The Oregon Mist

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Helens, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
E. H. FLAGG,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year.....$1.00
Six months.....50
Advertising rates made known on application. Legal notices 25 cents per line.

CIRCUIT COURT OFFICERS:

J. A. Eakin.....District Judge
J. U. Campbell.....District Judge
E. B. Tongue.....District Attorney

COUNTY OFFICERS

James Dart, Judge.....St. Helens
W. A. Harris, Clerk.....St. Helens
Martin White, Sheriff.....St. Helens
W. K. Tichenor, Comm'r.....Clatskanie
H. West, Commissioner.....Scappoose
E. E. Quick, Treasurer.....St. Helens
U. W. Clark, Assessor.....St. Helens
J. H. Collins, School Supt.....Clatskanie
C. T. Prescott, Surveyor.....St. Helens
Frank Sherwood, Coroner.....Rainier

County Official Paper

THE DIRTY BIRD.

Columbia County has suffered from the vague utterances of irresponsible newspaper publishers until it is literally true that her good name has been tainted and she has been given a bad reputation far beyond her borders. The editor of the Clatskanie Chief, having heard of our bad reputation, came and settled among us, and to show the interest he has in the county, repeated the unfounded slanders. This may be a good way of ingratiating himself with our citizens. It is possible there are enough people in this county who believe they are ruled by a set of grafters to give the editor of the Chief a liberal and permanent support. That method of conducting a paper has been tried here several times, but heretofore it has proven a failure. There is a spirit of fairness among our citizens that will not be satisfied with generalities, but will insist that the Chief point out the grafters and make direct accusations against them. If the editor of that paper has any sense of decency whatever he will either apologize or proceed to make good. The last issue of the Chief contained the following paragraph:

Everything depends on one's view point. Most people would consider they had not Mist anything by being a Chief among the Siwash rather than a king among the grafters.

If Mr. Suit is anything better than a mental and moral sewer, producing his printed filth from his own stercorean depths, he owes it to the people of this county to give them a full exposure of the grafting being done, and whom it is being done by. Let us have a little less foul air and a few facts. Name the grafters plainly, so that they may compel you to prove your utterances or stand before the people as a man that, in order to curry favor with the evil minded, is willing to still further smirch the name of the county in which he lives. There can be no grafting in Columbia County without the knowledge and consent of the County Court. If the editor of the Mist is a "king among the grafters," the county officials must be his subjects. To bring it down to one man, the editor of the Mist can do no grafting without the consent of W. K. Tichenor of Clatskanie, who received a majority of 431 in the recent election. Is Mr. Tichenor of Clatskanie a grafter? Is Judge Dart of St. Helens, or any other county officer, a grafter? Has Mr. Suit the manhood to put in plain language the charge he has made by inference against the editor of the Mist? Not a bit of it. He will hide behind the cloak of ambiguity as do all moral sneaks and cowards when they follow the trade of assassination of character.

The Hillsboro Independent is in error when it claims that Washington is the banner Bowerman County of the State. That honor belongs to Columbia County, which gave Mr. Bowerman a majority of 279 to Washington's 259. Moreover, Columbia County gave Bowerman a greater majority than the highest estimate of the State Committee.

Portland has completed about 50 miles of new hard surface street paving this season. In smaller cities throughout Oregon it is estimated that 250,000 yards of paving have been laid during the same period.

THE FUTILITY OF FINES

The organization known as the Glass Trust, having been convicted as an illegal combination and heavily fined, gives notice of thirty per cent reduction in the wages of its employes and frankly states the reduction is made for the purpose of reimbursing itself for the amount collected by the United States Government. The profits of the Glass Trust have been enormous, but it does not purpose to surrender any portion of its gains, believing that it can compel its workers to foot the bill. Generally the consumer is called upon to make good this class of losses but probably in this case the Trust believes the consumer has about as heavy a load as he can bear and therefore the mechanic must make good. Under no circumstances would it consider the possibility of paying the fine out of its immense profits. The lesson is a direct and forcible one as to the futility of inflicting fines upon wealthy criminals. In every instance it is passed along to the laboring man or the consumer. The General Government sets the bad example in this matter, and every court along the line, from one end of the country to the other, follows suit. Justice in the United States is both blind and purchasable, for a fine is nothing more nor less than a purchase of immunity from the jail or penitentiary. The system is, moreover, cruelly partial and unjust. It is exact justice that the same jail sentence should be meted out to rich and poor alike for the same offence, but to fine a poor man the same amount as a rich man for the same offence by no means inflicts equal punishment. To the one it may mean serious loss, while to the other it is a trifle and will have no influence in preventing his repetition of the offence. The Portland "sports" who hire men in Columbia County to assist them in violating the game laws and the speed maniacs who put in jeopardy the lives of the pedestrians in the city are not deterred by the infliction of fines, nor is the dive keeper who sells liquor to women and minors. A good stiff jail sentence, however, would have a good effect upon these favored criminals, from the Glass Trust to the dive keeper and the auto lunatics.

