BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF YEAR'S BUSINESS

From Bradstreet's.

Nineteen hundred and eight partook of most of the phenomena of an after-panic year with its full quota of early weakness, doubt and uncertainty, but guiding forces and ultimate results were toward recuperation and repair. This, at first very slow, later hastened to a point where conservative optimism ruled general business. Its early months witnessed a very heavy volume of insolvencies, the aftermath of the financial storm of 1907, saw business sharply reduced in volume, an immense amount of transportation facilities of the country unused, public buying ability greatly reduced, low levels touched for most securities, a vast number of idle operatives in all lines, a glut of money in the banks, and a feeling of weakness akin to that felt by the human patient after a wasting fever. Later, particularly in the last half of the year, a marked recovery of strength developed, confidence was largely restored, money was easier to borrow, industrial wheels revolved faster, idle cars decreased in number, buying became more confident, larger crops sold at good prices helped to swell collections, employment was more plentiful, wage reductions and ruinous strikes were largely avoided, labor proved more efficient, and altogether the contrast between the early and late months of the year was very striking. Indeed, those who took counsel of the fears which had been awakened by the crash of 1907 were agreeably surprised at the speed and the apparent soundness of the recovery.

Explanatory of this, the early diagnosis of the 1907 trouble needs to be borne in mind. To all appearances the cause of the collapse was largely financial, though perhaps partly political, in that hostile legislation and legal proceedings against corporations were additionally disturbing factors. Industry at the beginning of the panic was not widely involved, but became unsettled through the dislocation of financial affairs. Stocks of commodities were not large, and fortunately the trouble affected the agricultural interests of the country only in a remote degree. Most of the damage was visited upon, first, the financial community, and secondly, and later, the manufacturing and commercial elements of the country. Through it all the great food producing interest aided by good domestic and foreign demand and extremely remunerative prices, felt the effects only indirectly, and here, with restored confidence in financial lines, were furnished firm foundations for the later revival, the recuperation and the renewed unbuilding so notable in the second half of the year. The American farmer, with flattering profits in 1907, found large and insistent demand for his surplus products at good prices in 1908. Agricultural values as a whole were the largest ever known, and the prosperity of this basic industry, uncommon in a year following a panic, proved, as never before, that America's eggs were no longer in one or two baskets.

Differences From Other Years.

It will be seen from the above that 1908 was not exactly like the years which followed those of 1837, 1857, 1873 or 1893, periods of immense stress and years, moreover, when American interests were more largely centered in a few things, and when industry was not diversified as it is now. For instance, there was no parallel this year to the depressed conditions of agricultural prices which ruled in 1893 to 1896. Perhaps the closest analogy to the recently past depression was the period following the financial panic of 1884, which was severe while it lasted, but from which recovery was relatively rapid. Our most recent upheaval was severe and acute enough, however, in that industrial outputs were sharply and suddenly reduced at an early date, and this fact, together with the promptness of the later recovery, which was made possible by the absence of underlying weakness and depressing stocks of all kinds of commodities, places 1908 in a class by itself. Yet there were many drawbacks to be surmounted. There was a very unsettled feeling in labor lines regarding possible wage reductions, the spring was cold and wet, while the summer and fall were hot and dry, and the approach of the presidential election in itself held elements of disturbance and doubt.

Throughout the year there was manifest one of the usual phenomena of after panic conditions. Money released from productive employment, was a drug on the market, and denied employment in trade and industry, it turned to the securities markets for employment. Unquestionably the strength manifested by securities from the middle of February onward was an important element in bringing about the revival later shown in trade and industry, and the expression "the ticker tells the story" found frequent employment among that large class of sanguine people who believed, as it turned out justly, that the growing strength in American securities foreshadowed a considerable amount of recuperation and repair. This same ease of money, too, made it possible for the railroads to borrow funds at less exorbitant rates, thus facilitating improvements and repairs, and investors proved more willing to take municipal and other bond issues that proved almost unsalable in 1907. Finally, higher court reviews of and decisions against hostile legislation and extortionate lower court penalties were helpful in restoring confidence to the business world generally, and even proved sedatives to national and state officials who found it less popular than heretofore to indulge in corporation baiting. Later on the apparently foregone result of the presidential election removed hesitancy, induced the placing of orders freely and, perhaps, led to a greater growth of optimism than was really justified by the improvement in actual trade, striking as it was. The rush upward of security and commodity prices in the fall, a reflection of this optimism, had a slightly cooling effect upon those who believed that prosperity had returned in full tide, and the talk of tariff revision in the closing months undoubtedly made for a reawakening of conservatism as to the future. In addition, the failure of stocks of goods to move at retail as freely as expected, owing to mild weather and the late opening of holiday trade tended to curb the buoyant optimism so notable in the earlier autumn, when large crops bringing high prices were moving to market.

