

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO OUR OFFICE

To See a Specimen of Goldfield Gold Ore That Assays \$80,000 Per Ton

Remember, This Invitation Is Not to Decoy Anyone to Our Office That We May Bone Them to Buy Our Stock—We Have the Ore, and Believe Those Who Have Never Seen Such an Interesting Sight Would Really Enjoy Handling \$80,000 Rock.

IN THESE ADVERTISEMENTS WE HAVE TOLD THE PUBLIC CONSIDERABLE ABOUT THE **Portland-Florence Mining & Leasing Co.'s Florence Lease**

We have told you that the Florence is the richest mine on earth. We have told you that \$6,000,000 has been offered for the mine, and that the owners declared they would refuse \$15,000,000. We have printed something of the history of all its leases. We have related that WE have a lease on one portion of this famous property, and that of the \$6,016,874 in gold the Goldfield district paid in dividends in 1907, the leasers paid \$5,257,000—or all but \$1,359,874 of the whole amount. This statement is given to show that the leasers are the REAL miners of Goldfield, and why?

BECAUSE THEY ARE OPERATING ON PROVEN GROUND.

A mine has been developed. It occupies but a small piece of ground. If it is rich, it is not reasonable to suppose that its surroundings are not likewise rich. Lease No. 1 is made, and it turns out well. No. 2 is next, and it excels the original. Nos. 3 and 4 are even better yet. There is a great hankering after leases on that ground then. Additional leases are effected, and still an increase in gold! Such is Goldfield history. Such is a tiny snatch of the golden picture of that astonishing country, and that history is but little written until the wonderful Florence,

ABSOLUTELY THE RICHEST OF ALL KNOWN GOLD MINES.

Has been woven into the narrative. The Portland-Florence Mining & Leasing Co. holds a lease on a part of the Florence. It was transferred to us by one who had sunk his shaft 260 feet deep and had crossed 100 feet. At this stage of his work the financial crash came upon Goldfield like a thunderbolt from a sunny sky. It crushed many others, and it crushed him. His private funds were imprisoned in eastern banks and enterprises in which he had been engaged. Friends that gladly would have come to his rescue were in similar plights. We all have read that Hetty Green, richest woman in the world, declined a loan to the Vanderbilts on their personal adornments—their diamonds and other jewels. So stringent was the money market that no man could borrow, and this Florence leaser was forced to abandon his quest for gold. At that time our Mr. Stewart appeared upon the scene. The discouraged and financially crippled leaser surrendered all the rights that had cost him \$20,000 for Mr. Stewart's diminutive purse and boarded a train for his home. He may never return to Goldfield, yet we hope he may, and that to later become a millionaire. But what was Mr. Stewart to do with the lease? He had paid his predecessor all the money he had to spare. He could not continue development on his own account, well knowing, too, that

HE MIGHT PUNCTURE THE ORE VEIN AT ANY CLIP OF THE PICK OR STROKE OF THE SLEDGE UPON THE DRILL.

Quickly was his mind made up to return to Portland, incorporate a company and place 250,000 shares of its treasury stock upon the market at 10 cents per share—AND THAT WOULD DO THE WORK! And it IS doing it. People who know Mr. Stewart, president and manager; Mr. McKechie, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Virtue, the superintendent, are not afraid to trust to the honesty of the only stranger in the directorate, W. A. Moses of Kansas City, one of the largest grain dealers in the middle west, who is the vice-president of the company. Mr. Moses is largely interested in Goldfield, knows the leased ground and was not afraid to put his own good money into the enterprise. And this is the situation at this time.

THE COMPANY IS SELLING SHARES WITH PLEASURABLE ALACRITY!