PANAMA EXPOSITION

The matter of the selection of a site for a world's exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal will come before Congress for decision next month and the two rival claimants for the honor have for months past been marshalling their forces for the final struggle. Both are confident of winning the coveted endorsement and both will have representatives on the ground to present their respective claims before the committees of the Senate and House. On the one hand is San Francisco, the hustling metropolis of the Pacific coast, the city which stands to profit more through the completion of the canal than almost any city in the United States. On the otherhand is new Orleans, the Louisiana metropolis, located on the Mississippi, sixty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, which will add nothing to its export trade through the opening of the canal and which will derive no direct benefit from it. Ninety per cent of the exports from New Orleans go to New York or Europe, and they will continue to go that way after the canal is opened to commerce of the world. Ships from the Atlantic seaboard and from European ports, with cargoes for the Pacific coast or the Orient will not approach New Orleans on their way through the canal, either going or coming. The great majority of them will touch San Francisco, and in the case of many of the larger ships, San Francisco will undoubtedly be made a regular port of call. The Panama canal was designed primarily to promote trade between the Atlantic coast and European ports with the Pacific coast and with the Orient, by providing a shorter and cheaper route. From a commercial point of view New Orleans' interest in the canal, compared with that of San Francisco, is nil.

NEW MEASURES.

The bill permitting counties to bond for roads and the bill permitting counties to regulate taxation within their borders were enacted into laws by the people at the recent election, and it is now up to the counties to avail themselves of their provisions if they deem best. As we understand it, the general laws now in force will remain operative as to taxation unless repealed, altered or modified by county initiative legislation. It must be admitted that all this is experimental and the result for good or evil depends upon the wisdom with which the newly acquired power is exercised. The pro rata of State taxes must be forthcoming, but in producing the revenue the voters of a county have the power to discriminate in favor of any class of property. They may, if they see fit, exempt improvements from taxation or permit them to bear a lighter share of the public burden than is placed upon other property. Counties can exempt newly cleared land from taxation, thus offering a substantial inducement to settlers and to holders of logged-off lands, or they can exempt buildings or factories, thereby encouraging the starting of new industries. The people can bond for any amount they see fit. They have assumed a great power, which heretofore has been exercised by their representatives under constitutional safeguards. The man who pays no tax can circulate a petition with the view of bonding Columbia County for a million dollars and others who pay no tax can secure by their votes the enactment of the law. It is a power that may be exercised for good or evil, and it should be remembered that ultimately the wage earner must pay a portion of the burden. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the people will make haste slowly and carefully consider, with a view of doing justice to all, any measure invoking their newly acquired powers.

TAX CHARGE WAITS TWO YEARS

Framers of Amendment Say Each County Must Take Vote

(Oregonian.)

Probably intended as the entering wedge for the application of the land tax theory of raising revenues for the support of municipal, State and county governments, the amendment to Article IX of the Oregon constitution, known as Section 1a, will not become effective until 1912. It is too late for the Grange, the Oregon State Federation of Labor and the Portland Labor Council to enact initiative legislation changing the present method of taxation. Members of the People's Power League, who aided in drawing the amendment, yesterday conceded that counties cannot place the amendment in effect until taxation laws shall be adopted under the initiative by the people of each county in 1911, and to become effective in 1912.

Ben Selling, Colonel C. E. S. Wood W. S. U'Ren, Will Daly, H. J. Parkison, and other friends of the amendment, characterize it as an experiment and hope to demonstrate its practicability in Multnomah County. Other counties may drop into line along the same lines of demonstration if the voters see fit, but it is the plan of the promoters of the "management of your own pocketbook idea" to experiment in a few counties until the plan is worked out.

The new amendment deprives the Legislature of making a law which shall declare what property may be assessed in the state. That power is now vested in the people of each county. The Legislature may cause the state to certify the number of mills which shall be levied for the support of the state government, but at that point its control ceases.

County Commissioners may decide how much revenue is needed to run the county for which they are acting, but they must collect the sum in such manner as may be devised by the voters of a county. Briefly, the new amendment repeals the poll, or head tax, on citizens. No scheme regulating taxations or exemptions throughout the State can become a law until approved by the people.

The restrictions of the constitution are removed as to prohibiting a county from collecting taxes in any manner it may see fit. It removes from the Supreme Court the right to say that the people have not the right to tax or exempt any class of property.

