REFERENDUM LAW HAS ITS ENEMIES

(Continued From Page 1.)

or general harm as yet, but it is not proof that the system is right.

'The direct primary law is one that we all voted for, all that did vote for it, r

all voted for all that did vote for it, I want to make an exception, without knowing a thing about it. The primary law was a protest against political machines. The law was carried by sentiment, but the voter himself is not satisfied with it. The local option law was another matter of sentiment. The general voter did not know anything about it; he merals thought in a reneral war it. merely thought in a general way it was right. The tax on carnings of public service corporations was passed on senti-ment. Nobody knew that 2 per cent was the proper tax, but every one acted on the general theory that as long as any one else but ourselves is taxed, it is all

Calls It an Assault.

Now an assault is tried against our ading educational institution. In the sire to support the Governor, the Sonator from the county or some other person whom they might admire, knowing nothing of the merits of the proposition, our new legislature of 100,000 people is apt to fall into abuses and pervert what might otherwise be a meritorious system. the last election we came dangerously near to buying a toll road that nobody wanted, because the voters were not in-

'I am satisfied that the grange is not responsible for this movement in regard to the university appropriation. I believe the farmers of Oregon are in favor of the State University, as they are in favor of the Oregon Agricultural College. In-spired largely by the example of Pro-fessor Withycombe and men of his class, diversified farming has taken the place of wheat, oats and barley-growing of the

'I intend to do what I can to right the wrong done by our friends of Linn County, and I think that this voice of yours will have its effect and will be far-reaching."

Jerry Bronough was introduced as the man who suggested the topic of the even-

I do not agree with the distinguished jurist who has just preceded me that only evil can come from the initiative and referendum. I believe we can safely and referendum. I believe we can safely trust the people, and I believe that the pure democracy was the object toward which the fathers worked. It is the mission of the thinkers of this age to educate the people up to the instruments that are placed in their hands.

"But if this taste of power be dangerous for the people, I do not think you can ever take it from them. I am of the opinion that, with a slight campaign of education on the subject of the univer-

education on the subject of the university appropriation, the people will undoubtedly give it a handsome majority.

Not First in Schools.

"Although we boast we are first in tim-ber, first in hops, first in wool and many other things, we are absolutely last in education. We may not expect to in-duce people from other states to settle in Oregon because of our educational advantages unless we keep pace with other states. I am entirely in favor of the state giving support to the educa-

It is the duty of the state to make it just as easy as possible for young peo-ple to secure a higher education. I would almost as soon think of tearing down the flag as hampering the work of any of our educational institutions, and I think this will be the opinion of

and I think this will be the opinion of the mass of the people when it comes to a vote on the subject."

This ended the set speeches of the dinner, but a number of other speakers were called out. Frederick V. Holman, a Regent of the State University, said t is for the people of Oregon to say whether they want a university or not, f we do, we will have to pay for it.

If not, let the people say so.
"Unless we can trust ourselves as cit-izens, we cannot trust ourselves as legislators," said the speaker. "What

want is a higher idea of citizenship."
William Reidt moved that it be the

sense of the meeting that the University appropriation should pass. The motion was carried unanimously.

Colonel R. A. Miller said he had plenty of opportunity for demagoging upon the question of the support of higher education by the state.

Life Frittered Away. "I regret that the people have allowed

the splendid holding of school lands of the spiendid holding of school indid of the state to be frittered away," said he. "If these lands had been held and administered right, they would have builded magnificent buildings for edu-cational purposes. It was the dema-gogery of cheap politicians that allowed these lands to be wasted.

"Do not fear that the farmers of this state will defeat this vote on the Uni-versity appropriation. If this measure is defeated, it will be in Multnomah The farmer and the Grange

President Campbell was asked to close the discussion and told in some detail of the work of the institution of which he is the head. He showed that men from the State University are worth far more to the state after they are educated than before. President Camp-bell spoke warmly of the Oregon stu-dent and the scope of the University.

NEEDS OF STATE UNIVERSITY

President Campbell Tells Why Appropriation Should Be Made.

President P. L. Campbell, of the State University, was the first speaker at the Commercial Club last night, and

the appropriation asked was in no sense an extravagant one.