Some Results of the Year.

Perhaps the most notable features brought out in the statistical exhibits in 1908 were the slightly increased yields of most leading crops, which commanded higher prices at times of heavy marketing than in the preceding year of shorter yields. Exceptions to this were found in cotton and hay, where lower prices offset enlarged yields. Cereal prices were aided by exhaustion of old supplies, European war talk and a strong bull speculative movement. Farm values as a whole were the largest ever recorded, but low prices for cotton, due to immense movement and a strike in Lancashire, were a drawback to southern trade in the autumn. Clearings for the year, which were the smallest since 1904, were at the lowest in February and at their highest in December. Foreign trade shrunk from the record totals of 1907, with the largest loss in imports. Reduced foreign buying ability was reflected in our export trade late in the year. Industrial movements in iron, coal, coke and other production, and in building, showed shrinkages from 1907 or 1906 records. Failures increased 37 per cent in number, but liabilities shrunk 21 per cent from 1907, January holding the year's record for casualties and damage alike, but the year's failures were below those of either 1893 or 1896. Activity in building was most marked in the last half, but the decrease in expenditures from 1907 was 10 per cent, and from 1906, 15.8 per cent. The commodity price movement was a marked feature. From the high point in 1907, on March 1, to the low point on June 1, 1908, prices fell 15 per cent, but regained 7 per cent of this loss in the later summer, fall and early winter. The strength of cereals and food products generally was notable and brought increased strain on poorly employed or paid labor. Cotton was an exception to the strength of most products, dropping 3 cents from the high price at the opening of the year. Strikes were comparatively few, one large coal dispute going far to swell totals. Immigration fell off sharply, but later began again to increase. Railway building was small, but on the other hand, bankruptcies were comparatively few and relatively unimportant.

AGRICULTURAL YIELDS AND VALUES.

	Yields, 1908	Change from 1907		Past records	Year
Corn, bushels	2,668,651,000	I	2.9	2,927,416,091	1906
Winter wheat, bushels	437,905,000	I	6.9	462,898,004	1906
Spring wheat, bushels	226,694,000	I	.9	292,135,322	1899
Total wheat, bushels	664,602,000	I	4.7	748,460,218	1901
Oats, bushels	807,156,000		7.9	987,842,704	1902
Barley, bushels	166,756,000	I	8.7	178,916,484	1906
Rye, bushels	21,851,000	I	.9	33,630,592	1902
Buckwheat, bushels	15,874,000	I	11.9	22,791,339	1866
Total 6 cereals	4,354,890,000	I	4.1		
Flaxseed, bushels	25,805,000	D	.1	29,284,880	1902
Potatoes, bushels	278,985,000	D	6.3	332,830,300	1904
Hay, tons	*70,798,000	I	11.1	66,829,612	1889
Tobacco, pounds	718,061,000	I	2.8	821,823,962	1902
Rice, bushels	21,890,000	I	16.8	21,096,038	1904
Cotton, bales	12,000,000	I	14.7	13,438,012	1904
Sugar, tons	1,658,000,000	I	4.7	1,583,000	1907
Hops, pounds	39,000,000	D	31.5	60,286,000	1906
Wool clip, pounds	311,128,321	I	8.3	324,197,452	1902

