PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR 1909 ROSE FESTIVAL

Money Is Coming in Freely and $100,000, It Is Expected, Will Be Raised Before the Show Opens—Railroads Give the Project Aid.

The Rose Festival of 1909 promises to be one of the greatest celebrations this city has ever seen, excelling anything of the kind ever attempted in the Pacific northwest. Elaborate preparations already are being completed and every conceivable effort to make the 1909 festival a grand success is being put forth by the management.

Letters have been sent to every city in the United States containing advertising matter, and invitations have been sent out broadcast, so that now the only thing which could possibly keep the celebration from being a grand success, the workers humorously say, would be the refusal of nature to allow the roses to bloom.

The festival will begin June 7 and will end with a great celebration on the night of June 12, two days before the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. The exposition, with the cooperation of all the railroads leading into this city, is depended on to bring thousands of visitors to Portland on their way to Seattle, in addition to the large numbers who will come here on account of the extensive advertisement which the festival is receiving throughout the east.

One hundred thousand postcards advertising the festival are now being sent to the east and middle west, and the railroads, in advertising the Seattle fair, are not neglecting to mention Portland and the Rose Festival.

Already $10,000 has been sent in to the festival association through the president, Ralph W. Hoyt, and the gratifying feature of the contributions is that with very few exceptions the donations are being doubled and in some instances tripled, in one instance quadrupled. Letters from big business houses and corporations are coming in so fast that it is sometimes hard to keep track of them; everybody is wishing the festival good luck and more than that, sending in the cash, and that is what really counts.

Many Give Big Sums.

Two contributions of $1,000 each have already been received and many more have been promised. One firm in Portland has intimated that it will give $10,000 and smaller sums by the score have been turned in, or are pledged. President Hoyt says that the total will easily reach the $100,000 mark in 1909 and may go even higher, while this year it was less than $40,000.

"Everything was against us this year," said a member of the finance committee yesterday. "The weather was the chief drawback. It rained all week, and roses were made scarce. The show opened on June 1, the day after Decoration day, and all the roses that had bloomed had been placed on graves, and bad luck seemed to haunt us, but now it is far different. Our show will not open until June 7 and by that time a fresh crop of roses will be on hand. Unless something entirely unexpected happens, the week of the festival next year will far surpass in every way the opening week of the Lewis and Clark fair in 1905. We are going to have a crowd in Portland that will break all records. Our advertising is receiving tremendous circulation everywhere. The railroads have made a special rate of $50 for round trip tickets from all Missouri river points beginning May 25, and you just watch for the crowd."

During the festival week there will be one or more parades every day. The east side is to come in for its share of the celebration and a grand parade will be arranged for east side night. Electrical parades will be one of the new features and all of the parades will be illuminated. There will be other attractive features, among them "The Spirit of the Golden West," and a water carnival.

Fireworks to Be the Feature.

Fireworks are to be one of the big attractions. It is expected that about $10,000 will be expended for all sorts of fireworks to be set off on the top of one of the tallest skyscrapers every afternoon and evening during the celebration.

J. P. Friendly, representing the coast chambers of commerce and the management of the Rose Festival, is now in Tokio, Japan, perfecting arrangements for the shipment of a quantity of day and night fireworks. Mr. Friendly expects to get, in addition, many new ideas for floats for the parades from those seen in the great parades held in Tokio in honor of the Atlantic fleet.

H. W. Manning and his son have purchased an airship from a firm in New York city and expect to fly it for the first time on the opening day of the festival. If all goes well the machine will make daily flights to different points around the city. It is also hoped to have an aeroplane and several balloons.

When the management called for contributions through The Journal, not long ago, letters began to come in at once and at the present rate $100,000 is a fair estimate of the amount that will be raised. A. L. Mills, president of the First National bank, and W. M. Ladd for Ladd & Tilton, each has sent a check for $1,000, and many others have sent in smaller amounts ranging from $100 up. Among the contributors who have so far sent in cash or checks are: A. L. Mills, W. M. Ladd, E. B. McFarland, Ben Selling, C. H. Jackson, W. Friedlander, A. B. Manley, W. F. Burrell, John E. Povey, William S. Gibson, G. M. Brown, George Schultz, Wright-Dickinson Hotel company, D. M. Watson and Eilers piano house.