The form of the appropriation bill has been criticized because the total amount was not magregated into a fund for maintenance and a fund for building and equipment. If the continuing appropriation is to be asked, to extend over a number of years, it is obviously impossible to fix beforehand just so much each year for maintenance, and so nothing of the merits of the proposition, much each rear for maintenance, and so much far betterment, for the reason that with the growth of the University, these amounts night otherwise be a meritorious system, think the system is fatally faulty. At made for maintenance as numbers increase, the last election we came dangerously hear to buying a toll road that nobody where the proposition of Regents can best determine the last election where the last of the university of the control of the control of the reason that with the growth of the University, these amounts are bound to vary, a larger demand being made for maintenance as numbers increase. A responsible and absolutely disinterested the control of ways is to put the largest possible amoun into improvements which are visible and permanent. Nearly all universities err on this side. Although it is quite certain that the most estilefactory and effective form of the appropriation is an unsegregated one, yet there is no reason why the Legislature may not at any time change it. If occasion demands a change. The complete statement of the accounts of the University are published nents which are visible and per each year, and it will always be easy to de-

tect extravagance or mismanagement. It is important that the appropriation for the University shall be a continuing one, in order that the Board of Regents may be able application to the Legislature for special ap-propriation. If the appropriation is to be continuing, it must necessarily be placed free-ly at the command of the Board. This is if at the command of the pound and the form of appropriation found so services-ble in years past at the Agricultural College. There is no real danger of its being abused. A clear understanding of the needs of a university should certainly lead to a favorable vote of the appropriation at the polls next June. The rate of the tax for University support will be so low that no one can be injured by it. The entire \$125,000 will mean only one-fourth of a mill. or 25 cents on the \$1000 of this year's state valuation. The average taxpayer, whose children will be free o avail themselves of the advaffiages of the University without charge for tuition, will never feel the light burden of University tax. The public schools certainly will not be hurt by it. It is too inconsiderable an amount to the individual and it is certainly true on the other hand that the entire public school sys-tem will be greatly stimulated by the wholetem will be greatly stimulated by the wholesome influence of a well-equipped University.
When Jefferson planned a system of public
education to Virginia, he began by establishing the University of Virginia, to be the principal source of influence for the development
of the common schools.

Although the movement for the referendum
took its rise with some members of the
grange, it is not true that the state grange,
nor perhaps the majority of the local
granges, are friendly to it. The movement
was wholly one of individuals.

The grange as an organization has always

was wholly one of individuals.

The grange as an organization has always stood for education, and it will quite certainly continue to stand for it in this matter of University appropriation. The plain people everywhere are pretty certain to see that the University offers, at very slight expense to them, the largest opportunity of advancement to their own sons and daughters.

NEW LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLE

Mr. Scott's Address on Use Made of the Initiative and Referendum.

Scott's address at the Com-

mercial Club dinner last night was as It is my desire to say a few things as oriefly as I can on the initiative and refer-endum, and on the use that has been made thus far of this new principle in our leg-leterior. I shall add also certain views of thus far of this new principle in our leg-islation. I shall add also certain views of mine about our system of education, which, no doubt, some will think out of date somewhat, or belonging to the past; for by nature, education, temperament and reflec-tion. I am rather inclined to be a con-servator to a great extent of old methods and old institutions than an investor folservator to a great extent of old methods and old institutions than an innovator following new lights to the extent that some are inclined to do. Yet it seems to me the necessary thing is to preserve a balance as nearly as may be between these two opposing forces. We cannot dwell altogether in the past nor, as I think, should we give curselves up wholly to the march of socialled new ideas. Here, as in other things, we shall go forward more safely in the middle course.

called new ideas. Here, as in other things, we shall go forward more safely in the middle course.

The initiative and referendum in this state grew out of a sincere desire on the part of the great mass of our people to correct certain abuses in legislation. It was felt that the Legislature was too much under the control of special interests; nor is it too much to say that powerful lobbles very largely directed or controlled legislation. Again, party machines had too much to do with legislation, and the people casting about in an effort for relief accepted this system as affording what seemed to them the readlest remedy. It was consequently adopted by a very large majority; but I doubt whether it would be now accepted by so large a majority; possibly would not be adopted at all. For experience with it certainly has not been all that could have been desired. There are serious objections to it which in the main refer to the activity of certain bodies of the people—usually not vory large bodies—to invoke the initiative on matters of special interest to themselves or to their thinking, but which cover ne wide purpose; or to appeal to the reforendum to defeat or hold up certain measures which for one reason or another a portion of the people may dislike. It offish makes a bothersome business; and then there is danger that numbers who have some special object in view, that cannot in any way concern or conduce to the public interest, may obtain a sufficient number of initiative signatures to force the voie of the people on the measure that concerns only the promoters. Now it requires at all times decision on the part of the whole electorate that measures of this class do not carry, and semetimes they are in danger through sophistical appeals of carrying notwithstanding. Doubtless we shall have continuance of this sort of business from year to year. It is probably inseparable from the system.