	Values 1908	Change from 1907		Past records	Year
Corn	$1,616,145,000	I	20.9	$1,236,961,000	1907
Wheat	616,826,000	I	11.2	554,437,000	1907
Oats	381,171,000	I	13.9	334,568,000	1907
Barley	92,443,000	D	9.6	102,290,000	1907
Rye	23,155,000	I	1.6	24,589,217	1891
Buckwheat	12,004,000	I	20.3	16,812,970	1867
Totals 6 cereals	2,742,043,000	I	17.9	2,261,229,000	1907
Flaxseed	30,577,000	I	28.7	30,814,661	1902
Potatoes	122,039,000	I	7.1	133,889,000	1907
Hay	635,423,000	D	14.5	743,507,000	1907
Tobacco	74,150,000	I	3.8	76,234,000	1907
Rice	17,771,000	I	10.5	16,121,298	1906
Total above 11 crops	3,666,983,000	I	8.4	3,408,967,000	1907
Cotton	567,000,000	I	2.9	640,311,538	1906
Wool clip	61,594,656	D	21.0	80,416,514	1905
Value all farm products	$7,773,000,000	I	3.8	$7,488,000,000	1907

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

	1908	Change from 1907		Past records	Year
Bank clearings	$130,800,000,000	D	9.0	$158,570,584,237	1906
Imports merchandise, est	$1,107,000,000	D	22.2	$1,423,269,623	1907
Exports merchandise, est	$1,731,000,000	D	10.6	$1,833,395,267	1907
Total trade, est	$2,838,000,000	D	15.1	$3,346,684,890	1907
Railway earnings, gross	$1,926,000,000	D	10.0	$2,140,000,000	1907
Circulation December 1	$3,117,561,033	I	3.6	$3,008,341,582	1907
Building expenditure	$585,000,000	D	10.0	$692,000,000	1906
New York stock sales	196,500,000	I	.1	282,662,848	1906
New York bond sales	$1,059,000,000	I	100.0	$1,036,810,560	1904
Business failures, number	14,106	I	37.0	15,560	1892
Failure liabilities	$290,000,000	D	21.0	$402,000,000	1893
Pig iron output	15,700,000	D	35.0	25,781,361	1907
Iron ore shipments	25,437,168	D	37.0	42,245,070	1907
Anthracite coal shipments	64,400,000	D	4.0	67,109,323	1907
Shoe shipments, cases	3,784,000	D	20.0	5,128,000	1903
Rails, output	1,800,000	D	50.0	3,977,857	1906
Labor strikers	240,000	I	37.0	650,000	1903
Immigration, total	427,000	D	67.2	1,334,166	1907
Copper, production	975,000,000	I	12.1	915,000,000	1906

A Look Ahead.

It would, of course, be unwise to say that the outlook is entirely clear. There is still a measure of doubt as to the reality of some of the improvement shown on the surface of things. Shocks and damage like those received slightly over a year ago are not at once taken up and repaired. Short hours are still common in industry, and some time must elapse before public buying ability equals that before the panic. Some of the optimism displayed in the securities markets a month or so ago was not fully shared in by many lines of business. There are problems to be met and solved before American trade and industry are fully restored to the normal. One of these is the question whether the admittedly excessive cost of conducting trade and industry, because of high prices for food, and hence for labor, will not have to be adjusted. Bearing upon this is the probable proportion of the European demand for our products in 1909, in view of the fact that trade among our best foreign customers is still very much depressed. Our winter wheat crop at present does not promise to be burdensome, and foreign trade is declining. Then the tariff revision outlook is not entirely settled yet. It seems, too, as if a further growth in general trade, which is confidently looked for in 1909, might have some important temporary effects upon the money markets and possibly upon security prices, as will the continuance of, what seems to be necessary, very large future borrowing by railroads for improvements. In the end, of course, these expenditures must redound to the benefit of general business. Stocks are not burdensome, a hand-to-mouth buying movement having long prevailed, and, moreover, a well settled policy of repression has been carried out, as a result of which speculation and overstraining of credits in distributive lines have been minimized. With past experience as a guide, and with events of 1907 and 1908 immediately in mind, it is to be observed that panic history does not necessarily repeat itself along precisely similar lines. Governing these manifestations more and more, nowadays, are the changes in underlying American financial and business conditions, the growth of population and the diversification and the solidarity of industry, which all serve to absorb shocks and to readjust matters in a way superior to what was possible in other years of strain. All things considered, the country really is and, what is equally important, really feels in far better shape than a year ago, and this gain in optimistic sentiment, with the knowledge that we have been partially spared one of the worst effects of previous great panics—long continued and acute depression, with the consequent sacrifice of business life and slaughter of capital—is in itself a great gain for trade confidence. There is a sense of deep relief that the community has passed so safely through a great crisis, and it is with a feeling of chastened and yet cheerful conservatism that the business world looks forward to the year 1909 with a fair degree of confidence, but with little expectation of a boom.