The Rose Festival has placed Portland on the map, says E. B. McFarland, for some years president of the Portland Rose society, and now a prominent factor in the Rose Festival, who recently returned from the east. At St. Paul, Minneapolis and far eastern cities he visited floral expositions, and on account of his official position was afforded an excellent opportunity to observe the roses of other states and to learn the sentiment of the rosarians.

The campaign to raise funds for the festival began in earnest today. The committee that went out covered a large number of trades, professions and industries, and while it is not expected that the first or even the second day will bring in the greatest of results, the solicitors are buckling into the collar for a strenuous week or two and the city has been divided in such a manner that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, one and all may give according to their means and as the spirit moves them. As soon as the pledges already received have been tabulated and checked up they will be acknowledged in the local papers and added to day by day as the campaign goes on.

Following are the members of the ways and means committee: A. L. Mills, J. C. Ainsworth, F. W. Leadbetter, H. H. Newhall, C. N. Huggins, S. G. Reed, D. J. Moore, Charles F. Beebe, Ben Selling, A. B. Steinbach, H. C. Wortman, H. C. Bigelow, L. J. Wentworth, W. D. Wheelwright, A. H. Charlton, Herman Wittenberg, A. H. Devers, J. M. Healey, Sig Sichel.

CLEARS THE COMPLEXION OVERNIGHT

Pimples, Rash, Eruptions, Etc., Quickly Eradicated by New Skin Remedy.

Since its discovery one year ago, poslam, the new skin remedy, has, in its extraordinary accomplishments, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the eminent specialist who gave it to the world. It has cured thousands of cases of eczema and eradicated facial and other disfigurements of years' standing. The terrible itching attending eczema is stopped with the first application, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In less serious skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. Those who use poslam for these minor skin troubles can now avail themselves of the special 50-cent package, recently adopted to meet such needs. Both the 50-cent package and the regular $2 jar may now be obtained in Portland at the Skidmore Drug Co., and other leading drug stores.

Samples for experimental purposes may be had free of charge by writing direct to the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

STREETCAR MEN CAST BIG VOTE FOR CHAFIN

"Hurrah for Chafin." That is the legend on the banner which might be placed over the Ankeny street carbarns, according to a straw vote taken at the place, recently, by Taft workers. Streetcar men are men of their own mind. They work under conditions where they have to know what to do the moment a situation presents itself, and act on their own initiative. Therefore they do not like to be questioned or advised concerning their political beliefs.

A few days ago an agent of the Taft managers paid a visit to the Ankeny street barns and made arrangements for a straw vote. The streetcar men did not like the idea and talked it over among themselves. Then they cast their ballots as requested. The agent collected the ballots and counted them. The vote was, for Chafin 179, for Taft 3. The straw vote was intended for publication. This is its first appearance in print.

Knabe pianos, the Wiley B. Allen Co.

Killed With Unloaded Gun.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Leslie Pfiffer, the 13-year-old son of Rudolph Pfiffer of the United States army transport Buford, lies dead at his home with a bullet in his brain from a revolver with which he was playing. His mother discovered the body on her return home. The revolver was one of a collection of weapons gathered by Pfiffer in the Philippines. The boy persisted in playing with the firearms despite the warnings of his parents.

ISSUES CALL FOR CONVENTION

Rivers and Harbors Congress Meets at Washington in December.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress is to meet in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December, 9, 10 and 11, and the official call for the meeting has been issued by the board of directors.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress is one of the most important annual conventions held in the United States, dealing as it does with the general question of river and harbor improvement. The call reads as follows:

"This call is issued by the board of directors, acting under authority of a resolution passed by the last convention of the congress, held at Washington, D. C., December 4, 5 and 6, 1907, to which there were 1978 properly accredited delegates, representing thirty-seven states and two territories of the union.