of Ulah an income of above \$160,000, although neither have an many students as the University of Oregon.

Owing to the invoking of the referendam on the University appropriation, the University appropriation, the University is now on a basis of about \$58,000 income of which \$47,500 comes from the state and approximately \$10,500 from interest-bearing funds and incidental fees. The income for the past two years has been in the neighborhood of \$75,000 per year for maintonance, exclusive or building funds, through a special appropriation of the Legislature of 1905. The deficiency of \$13,000 for the present of take it up, the Board of Regents having no power to comiract an indebtedness. The includes a power to comiract an indebtedness. The salaries were already low, ranging from \$300 to \$2000 for the instructional force. But in \$2000 for the instructional force. But in a fourth of the salaries were already low, ranging from \$300 to \$2000 for the instructional force. But in the salaries were already low, ranging from \$300 to \$2000 for the instructional force. But in the salaries were already low, ranging from \$300 to \$2000 for the instructional force. But in the salaries were already low, ranging from \$300 to \$3000 to the president of the University Lessitian a fourth of the salaries were above \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The range was as low as that of any \$3000. The president of the salaries were above than a fourth of the salaries were above the salaries and the

System of Public Education.

Our system of public education is open to he same charge of innovation, yet it un-ioubtedly follows the popular fashion and the same charge of innovation, yet it undoubtedly follows the popular fashion and popular desire.

Increase of wealth is making great changes in our country. It causes all our people to make an effort to follow the examples of the wealthier few. The education desired or sought by the wealthier sort, therefore, becomes an object or desire or initiation of all; hence the tendency is to educate the great body of our young people in ways that will not be useful to them in the labor and struggle of life. In these days specialization is absolutely necessary, and the specialized instruction should bear a relation to some business or profession to be pursued through life. A merely literary or linguistic education is not for the mass, no more than a few. I know of nothing more deserving our commiseration than a young man or young woman, kept at school till, say 22 or 23 years of age, and then forced to face the world with the equipment had merely from school training. What can the majority find to do? Seldom anything they are fit to do. A willingness to work at some kind of manual labor is a most necessary part of the equipment; yet greater numbers are educated to higher expectations. The parents, the home guides, are at fault in that they make the mistake of edusary part of the equipment; yet greater numbers are educated to higher expectations. The parents, the home guides, are at fault in that they make the mistake of educating their children to "something better" than adaptability to industrial life. The school machine, after the fashion of all machines, fails into its own rut. The effect of its work is to push all young persons along in the same identical course; its work is laid out on an elaborate plan, from which it cannot deviate, except to make it more and more conformable to school technics; and yet the masters of the schools are not to be blamed. They are in a movement or evolution that folio a its own law, and they whe try to break away from it are run over, thrust suides or left behind.

What would I do about it? Nothing, at present because nothing can be done. For my own part I believe our system of public education is everywhere carried much to far. But I acquiesce, because till times and manners change, nothing can arrest the present course. The education for which one is largely dependent on his own efforts is, in my opinion, the most useful and much the best, but the state has adopted the policy of supporting not only primary education, which is its necessary function, but

policy of supporting not only primary edu-cation, which is its necessary function, bucation, which is its necessary function, but even of pushing higher education to the utmost attuinable limit, which I conceive is not its function; but against this condition men who hold views like mine have found it useless to protest. We drift with the tide; not convinced, however, that results best for the country are to be had by labor so misdirected in cultivation of inantities and barelities.

The Leaven of Innovation.

The Leaven of Innovation.