The people of Portland and the state, as well as many beyond the confines of Oregon, who have read these advertisements and have had a desire to place a few dollars where a few thousands may be gained, are lively purchasers of these shares. So much for our lease on the famous Florence property; but now WE WANT TO TELL READERS OF THE JOURNAL THAT WE OWN OUTRIGHT 100 ACRES OF GROUND, CONSTITUTING FIVE MINERAL CLAIMS, JUST A LITTLE NORTH OF THE ASTOUNDING SANDSTORM, FIRST PRODUCING GOLD MINE IN GOLDFIELD. It was here that the first outcroppings of gold

were discovered in the Goldfield district. It was here where the first pick disturbed the earth of the Goldfield region. It was here that the first dollar was taken from Goldfield ground; and the Sandstorm is still, and likely always will be, one of Goldfield's foremost gold mines. Messrs. Loftus & Davis have taken more than \$250,000 from the earth at this place, and recently delved into \$600 to \$8,000 ore. Adjacent to us on the east lies the well-known Daisy, Great Bend, Diamondfield, Black Butte and many other generous producers, and for the life of us we cannot see why our 100 acres should not be precisely as good as the mineral lands lying all around us. The fact is, we are largely hemmed in by developers of mining propositions,

AND THERE IS A FOREST OF GALLOWS IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD HOISTING ORE FROM THE DEPTHS BENEATH.

It must be remembered that in years Goldfield is but an infant, though a giant in worldly enrichment, and for 20 years to come we may look for discoveries in that camp that will startle the country and gladden human hearts. The amazingly rich Drumlummon gold mine, 30 miles from Helena, Montana, was discovered by Tom Cruse after he had prospected 30 years in poverty and the hill had been trampled over a hundred times. He sold a nine tenths of the mine to English capitalists for \$1,500,000 spot cash, married the dressmaker that loaned him \$30 to buy the grub-stake for his last prospecting tour, and presented her with half a million dollars the day they were married. Mr. Cruse is now the owner of a bank in Helena and immensely wealthy. Experiences of a similar nature have been features of mining in every age. It will likely be so at Goldfield, and

THE ASSAYS AND SURFACE INDICATIONS ON THE 100 ACRES WE OWN OUTRIGHT ARE EVERY WHIT AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY OF OUR RICHLY PRODUCING NEIGHBORS.

It ought not to be forgotten, either, that 100-acre tracts are a thing of the past in Goldfield. No more can be had by right of location or at any reasonable purchasable figure. Our Mr. Stewart—who, by the way, is an experienced engineer of mining—secured these five claims from the original locators of this most promising property. Of course, we are in embryo yet on these claims, as was the Florence, the Sandstorm, the Mohawk and a score of other rich diggings at our age, but we have the utmost confidence that we shall develop mines that will be the equal of the best of them in this immensely profitable district.

AND EVERY SHARE OF STOCK WE SELL IN THE FLORENCE LEASE COVERS THIS HUNDRED ACRES ALSO.

The Florence will doubtless be the QUICK money-maker. Because it is so completely developed, we should have large returns from it in three or four months; but our OWN property has to be developed from the beginning, and will not produce results so early. But if the Florence is sure, the Mohawk, sure, the Jumbo, sure, and scores of others in this same category, so we most conscientiously believe will be our 100-acre tract when we have the means and the time to go down to the rock we are confident that it contains.

SHARES TEN CENTS EACH, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, AND EACH SHARE IS A CLAIM ON EVERY INCH OF BOTH OUR LEASE AND DEEDED ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

Those who come in with us now on these ground-floor prices may be laying the foundation for comfort in age and ease in their declining years or be building the foundation for a start in life that never could be had if dependent upon one's daily toil.

NO MAN EVER BECAME WEALTHY BY HARD WORK FOR OTHERS, EVEN AT MOST GENEROUS COMPENSATION; BUT THE GOLD MINES OF THE WORLD HAVE ENRICHED MORE POOR MEN THAN ANY OTHER INDUSTRY EVER DEvised.

We believe that ours will add hundreds to the number, and that our partners will rejoice in that they ever were invited to place some of their means in our mining shares.

H. M. CAKE'S PLATFORM FOR SENATORS

Republican Candidate for United States Senator Gives Reasons Why He Believes Measure Should Be Sustained at Coming June Election.

H. M. Cake has drawn up a platform all of his own making upon which he asks the republicans of Oregon to send him to the United States senate and in it he indorses Statement No. 1, postal savings banks, primary election law, a vigorous policy of reclamation of arid lands, abolition of trusts and the exclusion of coolie labor among many other principles which he sets out.