"The improvements of the waterways of the nation, which this national convention will advocate and discuss, means increased and cheapened transportation facilities for the producer and the consumer, and there is no question before the American people more worthy of their serious thought and consideration than the proper development and utilization of these natural and economic channels of trade and transportation.

"The National Rivers and Harbors congress advocates a policy, not a project; it represents no particular section or project, but is the direct representative of all sections that have a meritorious claim for the improvement of a river, a lake, a harbor or a canal. This national organization—with delegates from every part of the union—in national convention assembled, will advocate and stand for a broad, liberal, comprehensive policy for the improvement by the federal government of all waterways that have been examined and favorably reported upon by the United States army engineers and by them recommended to the congress of the United States as worthy of imorovement for the benefit of the commerce of the country.

"The platforms of the two great political parties have unequivocally indorsed and declared for the improvement of the waterways of the country, and by this declaration have practically approved the platform of the National Rivers and Harbors congress. The improvement of our rivers and harbors is thus taken out of the political field and placed on the roll of business questions the solution of which are demanded by all sections and all branches of trade and commerce from their representatives in the congress of the United States.

"The national convention, held at the nation's capital, in the presence of the nation's lawmakers, assembled for the second session of the Sixtieth congress, affords the best place and the best time for all friends of improved waterways to demand of their representatives that party pledges be carried out and river and harbor improvements placed upon a permanent basis, commensurate with their importance to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural welfare of all the people of the union.

"To this end to accomplish this great purpose, you who receive this are cordially invited and earnestly requested to be present at Washington, December 9, 10 and 11, 1908. Every courtesy and privilege of the meeting will be extended to you and to those you may bring with you. Very respectfully,

"NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

"Joseph E. Ransdell, President."

Building Permits.

East Thirtieth street between Ainsworth and Holbrook, T. R. Avery, erect one-story concrete dwelling, $2,000; $50

Dish Cloths.

The careful housekeeper has a drawer in the kitchen, well stocked with dish cloths of various sizes and textures. Cheese cloth, unbleached cotton and heavy linen crash make the most satisfactory ones while pot rings are much in favor for greasy kitchen utensils. To keep dish cloths perfectly clean, soak for ten or twenty minutes each time after the dishes are washed in lukewarm water to which has been added a teaspoonful of Gold Dust washing powder, then scald, rinse and hang in the sunshine or fresh air to dry.

Vaughn street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, Charles Minter, repair one-story frame dwelling, 1906; Portland boulevard, corner Wilbur street, Mrs. E. C. Lowrie, erect one-story frame dwelling, $1,500.

Eye glasses, $1 at Metzger's.

Transfer Patterns
FOR BABY CLOTHES

The Transfer Supplement with The Sunday Journal of November 1 will consist of a number of dainty designs for baby clothes. This is one of the most attractive numbers so far issued. Mothers and those who are thinking of making a present to the baby of some relative or friend shouldn't fail to obtain

The Sunday Journal
OF NOVEMBER 1

GOLD FOR ALL

Come and share this treasure with us. Gold Hill Mountain is really what its name implies. And $9.45 will carry the reader to the spot where 700 tons of its ore is piled up upon the dump.

$20 will buy an interest in those 700 tons and 3,000 other tons now blocked out and ready to place beside the 700 tons on the dump. By paying this $20 down and $20 per month for four months, the reader may own 1,000 shares in a $100,000 company now mining for gold, and, best of all, it has 700 tons of its gold ore right out in daylight where it may be seen at any time, and samples may be procured from the engineer in charge and may be assayed by the investigator—or at his instance—that he may see for himself exactly what kind of stuff it is—what it is worth per ton—how cheaply it may be milled—how much it will pay to the mineowners—how RICH the whole proposition is. He may pick his samples for himself—he may go into the mine and dig the quarts out of the vein and then have it assayed—or do any other thing he may elect to satisfy himself that we have the BEST thing he ever has come across in the way of the REAL stuff in gold mining on this coast.

OUR GOLD MINE IS AT GOLD HILL, OREGON.