The new tax law is said to have been originated by the State Grange, and after the idea was whipped into shape at a meeting of the representative members of the People's Power League it was adopted by labor organizations.

It operation is proposed to be tested by different methods of taxation in a few selected counties, and from the whole is expected to emerge a satisfactory system of collecting the money necessary for the administration of governmental affairs.

"It is probable that the amendment will result in a land tax, and an effort to make land monopolists bear the large burden of the expense of government," said an advocate and sponsors for the bill yesterday. "I had little to do with framing the amendment, but, knowing the temper of those who were behind it, I believe that to be true.

"Friends of the measure hope that in the months which intervene before the people of Multnomah County are called upon to vote upon a initiative bill changing the method of taxation, they may be enlightened with the idea that only a reasonable share of the burden is intended. We hope that owners of machinery and surface improvements may come to understand that they are bearing an unjust proportion of the cost of government, and that they will aid in trying the change in the largest assessable county in the state."

THE DAIRY COW

The dairy cow does more than bring financial success to the dairy farmer. She makes him a better citizen than he would otherwise be. Her influence upon home conditions is a most pleasing contribution to those factors which are responsible for the changed conditions which pervail in the farm homes of today. Thousands of these homes are now characterized by comfort and happiness where formerly they were blighted by drudgery and unhappiness.

Better financial conditions have contributed to this change, and the dairy cow has been in no small measure responsible She has contributed it in still another way. The dairy cow teaches kindness. Her owner soon learns that only by treating her kindly can he secure the highest possible returns from her, and she responds quickly to kind words and proper care. Her disposition is one that the human family might well emulate. She is patient and long suffering, acquiescing mutely in the arrangement made by her owner for carrying on the dairy business, striving at all times to repay him for every effort made for her care and comfort.

The members of the family, as they come in contact with her and her kindly disposition, are influenced for good. As they appreciate the financial benefit to come from caring for her well they take a deeper interest in her. In doing so they unconsciously cultivate those qualities which make them better citizens.

The dairy cow - the prototype of man's best friend - is wielding a greater influence than she is generally credited with. She has always been found in the front ranks in the march of civilization and no agricultural country can prosper with out her. She is a potent factor in the upbuilding of such a country, financially, and socially, and wise people will appreciate her and encourage the industry of which she is the foundation.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY UNION.

Volume 1 Number 1 of the Banks Herald has arrived at this office, and is a newsy, well gotten up sheet. Banks is the live little town out in Washington County that the railroad has recently put new life in and a short time will see its good newspaper town. H. A. Williams is the editor of the new paper and its appearance shows that he is a man of experience in the newspaper business.

Keep on saving and the funded capital of your saving years; of the year's you have earned will take up your life's burden and you'll not need to work at all. The Columbia County Bank will explain this. Ask. Information is free.

Thoroughbred White Kellerstrass, Orpington and Rhode Island Red Roosters for sale by.

D. T. GERDES,
Houlton, Ore.

Matting of all kins at Muckle's.

Notice of Sale of Tide Lands

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will sell to the highest bidder at its office in the Capitol building at Salem, Oregon, on January 30, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, all the State's interest in the tide and overflow lands hereinafter described, giving, however, to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting on such tide or overflow lands, the preference right to purchase said tide and overflow lands at the highest price offered, provided such offer is made in good faith, and also providing that the land will not be sold nor any offer therefor accepted for less than $7.50 per acre, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Such lands are situated in Columbia county, Oregon, and described as follows:

Tide lands fronting "Strand," opposite lot 12, block 10, St. Helens, Columbia county, in section 4, T. 4 N., R. 1 W.

Beginning at a point N. 75 degrees .03 minutes E., 106.25 feet distant from the northeast corner of block 10, in the City of St. Helens, at high tide line of the Columbia river, running thence:

N. 75 degrees .03 minutes E., 2.29 feet across tide lands.

S. 65 degrees 40 minutes E., 88.46 feet across tide lands to low tide line.

S. 73 degrees .03 minutes W., 80.39 feet across tide lands to high tide line.

N. 11 degree 46 minutes W., 27.29 feet along high tide line.

N. 21 degrees 19 minutes E., 28.75 feet along high tide line.

N. 23 degrees .02 minutes W., 9.05 feet along high tide line to point of beginning, containing 0.62 acres.

Application and bid should be addressed to G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and Bid to Purchase Tide Lands."

G. G. BROWN,
Clerk State Land Board.

Dated this November 17, 1910.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior.
United States Land Office, at Portland, Ore.,
September, 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Fred F. Huntress, of Portland, Oregon, who on October 18th, 1909, made Timber and Stone application, No. 02772, for the NW¼, section 34, township 4 north, range 5 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final timber and stone proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Portland, Oregon, on the 28th day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Osborn, Samuel W. Rogers, Alberto H. Case, Frank Case, all of Portland, Oregon.