DON'T BE HOPELESS

about yourself when you're crippled with rheumatism or stiff joints—of course you've tried lots of things and they failed. Try Ballard's Snow Liniment—it will drive away all aches, pains and stiffness and leave you as well as you ever were. Sold by Skidmore Drug Co.

Sturdy Boys

Require suits that will stand the racket. Our suits are built that way. For this week we offer the following specials, which will further add to the fame of our

Great Pre-Inventory Sale

$4.00 Boys' Suits.....$2.35
$2.00 Boys' Hats.....$1.35
$1.75 Wool Sweaters...59¢
75c Tams.....49¢
50c College Caps.....25¢

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 Third Street

BANK ROBBED IN OKLAHOMA

Gang Stands Off Citizens While Exploding 14 Shots on Safe.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Oklahoma City, Dec. 30.—After holding the residents of Wellston, Okla., at bay for three hours early today, six masked robbers looted a bank and escaped with more than $5000. The cracksmen used 14 shots of nitroglycerin before the safe and vaults were shattered.

The first blast aroused the town and scores of citizens who ran toward the bank were held off by armed bandits until the vaults were torn open and the money taken. A posse is in pursuit of the band.

Sargent, at Louvre,

Will serve one of his famous dinners New Year's day for $1.00, from 2 to 8:30 p. m. Reserve table now.

Special New Year's table de hote served at the Perkins grill, 5 to 8 p. m.

RUIN AT EVERY HAND IN QUAKE

(Continued from Page One.)

of her experience at Messina:

"As soon as I could get out of my house I ran in the direction of the waterfront. I noticed that the greater portion of the main thoroughfare, the Garibaldi, was destroyed. A thick dust prevented me from seeing more than three feet in any direction. From every side I heard the cries of the wounded and the shrieks of terrified women. I struggled through water and mud up to my knees and succeeded in gaining one of the docks. From there I was taken on board a cruiser in the harbor. While on my way down to the waterfront through the dust and darkness a band of about 100 persons rushed upon me like maniacs. They were fleeing up town. They separted me from my companion, whom I never saw again."

No Organized Relief.

For several hours after the first destructive shock Messina was absolutely without organized relief for the terrible reason that the municipal officials, the soldiers, police, doctors and nurses were themselves either burned or drowned by hundreds. The first work of rescue was performed by volunteers from ships in the harbor and by groups of heroic survivors, many of the latter severely wounded themselves. These at great danger to themselves extricated many persons who were pinned beneath the wreckage.

Doctors, nurses and firemen are being hurried into the wrecked city, but the lack of food and water makes the work of rescue difficult. The Russian and British warships at Messina have sent crews ashore to aid in the work of rescue, and the vessels themselves have been transformed into hospitals. All the hospitals at Catania are crowded and even the schools have been turned into infirmaries. The less seriously injured of the Messina survivors are being dispatched by dozens to Palermo.

Reggio and Bagnara are both utterly wiped out. Reggio had 35,000 inhabitants; Bagnara had 10,000. Nearly all in both cities perished.

SURVIVORS TELL STORIES OF HORROR

Catania, Dec. 30.—A wounded soldier brought here from Messina has told the following story of the ruin in the stricken city:

"The spectacle was terrifying beyond words. Dante's Inferno gives you but a faint idea as to what happened yesterday morning at Messina. The first shock came before the sun had risen. It shook the city to its very foundations. Immediately the houses began to crumble. Those of us who were not killed at once made our way over undulating floors to the street. The ceilings were crashing down through the rooms and stairs were rendered unsafe. I found the streets blocked by falling houses.