Yet I am not a hopeless old fogy. I know that successive generations will not follow long her far in the usages of their ancestors. I know we must accept and conform to new things. So, as the movement goes. I go: and besides I know that the eaven of innovation is necessary for agitation of the miss. It is so in politics, in education, in mechanics, in theology, and even in the methods of making newspapers. The movement we observe, the tendency we perceive, but we cannot see ultimates. Four enthusiast will be in high glee over the innovation and the progress it promises; your conservative or pessimist will not admit there is anything ahead but pitfalls the devil's dominions. For my own part I am neither much elated nor unduly depressed. The procession moves, and I go pressed The procession moves, and I go with it, or try at least to keep within sight of it.

comes down to us through political and literary history worth

sight of it.

A story comes down to us through political and literary history worth telling here. Hume, in his History of England, relates that the well-known Praise-God Barobones had a brother less famous than himself, but with a yet more singular name. He was called "If-Christ-had not died-forthse-thou were-damned Barebones." But to go through all this was too tedlous, and so the poor man came to be called simply. Damned Barebones. And this migfortune of the poor owner of this edifying name Matthew Arnold somewhere uses for comment on what is now happening to Puritaniam in general. After all its sermons, all its victories, all its virtues, all its care for conduct, all its, coal for righteousness, to be told that it must transform itself, that the body of which it is the nerve and sinew is at a low level of civilization. But so great and wide a thing is human progress; tentatives and approximations hold good only for a certain time, and bring us only a certain way on our road; then they have to be changed.

In this country we do everything through political movement, which seldom can be disassociated wholly from partly. The difference of thoughts, ideas, methods, purposes, divides men into parties. One party usually is inclined to rejection of experience and precedent. The other too much to opposition to every departure from old ways. No thoughtful man, whether he adheres to the one tendency or to the other, is likely ever to be fully satisfied. In free countries party government is the only organized and effective way of conducting public affairs, but it is impossible to conduct them without a large amount of moral compromises without the frequent surrender of private judgment and will. A good man will choose his party through disinterested motives and with a firm and honest conviction that there rosis the cast of policy most beneficial to the country. He will on grave occasions assert his independence of party, but in the large majority of cases he must act with his party even if they are pursuing ways in s

Increasing Power of Democracy.

propriation Should Be Made.

President P. L. Campbell, of the State University: was the first speaker at the Commercial Club last night, and the Commercial Club last night night night

and to push public education. You see persimism may argue itself easily out of its own position.

Now, I say that it was unwise on the part of a body of our fellow citizens to use the referendum to stop the state educational appropriations. Not that I fully approve the educational system to which the state is committed, yet which is sure to be carried much further; but I think I know the temper of Oregon—let us call it the new temper of Oregon—on this subject, and my word to these brethren is that they will sooner upset the referendum, by such use or missise of it, than they will put a check upon support of the state educational institutions, or even upon the log-rolling in the Legislature which has so long been resorted to, and will still be resorted to, so long as this seems to be the only available way to get the appropriations.

Oregon's New Constitution.

Oregon's New Constitution.

My own impression, and indeed my own belief, is that the initiative and referendum will not make much progress in our older states; nor the primary election law, in the form we have it. The change is too complete an upset for easy toleration or acceptance by the more conservative mind of our older states. In fact we may as well admit that our constitutional changes in Oregon have virtually done away with the constitution of "as it was," and largely with the idea of representative government also; for now the constitution as written aforetime is virtually abolished, and instead of a document engrossed on parchment, slow to change, we have a constitution lodged in the breasts of our citizens, which may be made one thing or another at any election; and representative government—that is to say government through a legislature—has been superseded largely by that of a straight democracy, which may do its law-making without intervention of a legislative body, or reverse by vote any act its legislative body may pass. All this makes a very radical change; and it may be doubted, I think, whether it will be widely adopted. It is not my purpose here to pronounce an opinion against it, but only to state as nearly as I can what changes it may pressage. I believe we shall tire of it, since we find it the widest of all possible departures from our original system, and we certainly shall tire of it, if ill-timed and ill-considered initiative or referendum petitions continue to be forced upon the attention of the electorate. But the people would not now be ready to abandon it, and may never. However, that is a matter for the future. One generation cannot bind another, yet it never is safe for any generation to make revolutionary departures. We shall all see, later. For one, I still retain some regard, even reverence, for the experience and wisdom of our ancestors, and perhaps never can bring myself to think much of any new constitutional system struck out on the anvil at a single heat. Our new system requires great prudence and any new constitutional system struct out on the anvil at a single heat. Our new system requires great prudence and judgment, clear information and knowledge and entire unseifishness, on the part of the electorate. I confess we have not yet developed these qualities to such extent as might have been desired, or even expected. I had supposed the initiative and referendum might be the medicine of the constitution, occasionally administered, not its daily bread.

