

# Gold Coupon Real Estate Certificates

EARN LARGE PROFITS  
ENTAILS NO RISK  
IS DOUBLY GUARANTEED

CANNOT DEPRECIATE  
CASHABLE ON DEMAND  
CARRIES A BONUS

INTEREST BEARING  
INCOME EARNING  
INCREASED VALUATION

## The Interest on These Gold Coupon Real Estate Certificates Commenced May 1, 1908, and Is Now Accruing; Payable Semi-Annually

**PROFITS**—This certificate has four earning powers — bonus, interest, income and increase valuation.

**NO RISK**—Its principal and interest is held in trust and hence cannot be misapplied or dissipated.

**GUARANTEE**—In addition to its funds being invested in Portland Business Real Estate under a trusteeship, the Standard Trust company of Portland, Oregon, guarantees its principal and interest without reservation.

**NO DEPRECIATION**—Regardless of what depreciation may occur in the real estate market, these certificates being guaranteed in principal and interest, will never go below par.

**CASHABLE**—The Standard Trust company will purchase these certificates two years from their date of issue, paying the principal face value with a 2 per cent bonus and all accrued interest thereon.

**INCOME**—One half of the net income received from the property held in trust for these certificates, will be paid to the certificate holders, and available data shows net income should range from 8 per cent to 15 per cent per annum.

**INTEREST**—The interest on these certificates commenced May 1, 1908, payable semi-annually and is guaranteed absolutely, under a trusteeship.

**INCREASE VALUE**—The increase value of Portland Business Real Estate has been steady and healthy and easily justifiable. Within the last few years the eastern money interests have fully realized the many and wonderful resources of Oregon, among which are its agricultural lands, its timber and its water-powers, all needing development and exploitation. These resources must all pay tribute to Portland, and it is easy to reason why Portland business property has within the past five years, increased from 175 to 400 per cent and it is safe to predict that the next five or ten years will see even a greater increase.

**DIVIDENDS**—The property purchased and held for these certificates will be so held under trusteeship for ten years and then sold. The certificate holders will receive in addition to the face of their certificates and the interest and income paid on them, one half of the increased valuation of the property, being the difference between the purchase price and the selling price of the property, which can easily be estimated between 200 per cent and 300 per cent, for every reason gives evidence that Portland should have between 500,000 and 600,000 population within the next ten years.

**CONFIDENCE**—This investment must appeal to all who have confidence in Portland, and all living in this beautiful and glorious Pacific northwest country must know that Portland is destined to be its financial and social center.

**DENOMINATIONS**—These certificates are issued in denominations of from \$25 upwards, allowing the small investor the same privilege of profit sharing and an equal advantage of the large and assured advances of Business Real Estate, as is enjoyed by the man of great wealth. Remember, the interest commenced May 1, 1908 and is now accruing.

**CERTIFICATES**—The following will illustrate the sources of income from our Gold Coupon Real Estate Certificates:

Principal Guaranteed .....	Amount Invested
Interest Guaranteed .....	4 per cent Annually
Rental Income .....	4 per cent Annually
Increase Valuation .....	7 per cent Annually
Profit on Investment should be .....	15 per cent Annually

### AND AS MUCH MORE AS THE VALUES INCREASE DURING THE LIFE OF THESE CERTIFICATES

**INCREASED VALUES**—In the above illustration of "Increased Valuation" we have estimated less than 150 per cent for ten years, while Portland Business Real Estate has increased in values during the past six or seven years, from 175 per cent to 400 per cent as illustrated by the following:

PROPERTY.	SOLD	ASS'D VAL.	INC. VAL.
Lot 3, block 64 .....	\$33,000	\$ 81,500	Over 175 per cent
East 1/2 blk. 43, Couch add.	70,000	212,500	Over 200 per cent
Lot 6, N. 1/2 blk "J" ....	15,000	45,000	Just 200 per cent
East 1/2 blk 313 .....	25,000	87,500	Over 200 per cent
Lots 5 and 6, N. 1/2 blk. "I"	45,000	90,750	Over 100 per cent
Lot 17, S. 1/2 blk. 85 ....	13,000	67,000	Over 400 per cent

—Being a total average of over 203 per cent.

Comparisons of this kind can be secured, sufficient to fill many pages. These quotations simply cover ground values, exclusive of improvements.