Gives Two Reasons.
In declaring for Statement No. 1 Mr. Cake gives two reasons for doing so. First, because he believes it will do away with the deals and deadlocks that have prevailed in past Oregon legislatures at the election of United States senators; and second, because it takes the place of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Mr. Cake's platform follows:
"To the Republican Voters and People of the State of Oregon:
I am a candidate for the Republican nomination at the primaries on April 17, for the office of United States senator, for the term beginning March 4, 1909. Realizing that you are entitled to the people to make known my position on public questions, I respectfully submit the following platform, pledging myself to abide by its terms in the event of my election.

"Parties must be preserved, for only through their medium can constitutional government be carried on. Party loyalty is necessary, and should be shown in upholding party principles, promoting good government, purity in public office, and harmony in the administration of settled allegiance, discord and factional differences should be condemned.

"Control of the affairs of this country by the Republican party will in the future, as in the past, insure general prosperity and great economic and commercial development. I am in hearty accord with the policies of President Roosevelt.

Maintain Primary Law.
"At no time in the history of this state has there been so urgent a need of the attention and vigorous efforts of a loyal citizenship in the promotion of its interests. As a state we are upon the threshold of a great growth, of an era of expansion along with the industrial lines without precedent in the annals of state building.

"Much that is to be done in advancing the interests of our commonwealth must come from the federal government, among the most important of which are the reclamation of arid lands, waterways in the state, the improvement of our waterways, the protection of our forests, and the proper regulation and control of transportation. Our representatives in congress, charged with the responsibility of these great interests, should be untiring in their efforts to secure appropriations and proper legislation insuring the rapid and continuous growth of the state.

"The Oregon primary law should be maintained. The nomination of candidates for office by the people instead of through conventions tends to do away with the evils of many of the present methods, to purify and enhance the efficiency of public service by making all officials responsible to the voters, and to their offices directly to the people.

Indorse Statement No. 1.
"I indorse Statement No. 1 because experience has shown the old method of election of United States senators to be unsatisfactory. Under such method, for more than 40 years, such influences have affected the election of United States senators in Oregon that but few have been chosen until the last moments of the regular session. The deals and deadlocks (saying nothing of corruption) incident to the election of senators in Oregon have absorbed the time and attention of the legislature to the disgrace of the state, the detriment of the people and the neglect of needed legislation.

"I further indorse Statement No. 1 for the reason that I am in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for same. In the absence of such an amendment, Statement No. 1 accomplishes the same result by obligating the members of the legislature to elect the choice of the people as evidenced by the vote at the June election.

Protective Tariff.
"This nation is committed to the protective tariff. Its abandonment would result in industrial disaster. The tariff laws, however, must be adjusted to meet changed commercial and economic conditions of the times. Great combinations of capital must be permitted to exist to such an extent that the existing tariff, in many instances, levies contributions on the people generally for the benefit of a few manufacturers and increases the profits of industrial monopolies, without answering any purpose of protection.

"In the revision of the tariff law (the demand for which is imperative), we should seek reciprocal trade relations with other countries to a greater extent than under the present law, the tariff a minimum rate for protection and revenue, to be regulated by the nation or otherwise, to meet corresponding concessions from other countries.

Increase Federal Power.
"I do not believe in limiting the authority and control of the states over their individual interests and affairs by further delegation of power to the federal government. The national government now has ample power over all matters of common interest to the states, including the sole and exclusive right to regulate interstate commerce, and provide for the formation, regulation and control of transportation companies and corporations doing an interstate business, without infringing upon the prerogatives of the states to control intrastate commerce. It is not an extension of federal authority that is required, but increased activity on the part of the federal government in the exercise of powers already delegated.

"Railroads doing an interstate business should be subject to regulation by the federal government to protect the people against unreasonable rates and rebates, and the power of the state commerce commission should be enlarged to accomplish this end. Grants of public land should be made under the conditions of the same have not been complied with. I am not unfriendly to the exercise of the power of their just and reasonable rights, but I am opposed to allowing them to oppress the people.

"I favor the establishment by the federal government of postal savings banks throughout the country, the increase of reserves in national banks, and the establishment of a national currency in our banking system insuring stability and maintenance of public confidence.