Nevertheless, any mistakes a people may make are open to corrected, and then the measures in their corrected form are to be corrected again. Laws and institutions, whatever they may be, will not long suit the spirit of any people; and things deemed logical now will not be deemed logical later. We must try things out as they come along. Just so are we trying out now these inhovations upon our constitutional system.

But I am sorry to see the movement prothe anvil at a single heat. Our new system

We must try things out as they come alongJust so are we trying out now these inhovations upon our constitutional system.

But I am sorry to see the movement proclaimed as an advance towards a perfect
democracy; for a perfect democracy, as we
learn from Burke, the great champion of
our liberty in our revolutionary period, is
the most shameless thing in the world. He
tells us why, when he shows us that where
popular authority is unrestrained the people, of course, have utmost confidence in
their own power. They are their own instruments. They are near their objects.
Besides, they are under little or no responsibility to one of the greatest controlling powers on earth—the judgment of
the world's opinion and the tribunal of history. The share of obloquy that is likely to
fall to the lot of each individual in public
acts is small indeed; the operation of opinion being in the inverse ratio to the number
of those who abuse power. On a small
scale we see it in the division of authority
in municipal government. A perfect democracy is therefore absolutely fearless; for
no man whose work is indistinguishable
from that of the mass can apprehend
that he can be made subject to punishment.
I trust, therefore that they are mistaken
who look to this movement as an advance
towards a perfect democracy, governed by
no will but its own, in the changes and
emergencies of our civic and National life.
But I have said enough. My object simply has been to utter a word of caution,
suitable to a time when many seem to think
or feel that the new method gives any temporary majority a right to do or to attempt
what they please in the legislation or jurisprudence of the state.

Let us urge our people to be more sparing
in their use of the initiative, and in their
invocation of the referendum, and to put
their appeals to them always on wide and
well-considered grounds.

Portland Men Buy at Hood River. HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 15.—What is said to be the largest purchase of fruit land that has ever been made at Hood River, took place today when R. Living-

His Cigar Doesn't Taste Right

And Yet It Is the Same He Was Smoking With So Much Relish After Dinner, Last Night; Out of the Very Same Box, Too.

IT ISN'T THE CIGAR-IT'S THE STOMACH

Every smoker has experienced this peculiar condition of the stomach and liver, the result usually of imperfect digestion of food. And the blame is isually put on the cigar and not where



Such men are usually high livers, hard workers mentally, living under high pressure and high draught, and it doesn't take a great deal to disorder the stomach or render the liver torpid.

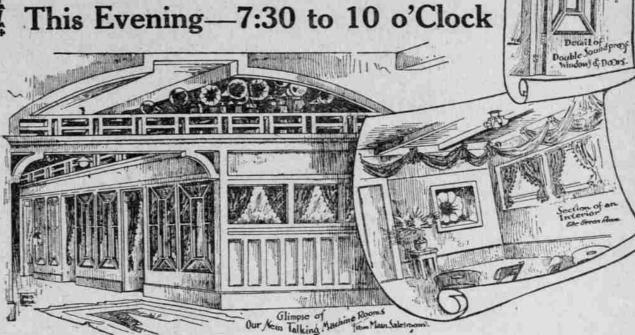
They should make it a practice to use some tried and reliable remedy like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, that will aid Nature and not force it and will take care of the sudden attacks of acute indigestion.

The use of these tablets is not to be confounded with the patent medicine habit. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a patent medicine, but are composed of the very elements which nature provides the healthy stomach to do the work of digestion—pepsin, diastase, golden seal, etc. There is no secret in their preparation—they are absolutely pure and therefore all the world uses them.

