive the institution of slavery for a "higher and better" precedent than the emancipation proclamation must then be found in Leviticus xxv:44-17: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about thee; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. . . . And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them as a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever."

Let us open the doors of the penitentiary to our murderers and white-slavers and adopt the "higher and better" precedent of punishing them by the public abasement of their women folks. II Samuel xii:11.

All these and many other startling innovations, including plurality of wives, will be in order if we are to be governed by strict interpretation of Old Testament law.

FRED F. HUGHES.

New Bridge at La Center Proposed.

RIDGEFIELD, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Plans for a new steel drawbridge across the east fork of Lewis River near La Center are being prepared by the County Engineer. The present wooden structure was built nearly 20 years ago and is worn out.

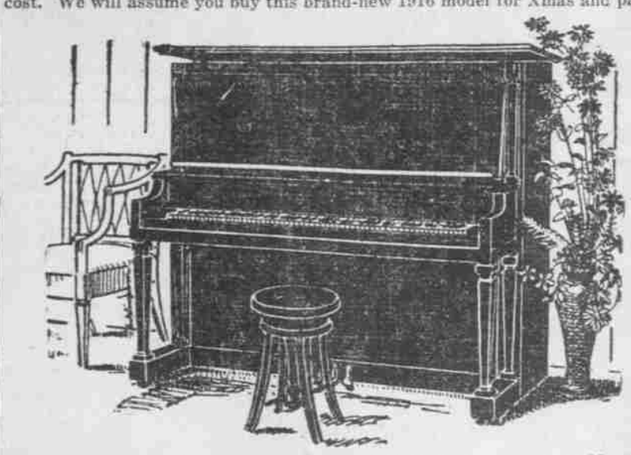
Grays Harbor Rebekahs Elect.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The annual election of officers, and speeches by state officers, featured a district convention of Rebekah lodges of this county, held in Oakville Wednesday. Mrs. Cora Coffin, of Tacoma, and state president, and Mrs. Iola Campbell, past president, from Seattle, were grand lodge officers in attendance. Officers elected were: Mrs. George B. Steele, of Satsop, chairman; Mrs. Minerva Pulver, Cosmopolis, vice-chairman; Mrs. Hazel Maxwell, Aberdeen, warden; Mrs. Rose Manley, Aberdeen, chaplain; Mrs. Kirkdale, Elma, secretary; Mrs. Carrier Mills, Elma, treasurer. The next meeting will be in Porter.

QUALITY PIANOS

No Extras to Buy

Everyone buying a New Piano is interested in cost—both first cost and after-cost. We will assume you buy this brand-new 1916 model for Xmas and pay—



$375 Usual Price Quality for **$290** $5.00 Cash Until Christmas $6.00 Monthly No Interest.

There will be no after cost for interest amounting to $2.37 the first months as elsewhere—or total after cost of $55.35 in interest, representing a total saving to you of $130.35 in interest and principal. Deduct this amount from the price of the above piano and then you will realize what wonderful value it presents.

There will also be no after cost for the first three months of piano lessons, since we furnish you an order at our expense on good representative Portland Piano Teachers—this is included with the New Piano we furnish you now.

We also supply the Mozart Keyboard Play Game for beginners with every piano sold now.

Besides including the first year's tuning and a stool to match the piano and Free Delivery of all to your home, with a warrantee backed by $12,000,000.

Reduced Christmas Terms

$5 will send a new Piano to your home for Christmas.

We Have but Few More Weeks Wherein to Sell

$63,827.00

IN PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND TALKING MACHINES BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

$10 will send a new Player Piano to your home for XMAS.

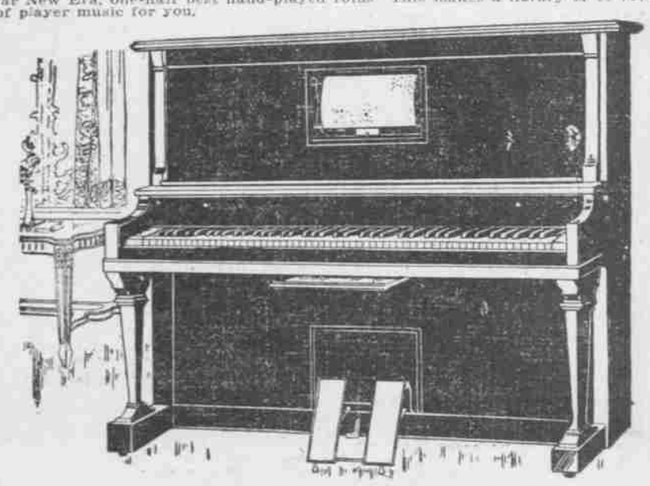
To that end we have further reduced both prices and terms—It will cost no more to buy a Piano for Christmas—a gift for the entire family, than to buy small gifts now, as **$5 will send a Piano and $10 a Player Piano to your home**, and you need pay no more until next year, and then you need pay but $6 or more monthly without interest.