Favors Reclamation.
"The reclamation of arid lands is one of the most important needs of Oregon and a condition upon which the full development of our state largely depends. I favor a vigorous policy on the part of the federal government in the prosecution of this work and advocate a more urgent application of Oregon's share of the irrigation fund to the actual development of irrigation projects, than has characterized reclamation work in this state heretofore.

"I favor forest reserves, but believe that great care should be used in their establishment, and that regulations governing their management should be changed so as to insure a more equitable

able distribution of grazing and other privileges connected with the same.

Would Abolish Trusts.
"Combinations of capital organized for the purpose of monopolizing the public utilities and necessities to the detriment of independent competition are a menace to the liberties of the people and contrary to every principle of public policy, and it is allowed to continue their system of absorption will in time control the industries of the country.

"Corporations coming within the trust laws should be assumed and individuals willfully guilty of a violation of the law vigorously punished for their offenses.

"In favor of the enactment and rigid enforcement of federal and state anti-trust laws, and indorse most heartily the efforts and policies of President Roosevelt along these lines.

Harbors and Inland Waterways.

"The improvement of the harbors and deepening of the inland waterways of the state of Oregon is a necessary condition to its greatest development and commercial prosperity and a matter of paramount importance to the people of this state.

"The transportation lines parallel the Willamette, Columbia and Snake rivers, and the improvement of these waterways will tend to relieve the congestion of the river and the rates of transportation companies, thus increasing the price of our products and adding to the wealth of our people.

"No effort should be spared on the part of our delegation in congress to secure the additional appropriations necessary to improve the waterways at the mouth of the Columbia river, the deepening of the harbors of Coos, Yaquina and Tillamook bays, and the Coquille river, the opening of the Dalles-Kelso canal, the dredging of the Willamette river, and the deepening of the ship canal through the Portland and the mouth of the Columbia.

Should Own Locks.

"The government should own the locks at Oregon City. The development and growing commerce of the Willamette valley demands that the tolls levied through private ownership and the embargo upon traffic resulting therefrom should be removed.

"I believe the policy of the government should be a liberal one in aiding those deserving veterans who risked life and limb and property for their country in times of war and national danger, and while I am opposed to the abuse of the pension system, I recognize the rights of the deserving veterans of the civil and Spanish wars to a liberal aid and compensation from the government for injuries received in defense of this country.

Rights of Labor.

"I favor such legislation by the federal government as shall secure and protect the American workman in the employment of children of tender age and in the employment of women in the class of work which is injurious to the stability of the republic. The right to organize for protection against the abuse of capital is an inherent one which no just government will deny.

"I believe an employer's liability law should be enacted by the congress of the United States, and provided for proper compensation to employees injured in the government service.

"I would prohibit the process of injunction without a hearing in extreme cases involving life or limb or property.

"I am in perfect accord with the policy of reducing the hours of labor of the American wage earners, and prohibiting the employment of children of tender and immature years in classes of labor that retard the development of mind and body.

Exclusion of Coolie Labor.

"Stringent immigration laws should be enacted, preventing the admission into this country of the undesirable classes of people of all nations, who either will not or cannot assimilate and make good citizens.

"I am opposed to the admission of Chinese and Japanese coolies into competition with our intelligent and independent workmen. America for Americans.

Panama Canal.

"The growing commerce of the Pacific coast and the importance of our international and trade relations with the Orient demand the early completion of the Panama canal. The people of this country will be immeasurably benefited through the reduction and regulation of transcontinental railroad rates resulting from the opening of this waterway, as well as the means of national defense increased by facilitating the movements of the American navy.

"I am heartily in favor of ample appropriations by the United States government to insure the completion of the Panama Canal with all possible despatch.

H. M. CAKE.

FAMOUS LONG-HAIRED PIANO PLAYER SCORED

Portland, Feb. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—While the memory of the bangs and bruises inflicted on the suffering Webber, by "the greatest pianist the world has ever had," is yet fresh in the ears of the audience, a few words of comment on Mrs. Emma B. Carroll's "defense of Paderewski" in the Journal of the 24th inst. may be permitted.