**INVITATION**—We invite all to call at our office and we will be pleased to enter into full, detail with them, explaining any subject of this investment which may not at once be clear and to their full understanding.

**ADDRESS**—Call on or address

# STANDARD TRUST CO.

**OFFICERS:**  
 WM. H. GARLAND, President  
 L. W. LANE, First Vice-President  
 A. J. DILLON, Second Vice-President  
 JOHN B. MOON, Secretary  
 H. P. DAVIDSON, Loans  
 E. L. DEKATER, Cashier  
 M. SCHUBERT, Trust Officer  
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**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING**  
 265-67 STARK STREET PORTLAND, OREGON  
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## LABOR CONDITIONS IN HAWAII

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.  
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Honolulu, Apr. 29.—In Hawaii the labor question is ever present, ever paramount and never settled. One fourth of the total population of the territory is made up of laborers actually employed in the cane fields. Of these more than one half are Japanese and Chinese; in other words, non-citizen and non-assimilable. Sugar demands cheap labor, Hawaii lives on sugar and unless it has a permanent supply of remarkably cheap labor it faces ruin. Before annexation to the United States the government and the planters, sometimes acting jointly and sometimes acting separately, brought in laborers from various parts of the world under the contract system. When the United States flag permanently floated over the islands, and American laws applied to Hawaiian affairs, contract labor was without the pale of law.

The leading men of Hawaii then turned toward Europe as a source of labor supply. It was thought the south of Europe would furnish hardy laborers perfectly willing to work for wages which the planters could afford. Being Christians and Europeans, they would naturally be in sympathy with American institutions and ideals, and would bring forth a second generation of real Americans. Under the plan adopted by the states of South Carolina and Louisiana, the planters contributed sums of money to a fund, and by the authority of the legislature sent an agent to Europe. He succeeded in obtaining two shipments of immigrants, one of Portuguese and one of Spaniards. The blow from the federal government at Washington in the form of a decision that immigration stimulated in this fashion was illegal and must cease. Afterward came the restriction of Japanese immigration. Thus Hawaii found itself in the position of being prevented by either private or public enterprise from assisting immigration. It is too small and too out of the way to attract voluntary immigration, and its labor question is most acute.

Politics thrives on conditions. The southern states of the union, with practically no exception, are suffering from

a Japanese, \$112 for a Portuguese and \$130 for a Norwegian. As the Europeans always came in large families, and as the Japanese usually came singly, it was much cheaper to bring in Japanese. After the days of contract labor, when the Japanese came on their own accord, the steamer fare dropped as low as \$30. In the five years prior to 1886 the Hawaiian monarchy expended over \$1,000,000, and the planters almost as much more, in importing laborers. Five shipments of Portuguese cost per capita \$85.45, of which the government paid \$32.41 and the planter \$53.04. As there were so many women and children, it cost for each adult male laborer \$266.15. In all, Hawaii has expended between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in paying for the transportation of laborers which it has induced to come to its shore. One half of these have left the islands and only about one fifth of them are now working in the fields.

The reasons for the migratory habits of laborers are many and complex, but perhaps the principle one is that with few exceptions, the most of them can, without inconvenience, pack their wives and children, and their notice to any quarter of the world, and be just as much at home where they are as where they came from. The great majority of the laborers live in quarters or in barracks. These buildings are not sanitary, and are not clean, but so small that there can be no privacy between members of the family, and so close together that there is no ventilation. The result is that they are so crowded that sanitary circumstances prevent keeping chickens or pigs, while a cow or a horse is an impossible luxury, even though it is a household means to afford it.

**Make Life Attractive.**  
 The thinking men of Hawaii realize that something must be done which will make the life of the agricultural laborer in the islands so attractive and so homelike that he will be content to stay and raise his family on the plantation, thus building up a permanent home labor supply. Lorrin A. Thurston, in discussing his question of the remedy, will be found in domiciling the employe. By domiciling him I mean giving or selling him a price which he can use in purchasing land on which he can create a home, on which he can raise fruit and vegetables for his own use, maintain a few domestic fowls and animals, and in connection with which he can gather around him a few luxuries and commodities such as a piano, a car, and accumulate and protected in a plantation camp. He should have a home to which he can retreat and be his own master; a place where he can live and where his family can live without being subject to the possibility of displacement without a day's notice; a place where he can feel that he is an individual and not a component part of a gang; a place where he can be an independent man, instead of a dependent hireling, subject absolutely to the orders of another.