This is only 312 miles south of Portland, on the Southern Pacific railroad. The mine is 6¼ miles out from town, and there are 60 acres of it. The gold is in a mountain, not nearly so large, but similar in shape, to those big heaps of earth to be seen from Portland, and we reach the precious metal by tunnels bored into the sides of this mountain. We have two of these, 225 feet in length and they have landed us right into the heart of a mineral body great enough to keep us busy for half a century. In volume of ore this is almost comparable to the immeasurably productive Homestake, which Mr. W. R. Hearst owns in the Black Hills of South Dakota, or the Treadwell of Alaska, that continues thrusting its millions into the treasury of its owners, already millionaires a dozen times.

OUR SHARES ARE TEN CENTS EACH.

You may buy 500 by paying $10 down and $10 per month. You may have 1,000 if you will pay $20 down and $20 per month for four months. You may secure 1,500 by paying $30 down and $30 per month for four months. You can get 2,000 shares at $40 down and $40 per month for four months, and other amounts on similar terms. Hundreds of veterans of our late war are living comfortably on pensions of $10 per month. This stock, soon after we get our mill in operation (which we are selling it to buy), will pay at the very least 60 per cent per annum on the amount invested. Two thousand shares will therefore pay a pension to the owner of at least $10 per month. And this so long as any adult person at present upon the earth will be in this world and need the pension. Those 2,000 shares can now be had on these easy terms of payment, and for $200. Four thousand shares, on similar easy terms, sure to pay the owner a pension of at least $20 per month, may now be procured from our secretary. This would entail an expenditure of $400, all told, if bought on installment terms. But if bought for cash, 1,000 shares may be had for $90; 2,000 shares for $180; 3,000 shares for $270, and 4,000 shares for $360—and so on all the way up the scale—10 per cent for cash being deducted on all purchases of 1,000 shares or more.

FOR $360 ONE CAN HAVE A LIFE PENSION OF $20 MONTHLY.

Yes, and more than a life pension—for many of us. It will last for at least 50 years—perhaps twice that time—as Mr. Hearst's Homestake will, which has been in operation for more than 30 years. IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE such as is not often presented to anybody. It is an opportunity that will not be open forever—and readers of this advertisement may never have a chance like this again.

WHY WORK LIKE A SLAVE AND BE FOREVER POOR?

Competent authority declares that "Throw every laboring man in Oregon out of employment today and next week many of their families would suffer for lack of food or fuel. In a month hundreds would be suffering. In three months thousands would be on the verge of starvation." Why do people live in this hand-to-mouth fashion? Because they do not know the way out of that condition. It is grind, grind, grind; poverty, poverty, poverty! The same thing week in and week out. People read about other people's riches and deplore their own poverty. Why do they not find out HOW these others acquired riches and, if honorably, emulate their example? Lack of thought, lack of delving into the reasons for the different conditions, lack of TRYING for it themselves, holds them back.

In a recent interview reported in the New York Journal John D. Rockefeller has given one of the important principles which has helped him to achieve the most gigantic fortune known to modern times. In that interview Mr. Rockefeller stated that at the age of 13 he was digging potatoes for a neighbor at the munificent rate of 75 cents a day of 10 hours. He had already saved a little money, "and it dawned upon me one day," said the oil king, "that if I could invest what I had saved at 7 per cent, which was the legal rate at that time, I would soon get more than I could earn at digging potatoes, and not have a backache, either. I was very deeply impressed then with the advantage of having your money work for you, and," he added characteristically, "I have never forgotten that." Never forgotten it, indeed! Today Rockefeller has a fortune of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to bear witness to the constancy of the thought in his mind.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

But—and this is the point to remember—Rockefeller not only learned that money earns money—that it is as good for an owner as a man working for him constantly—but he also learned that 7 per cent was (in his day) the minimum earning ratio of money. He learned that it could earn more—enormously more—and the realization has made him a multi-millionaire.

THE ART OF MONEY-MAKING.