Small Gifts—their number is legion—must be paid for in cash—but you can have your Christmas Piano just the same. We will deliver the instrument for Christmas and you can make the first monthly payment later—at your convenience. The other payments, too, may be spread over to the following months or years if you wish.

OUR NO INTEREST-SAVINGS—$50.38 to $163.91—OUT-DISTANCES ALL COMPETITION.

50 Rolls Player Piano Music

Included with the sale of every Player Piano before Christmas—one-half popular New Era, one-half best hand-played rolls. This makes a library of 50 rolls of player music for you.



An Actual $600 1915 Model For $395

Without interest, saving $91.12, total saving $296.12.

Would You Buy a 1911 Model Automobile?

You are but fair to yourself to use quite the same judgment when buying a player piano—as progress and improvements in automobiles and player pianos have kept pace in recent years, and the artistic side of the 1916 Model Natural Player Piano is far in advance of that of other makers, particularly when compared with their 1915 and older models.

$1 Secures Your Choice Now for Christmas

Your Old Machine Taken in Exchange. Visit Our Talking Machine Salons—Hear the Latest December Records.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS USED PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ANGELUS PLAYER, WALNUT; USUAL PRICE $350; SALE PRICE $ 50
No interest means saving of $50.38. Total saving if you buy now, $350.38.

PIANOLA PLAYER, With $85 Worth Rolls; Usual Price $336; Sale Price $ 65
No interest means saving of $43.72. Total saving if you buy now, $314.72.

CHICKERING & SONS, Old Model, Rosew'd; Usual Price $400; Sale Price $ 75
No interest means saving of $52.25. Total saving if you buy now, $390.25.

BAUS & COMPANY, Upright, Mahogany; Usual Price $375; Sale Price $145
No interest means saving of $57.27. Total saving if you buy now, $317.27.

CHICKERING & SONS, Upright Mahogany; Usual Price $450; Sale Price $210
No interest means saving of $68.40. Total saving if you buy now, $328.40.

EMERSON, MAHOGANY, Empire Model; Usual Price $500; Sale Price $230
No interest means saving of $73.21. Total saving if you buy now, $325.28.

STEINWAY & SONS, Mah'y, Empire Model; Usual Price $600; Sale Price $345
No interest means saving of $95.85. Total saving if you buy now, $346.12.

STEINWAY & SONS, Ebony, Parlor Grand; Usual Price $1100; Sale Price $595
No interest means saving of $153.00. Total saving if you buy now, $768.00

AUTOPIANO, MAHOGANY, 88-Note Music; Usual Price $750; Sale Price $290
No interest means saving of $115.00. Total saving if you buy now, $575.00.

CHAPEL WALNUT CHURCH ORGAN; USUAL PRICE $125; SALE PRICE $ 30

TERMS, $5 CASH, $6 OR MORE MONTHLY.

Start With $1 Make your selection now while stock is most complete and pay $1 down, if you do not want to pay the full payment, and then, before delivery on Christmas eve, you pay the balance in cash of $4 or $9, or whatever agreement you make for the first payment, and the balance $6 monthly, etc., until the piano or talking machine is paid for in full.

Out-of-Town Buyers—It is safe and satisfactory to buy one of these pianos by mail. Write us, and we will send you full description, or, if you like, ship the piano subject to your approval. We pay freight to any point in Oregon, Washington or Idaho. Buy now and have it shipped when ready.

Every piano or player piano purchased carries with it the Schwan Piano Co. guarantee of satisfaction, as also the usual guarantee from each manufacturer of these new musical instruments; besides, we take it in exchange within one year, allowing the full amount paid, if desired.

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings. **Schwan Piano Co.** Our Warrantee Backed by $12,000,000

Manufacturers' Coast Distributers. 111 Fourth St., Near Washington.
The Store That Sells at Factory Prices and Charges No Interest.