### A Reliable Remedy for the Whiskey and Beer Habit

Very few men become drunkards because they like liquor. It is frequently the moderate drinker, who before he realizes his condition has become a drunkard. The nervous system, having become accustomed to stimulants, is unable to do the same amount or quality of work without liquor, hence the victim drinks more and more. This is a state of disease and should be treated by Orin. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink is not missed. There is no loss of time or detention from work when it is used.

Orin is prepared in two forms: No. 1, the secret remedy, which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2, for those who take the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are guaranteed. A registered guarantee in every box.

Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. The Orin Co., Washington, D. C. The price of either form is \$1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one tenth what it is usually charged at sanitariums, with a guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained. Mail orders filled in plain sealed package on receipt of price.

Orin is for sale by Clarke-Woodward Drug Co., and nearly all druggists in Portland.

It may be claimed that this home instinct does not exist among the class of people who constitute our plantation laborers. This is undoubtedly true of some of them. The unmarried Chinese laborer seems to prefer to work and live in a crowd, and with exceptions, does not do otherwise when he becomes his own master. There are undoubtedly many others of various nationalities who have become habituated by long usage to contentment with present conditions. But even among these more room is appreciated. This is evidenced by the fact that if 100 laborers are removed from a plantation camp during the winter, it will be a matter of only a few days before the remaining 100 will, if permitted, spread themselves over the entire camp to secure more room and privacy.

**Thousands of Cases.**  
 "But there are thousands of other cases in which, to a greater or less degree, the home instinct and all the incidental desires and feelings connected therewith, are possessed by plantation laborers as fully and completely as by members of the community who stand higher in the social scale. Take the Portuguese for example. There is not a man of knowledge, a Portuguese tenement house in the territory. They have hundreds of little individual homes, costing from \$200 to \$1,000 each, which they have built with their own money. Wherever, on the plantations, there are detached houses with ground around them, the Portuguese are eager applicants for them.

There has been, perhaps, more opportunity for development and exhibition of these tendencies among the Portuguese and Germans, because the migration of those two nationalities to Hawaii was not so exclusively of families, instead of an overwhelming proportion of male adults. Moreover these nationalities have no intention of returning to their old homes. They have permanently expatriated themselves and will never have any homes except those which they make anew for themselves. They also belong to races which for generations have been migrating all over the world. Emigration and permanent settlement abroad is therefore a common thought to them.

Hawaiian territory is not the only place where the labor question has been a vital issue. Cuba was in a like dilemma, when, in 1850, slavery was finally abolished. The plantation system had flourished there for generations. When the slaves were set free, they would not work for wages and were too uncertain and lazy

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 Never Fails to RESTORE GRAY or FADED HAIR to its NATURAL COLOR and BEAUTY

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Refuses all substitutes. 2 1/2 times as much in \$1.00 as 50c size.

**IS NOT A DYE.**  
 Full Size Box, 50c. Women, N.Y. \$1 and 50c bottles, at druggists. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

to earn high ones. They showed a disposition to wander and to become irresponsible vagrants. Destruction started the planters in the face. They had to act quickly or go under. They acted both quickly and successfully. They cut up their vast estates into lots of from 10 to 50 acres, and sold or leased them at nominal rentals to their former slaves, making contracts with them to buy the cane produced. This was the genesis of the so-called "colonial system," which has been successfully continued in operation in Cuba ever since. It is the basis of the contract recently made with Colonel Spalding with the Molokans here in Hawaii. I believe that the suggestions made above, or some of them, or others along the same general lines, will eventually be adopted. The same masterful spirit which has made Hawaii what it is will meet and solve the problem. Dangerous conditions have been met and conquered in the past, and the sugar industry of the islands established on a broader and firmer basis than ever. It will continue to expand and be a source of life and energy to the territory. While it will take energy, breadth of spirit and progressive intelligence to solve the labor problem, the way will be found. Sugar will long continue to be king of Hawaii.