Some men get rich. Others remain poor. The difference is simply a difference of methods. Some men save money, but let the saved funds earn nothing for them. Other men save money, and let the saved fund earn a little for them by depositing it in a bank at 3 to 4 per cent. Take the case of Rockefeller. If, when digging in the potato patch, he had $3,500 and had put it at interest at the rate of 7 per cent, letting it compound for 50 years, he would have had $199,554.15. Tom Lawson, in his recent attack on Rockefeller, tells us that Mr. Rockefeller made, in 45 years, not $199,554.15, but FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—the life earnings of 150,000 people.

ROCKEFELLER PUT HIS MONEY TO WORK.

The oil king is, of course, a phenomenon. Such instances of great individual success are comparatively rare, but the point is that as Rockefeller got rich he made others, thousands of others, rich with him. His success began in 1865, when Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Flagler united as a firm, the cause leading to the combination, to quote Mr. Rockefeller's own words, being:

"To unite our skill and capital, in order to carry on a business of some magnitude and importance in place of the small business that each had separately carried on."

From this combination sprang the Standard Oil company, which in 24 years has earned for its stockholders over $800,000,000, enriching its early stockholders far "beyond the dreams of avarice!"

SET A LITTLE OF YOUR MONEY TO WORK FOR YOU IN THIS MINE

Let it keep "digging away" until the stream of gold has been turned in your direction. Then hold your hat, man, or your apron, woman, and receive your own. Let the mines pay you a pension. The gold was placed in the rocks for YOU, but you must do your share to bring it out into the light and into your coffers, or you never will get your share. We are making the way easy for you. The mine has been found, the mountain explored, its treasure brought forth to be ground into powder, refined into gold and equitably distributed among those entitled to a share. Let your name be on the list. It costs but little. It is worth a lot.

WE MUST HAVE A MILL.

We cannot grind up rock in a coffee mill. It cannot be crushed in a cheese press. It will cost us $10,000 for a good, big mill that will pay us fabulously for the outlay. We want a nice bunch of men and women to join hands together, all "chip in" what they can afford, help us to procure the mill, and then share with us in the golden grist. It will grind out daily so long as any of us of this day—and very likely any of our heirs—shall need its gifts. And now it only remains to be seen how many readers of this advertisement will take advantage—WILL GRASP THE IMPORTANCE—of this open door to competence. It will be closed one of these days. It will be tightly locked. NOW is the time to enter. WILL YOU BE ONE TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION?

WRITE US FOR OUR LITTLE BOOKLET

The Oregon Gold Hill Mining Co.

311-312 Couch Building, Portland, Ore. Home Phone A 4269

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—President, W. R. Pearson, Portland, Oregon; Vice-President, O. S. Goldberg, Portland, Oregon; Treasurer, O. J. Sherman, Portland, Oregon; Secretary, A. L. Hayes, Portland, Oregon; Director, F. Ebenger, Portland, Oregon; W. C. Spence, Portland, Oregon; W. L. Van Houten, Troutdale, Oregon.

Organized under the laws of Oregon; capital $100,000. Stock can never be assessed.

OUTLINES ELABORATE PLANS FOR SPRING MUSICAL FESTIVAL

A chorus of 500 voices, led by Professor W. H. Boyer, the Chicago Symphony orchestra of 56 players directed by Adolph Rosenbecher and accompanied by the noted pianist, Miss Myrtle Elvyn, and a quartet of noted soloists. The presentation of Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Gaul's "Holy City," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and other masterpieces. These are some of the good things promised to Portland music lovers by the promoters of the musical festival for the coming spring.

Charles Beach, manager of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, and of the Damrosch orchestra, was a Portland visitor Saturday and while here outlined the plan for the coming festival which will be under the direct business management of the Heilig theatre.

The Chicago Symphony orchestra will start on its season's tour at New Orleans and come to the coast by way of Texas and up through California, reaching Portland the latter part of March or the first of April.

The orchestra this year will be as large as last season and under the same leadership. Miss Myrtle Elvyn, the pianist, is one of the noted performers of the country. There will be new soloists in the quartet.