No matter how disordered the stomach may be it will right itself if siven

No matter how disordered the stom-ach may be, it will right itself if given the chance. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest food where the stomach can't, give the abused stomach and intestines a rest, and offer renewed strength to the worn out glands and muscles. Brain workers can rely on Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, no matter how tense the strain. All druggists carry them in the fifty cent packages, or if you prefer a free trial package can be had by sending your name and address to-day. F. A. Stuart Company, 156 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich. "Open House" at Eilers

Everybody Invited



Opening of Our New Talking Machine Parlors

This evening Eilers will keep "open house." Every music-lover is extended an invitation to visit our store, particularly in inspect the splendid new Talking Machine Parlors which we have just completed. These new Demonstration and Trial Rooms are the most convenient, handsomest, coziest and most perfectly arranged on the Coast, and are a complete innovation in this line. Each patron will now be able to hear any record called for, at once, in one of these individual rooms, free from the slightest detracting noise or

This evening we shall provide for the entertainment of our visitors a special musical programme in our Recital Hall, including all the newest selections in the Talking Machine line. Be sure to come. And our 'invite'' includes the children, too, just so long as they come with parents or adults.

The House of **Highest Quality**



Biggest, Busiest and Best of All

LEADING PACIFIC COAST PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

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stone and H. R. Albee, of Portland, bought 320 acres of the Roden estate for \$32,000. Mr. Livingston represents the Oregon Mortgage Company, behind which is much Scotch capital, much of which is loaned in the Wenatchee and Yakima districts. The large tract was Yakima districts. not purchased for speculative purposes but will be improved and set to trees

YOUNGEST HILL ENGAGED Will Marry St. Paul Girl-Seattle

Walter Hill, youngest son of James Hill, guilding genius of Northern, will marry Dorothy Barrows, daughter of one of the most prominent attorneys in St. Paul. This news, sent to Seattle friends today, ends a social conquest that Seattle society has been

watching with eager interest.
Up to the time the youngest Hill an nounced he was engaged to a St. Paul girl, Scattle society has been sitting up of nights to learn whether he or County Attorney Kenneth Mackintosh,

VIII Marry St. Paul Girl—Scattle
Society Interested.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 15.—(Special.)

Great Northern Magnate Was on the Ground Long Before Harriman. ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 15.-The recent

announcement that Harriman had purchased water frontage and terminals near Astoria is now supplemented by well-authenticated reports that the Hill

whose family resides in California, had won a beautiful Seattle heiress and society leader. For a year or more it has been regarded as a neck-and-neck race, and Seattle society thought the two rounded into the stretch with no advantage for either one.

The youngest Hill used to be out in Montana in charge of the extension of the Great Northern to Billings, where connection will be made with the Burical stretch with the same direction. The personal representative of A. B. Hammend, who owns several tracts of water frontage between Warrenton interests have not been idle in the same direction. The personal representative of A. B. Hammend, who owns several tracts of water frontage between Warrenton nounced as a positive fact that the Hill interests have not been idle in the same direction. The personal representative of A. B. Hammend, who owns several tracts of water frontage between Warrenton nounced as a positive fact that the Hill interests have not been idle in the same of water frontage between Warrenton of the Yellow of the Warrenton of the Great Northern to Billings, where and Fort Stevens reservation, has announced as a positive fact that the Hill interests have not been idle in the same of water frontage between Warrenton of the Warrenton of the Great Northern than the same of water frontage between Warrenton of the W connection will be made with the Bur-lington. That was a joo James J. Hill engineers of the Hill lines. The prop-gave him to keep him busy, but most of his time used to be spent in an enpersonal holdings of Mr. Hammond, and

Sulcide Joker Lands in Jail.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 15 .- (Special.) to commit suicide, was this morning fined \$20 for carrying concealed weapons. In the default of payment, he was com-mitted, and in the meanwhile the police will endeavor to learn something about his past history.

Beaside, Or.—The Seaside roundhouse burned at 12 o'clock last night. No engines were in the building and incendiaryism is

Our Great Display of New Fall Garments

Is augmented by the receipt of hundreds of New Suits, Coats, Furs and Wraps, arrived just in time for today's selling. The very newest and most desirable styles for Fall and Winter wear. Never before in the history of Portland has such a complete assortment of new styles been shown.

Coats

Your choice of 200 COATS in black, blue, brown and mixtures, values up to \$22.50. Today only



Suits

Your choice of 175 SUITS in all colors, materials and styles, values up to \$30.00. Today only

\$14.75

wholesale and J. M. Acheson Co.