"Chimneys, bell towers, entire walls have been thrown down. From every side of me arose the screams and moanings of the wounded. The people were half mad with excitement and fear. Most of them had rushed out in their night clothes. In a little while all were shivering under a torrential downpour of rain. Everywhere there were dead bodies, nude, disfigured and mutilated. In the ruins I could see arms and legs moving helplessly. From every quarter came piteous appeals for aid.

"The portion of the town down near the water was inundated by the tidal wave. The water reached to the shoulders of the fugitives and swept them away.

"The city hall, the cathedral and the barracks crumbled, and churches, other public buildings and dwellings were literally razed. There were 300 customs agents at the barracks; only 41 of them were saved. At the railroad station only eight out of 280 employes have been accounted for."

Refugees here are half naked and stupefied with terror. Some of them appear almost insane from the horrors through which they have gone. In the beginning they could only babble:

"Messina is devastated; the city has been annihilated."

Little by little some idea of the indescribable horror at Messina was obtained from these unfortunates. They declare that thousands of demented survivors are still wandering about the ruins of the city.

A woman who escaped unhurt told of her experience in the following language:

"We were all sleeping in my house when we were awakened by an awful trembling which threw us out of our beds. I thought it was an earthquake and called to the others to save themselves, while I pushed a few clothes into a valise. The shocks continued, seeming to grow stronger. The walls cracked and my bureau slit in two and then crashed to the floor, nearly crushing me. My hands trembled so that I could scarcely open the doors.

"To increase the terror a rain storm accompanied by hail swept through the broken windows. Finally, with my brother and sister, I succeeded in gaining the street, but soon lost them in the mad race of terror-stricken people who surged onward uttering cries of pain.

"During this terrible flight balconies, chimneys, and tiles showered down on us frequently. I rushed toward the waterfront, but there found the grand promenade transformed into a muddy, miry lake in which I slipped and often fell. I learned afterward that I was rescued senseless by a soldier and carried to a train."

AMERICAN CONSUL AT MESSINA AND WIFE BOTH DEAD

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Dec. 30.—The state department today received the following dispatch from Consul William H. Gale at Malta:

"Consul Arthur S. Cheney and wife both dead at Messina. Bodies not yet recovered."

The state department is informed that the American consulate is in ruins.

Cheney is a native of Illinois. He was appointed from Connecticut as consul at Messina in August, 1907.

Stuart L. Upton of Tennessee, vice consul at Messina, is among the survivors.

20,000 TO 30,000 IS ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REGGIO DEAD

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Rome, Dec. 30.—Plans for rebuilding the railroad into the ruined city of Reggio, capital of Reggio di Calabria, are being pushed. A trainload of workmen and material was started toward Reggio this afternoon. The telegraph wires will be repaired and as soon as possible a telegraph and telphone station will be established near Reggio.

It is feared that Cannattelli and Lazzaro, both of which are adjacent to Reggio, have been destroyed.

The latest reports brought by refugees from Reggio by way of Palmi say the whole city was destroyed and the number of dead is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

ALL WHO GO TO MESSINA MUST DO RESCUE WORK

Rome, Dec. 30.—All New Year's celebrations throughout Italy have been abandoned. All theatres and public places of amusement have been closed.

The railroads and the telegraph lines have been placed under the supervision of the government.

The minister of marine recived reports tonight that many of the wounded and half crazed survivors had been removed by ships from Messina to other coast towns.

Friends and relatives of persons in the affected districts are being given free transportation by the government, but are warned not to go unless prepared to aid in the rescue work.

OUT OF HER POVERTY LITTLE ITALY SENDS $25,000 FOR RELIEF

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Dec. 30.—"Little Italy," the home of thousands of Italians and Sicilians in this city, and the poorest section of the crowded east side, has subscribed a fund of $25,000 for sufferers from the earthquake in Sicily.

The relief fund is increasing rapidly in all sections of the city. Tammany Hall's contribution is $2000.