"Naturally any 'local' piano teacher resents any effort to prick in this city a bubble as public as the American reputation of this now famous, though formerly great player, Paderewski's reputation was made by the expenditure of about \$100,000 by the Steinway firm (and, by the way, a like sum spent on the exploitation of any of six American pianists would place them where Paderewski was). Fortunately for some of us, who refuse to join in the chorus of adulation for which Mrs. Carroll attempts to say the time—this necessary work of idol destruction has been most thoroughly done—not only by many of the chief critics of Europe, but by those of the highest standing in America, such as Philip Hale of Chicago, W. S. B. Mathews of Chicago, Max Blumenberg of New York and Hugo Leichtschmidt of San Francisco, all men whose opinions carry infinitely more weight than those of a 'local' teacher.

"This catch word 'provincialism' concerns a multitude of sins. What does it mean? The greatest sufferers from the disease are those who—frankly, and with love of fashion, and ignorance of real standards of excellence—are content to run with the multitude—to swell the train. The use of the word is chiefly affected in order to 'give a dog a bad name and so hang him,' and the danger of the word is that it is apt to recoil, boomerang fashion, on such as venture to employ it. For instance, in this controversy who is 'provincial'? Is it not the 'defender' who displays either ignorance of well recognized metropolitan standards of excellence, or else assumes that the readers are untrained enough to swallow such opinions whole?

"Opinions, the letter writes, is, of course, entitled to Mrs. Carroll may say and preach, publicly and privately, that Leschetzki is 'not only the greatest teacher the world has ever seen' but the only one! This statement I have question now. The large raised, was as Leschetzki's recital playing of late years claims that he is entitled to be called

The Portland-Florence Mining and Leasing Co.

ROOM 15, 268 STARK STREET, OPPOSITE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HALF CENT CAUSE OF WOMAN'S ARREST

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Chicago, Feb. 29.—A woman pick-pocket taken into custody by the police on suspicion that she stole a pocketbook from a handbag carried by Miss E. E. Luke, of Evanston, in a department store, blames one half of a one cent piece for a charge of larceny made against her. Miss Luke's pocketbook could not be found in the possession of the prisoner but she did carry the same number of silver dollars it contained. Miss Luke could not identify herself through the police ran across the half of a cent. The complainant said it was in her pocketbook, so the police are now holding the prisoner for the theft.

A NEW RECORD IN RAILROAD BUILDING

The Pacific Coast Extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Reaches Terry, Montana.
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has just extended the train service on its new Pacific coast extension as far west as Terry, Montana.

GRANTS PASS TEAM DEBATING CHAMPION

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Grants Pass, Or., Feb. 29.—The Grants Pass High school team won the debate with the Marshfield High school team last night in this city, which makes it the champion of the Southern Oregon high school debating league, comprising six schools. The Grants Pass debaters were Miss Olwen Hughes, Errel book and Herbert Gilkey, Ruth Smith, Eric Bolt and Marjorie Cowan composed the Marshfield team. Grants Pass supported the negative of the question, "Resolved: That boards of arbitration with compulsory power should be established to adjust disputes between employers and their employees."

HUMPHREYS DID NOT MEAN CORRUPTION

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 29.—E. C. Humphreys, arrested last night on a charge of attempting to influence juror Alfred Point, who is sitting in the capitol graft case, was released today. District Attorney Weiss declared he had investigated the matter and was convinced that no corruption was intended. The action of Weiss in recommending the release of Humphreys exploded the sensation promised by Pinkerton detectives.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

From the Shanghai Mercury.
Today a remarkable execution has taken place in this city, the like of which I think has never happened even in the annals of Chinese executions. The man who was executed was

escorted this, her seventh, son to

sentenced to be beheaded. He is the seventh of the family to suffer the extreme penalty in this city.

The parents gave birth to eight boys, and from whatever causes it is impossible for me to say, the whole family have just given themselves an only son and soul to evil. The poor girl

found guilty of highway robbery and

escorted this, her seventh, son to execution ground walling her dread fate the whole way. On arrival magistrate, fearing she might be troubled, had her forcibly removed to a hospital and there she lay until she ran back to the bleeding head of her poor boy and again took her walling.