## MAZAMAS TO CLIMB HELENS

### Annual Club Outing Will Be Aslant of Snow-Capped Peak.

Mount St. Helens will be climbed in August as the annual outing of the Mazamas, the mountain climbing club. The main party will leave Portland Friday, July 31, at 2 p. m., and will arrive at Castlerock, Washington, at 4:15 p. m. the same day, where all will stay over night. Leaving here at 6 a. m. the next day the party will go by rail over the Silver Lake line to Toulte river, arriving at 6 o'clock that evening. An early start from this point the next morning will put the main party at Spirit Lake, at the foot of Mount St. Helens the next night (Sunday), August 3, where the permanent camp will be pitched, from which all side trips will be made. The trip from Portland and return will require two weeks, and will cost each person \$25. This amount covers everything in the way of routine expenses, but does not cover the cost of the personal outfit for each member. This trip has been so arranged that any one fond of camping in a good company or of mountain climbing may first take in the trip to Mount Baker with the Mountaineers' club of Seattle, and come straight from that outing to the Portland camp at Castlerock, August 1.

Any one who wishes may go on the trip to St. Helens if personally satisfied to the committee in charge of arrangements. Those who wish to go must pay at least \$10.00 in advance in charge by July 5, as arrangements must be made nearly one month in advance. Even if one does not care to put in the whole two weeks one may make arrangements concerning baggage, transportation and board at the rate of \$1.50 per day. The Mazamas is a purely a social organization, and the money collected being spent for the expenses of the trip. C. H. Sholes of Portland is president. Other officers for this year are L. J. Hicks, C. E. Forsythe, Margaret Fleming, John A. Lee, W. A. Gordon, E. H. Loomis, Gertrude Micala and E. C. Sheldon. All wishing information concerning the trip and the requirements to go with the party should apply to E. P. Sheldon, 211 Commercial Club building, Portland, Oregon.

**NO ONE WANTS TO LOSE HEIRLOOMS**

Then why run the risk of keeping them, as well as other valuables, about the house, where they are liable to be stolen or burned. A safe deposit box in the Fire and Burglar Proof Vault of the Security Savings & Trust Co. will cost you no little that you cannot afford to be without this Absolute Protection.

Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent \$4.00 Per Year and Up.

**Security Savings & Trust Company**  
 Portland, Oregon  
 CAPITAL \$500,000. SURPLUS \$250,000

## OFFER PREMIUMS FOR BONDS OF THE CITY

### Several Bidders Compete for Parts of a \$100,000 Issue.

Bids for \$100,000 worth of city bonds were opened yesterday afternoon by two members of the ways and means committee, and while no action was taken in disposing of the bonds, they will probably be awarded to the following bidders: Vancouver National bank, \$10,000 worth at 5 per cent; Sturtevant Bros., \$10,000 worth at premium of 3 per cent; J. H. Albert, \$50,000 worth at premium of 2 1/2-10; A. H. Maagly, \$25,000 worth at premium of 2 1/2; Mrs. Luke Pease, \$3,000 worth at 2 1/2 premium; A. T. Lohner, \$2,000 worth at 2 1/2 premium.

Councilmen Rushlight and Cottle were the only members present at yesterday's meeting and the disposal of

the bonds will be taken up formally by the committee preceding the council meeting this afternoon, or will be noted upon by the council. Three members constitute a majority on the ways and means committee, but Councilman Vaughn was unable to attend yesterday. Councilmen Kellaher and Dunning, the remaining members, are out of the city.

## ROBERT NEIL OF FOREST GROVE DEAD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
 Forest Grove, Or., May 11.—Robert Neil, who died at his home here Tuesday evening from an acute attack of pneumonia and was buried in the Naylor cemetery today, was born at Ontario, Canada, 55 years ago and came to Oregon in 1896. He was married to Miss Mary Hacker 23 years ago. She survives him with their children, George, Frank and Kate.

DeLaura Beach Company Buys.  
 Astoria, Or., May 11.—A deed has been filed in the county clerk's office whereby W. H. Moore and others sell to the DeLaura Beach company a tract on Clatsop beach a short distance from Skippanon. The price named is merely nominal, but the real consideration is understood to be \$2,000.

## MAKE THE STOMACH WORK

### Indigestion Can Never Be Cured by Mollycoddling.

Don't try to cure your stomach trouble by coaxing, fussing, dieting and mollycoddling.

There is no need of special dieting if you set the stomach at work with Ml-on-nk. Eat what you want and when you want it and believe that you are going to be well, and you will see relief from the first dose, and complete cure in a few days.

Try a 50-cent box of Ml-on-nk. on Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s guarantee of money back if it does not do all that is claimed for it.

Office Hours—10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Phone—A575  
 Sunday, 10 to 12. Main 7743

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