AMERICAN RED CROSS DEVOTES $50,000 TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Washington, Dec. 30.—The executive committee of the National Red Cross society at a meeting today decided to send the Italian Red Cross society $50,000. This amount is the surplus on hand from the contributions to the fund for the relief of San Francisco following the earthquake of 1906.

J. P. Morgan Cables $10,000.

Rome, Dec. 30.—The earthquake relief committee today received $10,000 by cable from J. Pierpont Morgan to be added to the funds.

SCHOOL CONTROL BY ONE BOARD

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Dec. 30.—A bill has been prepared and will be introduced in the next legislature to place all the educational institutions of the state under a single board of regents. If such a law is enacted it will mean that the same board of regents will have jurisdiction over the affairs of the normal schools, the agricultural college and the University of Oregon. The measure will probably be introduced by Representative Libby of Marion county.

The idea was thoroughly discussed by the normal school board of regents at the annual meeting and has been framed up under the supervision of the executive committee of that body. Superintendent Ackerman and Governor Chamberlain are among its staunch supporters.

The principal argument advanced by those who favor such a plan is one of economy. It is argued that a single board of regents of not more than five members, carefully selected as to their qualifications, each directing a certain department after the cabinet plan, will save more to the state within a year than possibly any other reform. There would be a uniformity in conducting the schools, and a system that would evolve a great number of now unforeseen advantages.

REGGIO WIPED AWAY BY FLAMES

(Continued from Page One.)

the city by rail. The refugees are then brought across the straits.

All the refugees are stupefied and are unable to give any coherent account of the disaster. Most of them chatter like small children.

It was learned today that several blue jackets were killed in a clash with outlaws soon after the earthquake at Messina. The outlaws made a desperate stand, but were overcome.

The officials of the Bank of Sicily at Messina today sent the following wireless message to Palermo:

"General Fecci de Casato is taking the strongest possible measures to prevent the catastrophe from becoming worse through disorders and for the present will maintain a practical dictatorship.

"The chief danger now is from plague, as thousands of bodies lie unburied in the streets and have received no attention since death. General Casato advocates the cremation of all bodies immediately, but the people, already beside themselves, will not permit this. They cling to the dead in wild insanity and say they will not allow the bodies to be burned.

"The trouble is greatly exaggerated, owing to the utter loss of nerve by the inhabitants through the stupor that seems to affect every one.

"The authorities regret the presence of the king and queen. The official say their royal highnesses will be unable to help and that their presence will only serve to tie the hands of other officials better fitted to deal with the situation.

"It is feared, also, that some insane person will attempt to assassinate the king or queen."

This message is taken as absolutely authentic, having come direct from Messina to the wireless station here.

Queen Rescues Child.

Queen Helena, who insisted upon accompanying the king to the districts where her people are suffering and dying, today, at the risk of her life, rescued a wounded child from a wrecked building at Messina, according to an authentic report received through official channels. The king and the queen were passing near the building, when the queen heard the pitiful wails of the wounded child. Against the protest of King Emmanuel and before he could prevent her, she rushed into the shattered building, which was in imminent danger of collapsing and dragged the little sufferer out to safety.

Pope Is Grieved.

Pope Pius X is torn with sorrow at the distress of his helpless people, and only the inviolable rule which makes the pope a self-confined prisoner in the Vatican prevents him from going forth among the injured to do what he can for them. He paces back and forth in the Vatican and chafes at his confinement, and much difficulty has been experienced oy his attendants in preventing him from hastening to the earthquake district. King Emmanuel and Queen Helena have already gone to Messina and Pope Pius believes his place is there, too, where the suffering is greatest. The holy father was always, until he became pope, the friend and counselor of his parishioners in their time of trouble, and he wants to resume those offices now.

The deputies are gathering in Rome today for a special session of parliament, called for the speedy adoption of relief measures. The need of expedition is fully realized. The minister of marine has received messages from the warships at Messina, saying that the rescuers are so badly swamped with work that it will require many days to establish an adequate system of relief for the sufferers.

Ye Oregon Grille.