In Portland the Charol society under the leadership and training of Professor W. H. Boyer, will join with the orchestra for the festival, which will continue for three days, during which there will be five performances altogether.

It is planned by the management to make the festival an event of musical education, and with that end in view the seats will be sold at the minimum price possible. Not more than 2,000 tickets are to be sold and these will be put on the market at $1 for the season of five performances. These tickets will be for general admission, and for from $1 to $2 additional reservations may be made, according to the location of the seats desired. According to this plan $3 will buy the best seats in the auditorium for the season of five performances.

The work of arranging the details of the big musical meeting will be taken up at once, with the expectation of making the festival of 1909 the biggest musical event ever held in the northwest.

"HANS AN' NIX" MAKES A HIT

Dixon and Bernard, who are "Hans" and "Nix" respectively, in the German musical comedy of that name, were welcomed to Portland last night. They were to have been welcomed yesterday afternoon, but the reception was postponed—"Train delayed at Castlerock," explained the young man at the door of the Baker theatre. But the curtain went up on time last night—went up on Hans and Nix and their consignment of "cherries" (should be chorus girls, but that's what the program says—"cherries") 10 in number. What the "cherries" lacked in size they made up in versatility in song, dance and quip. Of course, the heavy quipping is done by Dixon and Bernard, but the play is so well balanced that all have equal opportunity to "get in on the applause money," as the sporting man would say.

"Hans an' Nix" has three acts. It tells the story of two Germans, both married, who become enamored of two enticing young sirens. Certainly, their wives are made aware of their plight and the play is built around the troubles of the "desavin'" husband and the "desaved" wives. It takes you from the offices of Hans and Nix, Flatiron building, New York—Act I—to Crab Beach—Acts II and III.

There is one big reason why you should see "Hans an' Nix"—Miss Ruth Bernstein. This young woman sings exquisitely. She also dances. She gets liberal applause throughout, but it reaches its climax in the third act when, with four "kiddies"—the program again—she sings "Childhood's Happy Days."

Rescued From Kerosene Fire.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Quentin, Cal., Oct. 26.—That Ray Pigmore, steward of the Shepherd house, a hotel, is only seriously burned and not dead is owing to the bravery of Captain S. L. Rudolph of the state prison guard. Rudolph rescued the steward last night from a blazing room after a can of oil lamp had exploded, igniting the furnishings and Pigmore's clothing. The flames were quenched by a volunteer fire fighting brigade composed of a large number of politicians who had been attending a meeting.

Don't Shiver

Just scratch a match—light the Perfection Oil Heater—and stop shivering. Wherever you have a room that's hard to heat—that the furnace doesn't reach—there you'll need a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Just the thing for blizzard time or between seasons. Its genial glowing heat makes any room cheerful and cozy. No smoke—no smell—smokeless device prevents. Brass font holds 4 quarts of oil burning 9 hours. Finished in japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp Gives a restful, steady, soft light which is so much appreciated by workers and students. Made of brass, nickel plated with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if your dealer cannot supply the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

$100 FOR $50

Clearance Sale OF PARTLY USED Typewriters

No. 7 Remington and tabulator, regular price $125; our price **$55.**

No. 7 Remington, regular price $105; our price **$47.50.**

No. 6 Remington, regular price $100; our price **$45.**

Your choice of 20 Nos. 6 and 7 Remingtons, **$42.50.**

Special No. 8 Remington, wide carriage, nearly new, **$55.**

Nos. 2 and 4 Smith Premiers, slightly used, **$40** to **$60.**

Nos. 4 and 5 Underwoods, slightly used, **$50** to **$65.**

Two slightly used L. C. Smiths, **$65.**

Ninety other Typewriters from **$5** to **$15.** We will accept small payments without interest. All of these machines are in good working order and are splendid values. They have been traded out for L. C. Smith & Bros. Writing-in-Sight Typewriters, and we are anxious to get rid of these before the New Year.

L. & M. ALEXANDER & CO.

AGENTS L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER

H. E. STEMLER, Manager — 170 FIFTH STREET