New Year's eve, the Neapolitan orchestra of Naples, the first of its kind on the Pacific coast, will begin a short engagement at the above grille. The Royal Hawaiian orchestra will close its engagement on that evening. The two orchestras will render a continuous musical program. If you wish to spend a pleasant evening in this famous grille you should reserve tables at once, as the space is limited.

Dry Fir Cordwood.

Sawed or four-foot length. Main 65, A-1665. Oregon Fuel company.

Eye glasses, $1 at Metzger's.

Anty Drudge Talks to a Woman Who Hasn't Tried the New Way of Washing.

Anty Drudge—"You poor unfortunate victim of the old-time washday habit! Why won't you wash in the Fels-Naptha way, and strike off the chains that bind you to the steaming washboiler and the all-day hard rub-rub on the washboard?"

If you really believed what we say about Fels-Naptha you would use it, wouldn't you?

But you think that it's too easy—impossible.

Many men are wealthy to-day because the majority thought the same thing about the telephone.

To you boiling seems necessary to thorough cleansing.

With soaps of the old sort it is.

The clothes must be boiled in order to get the dirt out by rubbing.

Incidentally much of it gets rubbed in.

Fels-Naptha separates the dirt from the fabric in cool or lukewarm water.

Once separated it is easily rinsed away.

But you must remember that Fels-Naptha is *made* to be used in cool or lukewarm water, summer or winter.

Get Fels-Naptha to-day and follow directions on red and green wrapper.

"I have taken *Scott's Emulsion* for six weeks and have found it a wonderful remedy. Before I took the Emulsion I had no appetite; was weak; had lost nearly fifty pounds of flesh, and now I eat well and am gaining every day. I find *Scott's Emulsion* to be very easily digested and a good food for all weak people."—FLORENCE BLEEKER, No. 1 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeton, N. J.

This is only one of thousands of cases where

Scott's Emulsion

has given an appetite. It's so easily digested that it doesn't tax the digestive organs and they rest; yet the body is wonderfully nourished and built up. The digestion is improved—then ordinary food is sufficient.

Growing boys and girls, who need so much food to keep them well and strong, and also growing, should be given a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION every few weeks. It does wonders for them. It prevents their getting run down and spindly. Nothing does them so much good.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you some letters and literature on this subject. A Post Card, giving your address and the name of this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE
409 Pearl Street New York

ABOUT SOUND REPRODUCERS

WHERE TO FIND THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT, AND ALL MAKES.

Complete List of All the Latest Records, Including Those of January, 1909.

We know you want a Talking Machine—it's only a question of which one and where to buy.

There is one place in Portland, and one only, where Edison, Victor and Columbia Talking Machines and records can be found and compared side by side.

Our advice is to buy where you can compare—make your selection where you can see and hear all the best makes together, then you can intelligently choose the one that most strongly appeals to you, and there will be no future regrets.

It will cost you nothing to investigate here, where all the different machines and records are displayed in private testing parlors, by courteous and obliging salesmen, who are always ready to give you the benefit of their expert advice in selecting the best instrument for your particular needs.

If you have a machine, come and allow our salesmen to show you over our immense stock—thousands upon thousands of records—a full and complete list of each make, including the latest for January, 1909. We have all the Grand Opera selections—in fact, to sum up—everything the different makers have in their several lists, and they are here, waiting your acceptance of our special request to visit our parlors and allow our salesmen to assist in making your selection a satisfactory one.

To purchase a Talking Machine or Records without visiting this store would be to do yourself an injustice. Every machine sold here is carefully adjusted to get the best musical results and, furthermore, you can pay for it on the Eilers Easy Payment Plan if you like. Eilers Piano House, 353 Washington Street, corner of Park.

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Don't you dislike to leave the warm living room and undress in a cold bedroom where the frost is thick on the windows? No need to any longer—a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

makes any cold room cheerful and cozy in a trice and keeps it so. It has a smokeless device—that means no smoke—no smell—no bother—just direct intense heat. Finished in japan and nickel. Brass font holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Easily carried about. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp is unequalled for its brilliant, steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with the best central draft burner. Made of brass, nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If your dealer does not handle the Rayo Lamp or Perfection Oil Heater write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

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