H. F. HIGBY, Register.

Geo. Brewster

SURVEYOR

All work carefully done. For estimates address me at

HOULTON OREGON

Nov. 17, 1910.

Dear Friend:

I don't think there is anything nicer for dessert at supper than two nice big slices of canned peaches.

The juice is good too.

Mama has carned peaches or canned something for dessert very often, because it isn't any troublo.

Your friend,
Jacob.

P. S. You can get a whole big can of peaches or any kind of fruit for 25 cts. at

Wellington's

Fast Train Service

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Astoria & Columbia River Railroad

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Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway

"The North Bank Road"

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Spokane Helena
Butte St. Paul
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Chicago Denver
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and St. Louis

☞ Through tickets sold and sleeper arranged. Deposits accepted and tickets delivered by agents in the East to your friends coming West.

F. J. CHADIMA.
Agent, Houlton, Ore.

W. E. COMAN,
General Freight and Passenger Agt.,
Portland, Oregon.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia.

T. J. Flippin, Plaintiff, vs. Herman H. Vogelsang, H. O. Howard and George W. Vogel, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, judament, order and decree issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia, to me directed dated the 17th of November, 1910, wherein on the 17th day of October 1910, in the above entitled court a judgment was rendered in favor of T. J. Flippin, as plaintiff, and against Herman H. Vogelsang, as defendant, for six hundred and forty dollars ($640.00) with interest thereon from said 17th day of October, 1910, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and the further sum of twenty dollars and sixty cents ($20.60) costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said court on the 18th day of October, 1910.

And it was further ordered and decreed by the Court that the west one-half of block nine (9) in Dobbins Addition to the Town (now City) of Rainier, Columbia County, State of Oregon, be sold by the Sheriff of said County as under execution, and the proceeds of such sale, after paying the costs, disbursements, attorney's fees, and expenses therein stated, shall be applied upon the judgment, and the surplus, if any there be, to be paid over to the defendant Vogelsang.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the command of said writ, I will on Saturday, the 24th day of December, 1910, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of St. Helens, Columbia County Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of said defendant, Herman H. Vogelsang, in and to the above described mortgaged premises and apply the proceeds as above stated and to accruing costs.

MARTIN WHITE,
Sheriff of Columbia County, Oregon.

First publication Nov. 25, 1910.
Last publication Dec. 23, 1910.

BEAVER ENGRAVING COMPANY

Telephone Main 1335

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1ST & ANKENY STS — PORTLAND ORE

YOUNG MAN don't you want to marry the girl of your choice?

Put in the bank some of your money, each week before you wed. Then you'll have a right to ask your sweetheart to marry you. And you can have something to "start in" on, too.

We will pay you four per cent interest on the money you put in our bank.

Columbia County Bank

Capital $25,000. Surplus $2400,
OLDEST IN THE COUNTY
St. Helens, Ore.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
O. M. Washburn, President and Cashier; A. L. Stone, Assistant Cashier. Directors—Wm. M. Ross, C. H. Sedgwick, L. R. Rutherford, A. C. Bohrnstedt

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For PARTICULAR People

We Are Confident of Our Ability to Please You.

A NEW LINE OF FOUNTAIN PENS
From One Dollar to Five

A Large Assortment of Post Cards

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ROOM 1, Worcester Bldg. Portland, Oregon

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Are our specialty. Gunpowder Tea at 50c and 60c. None better for the money. English Breakfast Tea at 40c. Ceylon Tea better than Liptons at 70c. Green Tea at 40c and 60c. Coffee in bulk at 20c, 25c and 35c per pound. Coffee in tins at 35c or 3 pounds for $1.00. Coffee in 3 pound tins at 85c.

Monopole and Schillings Spices and Baking Powder

Pure White and Olympic Flour

We carry a full line of Monopole Canned Goods. No better goods than this line on the market.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED

C. H. JOHN & CO.
ST. HELENS, OREGON

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County.

W. D. Case, Plaintiff, vs. Annetta Case, Defendant.

To Annetta Case, Defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the 17th day of December, 1910; and if you fail to so appear and answer within said time, the plaintiff for want thereof will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint, to-wit: that the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in The Oregon Mist, a newspaper of general circulation published at St. Helens, Columbia County, Oregon, by virtue of an order of the Honorable James Dart, County Judge, duly made and entered on the 2nd day of November, 1910.

Date of first publication, November 4, 1910.
Date of last publication, December 16, 1910

A. W. MUELLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia County.

Maud May Stowell, Plaintiff, vs. Creasy Stowell, Defendant.

To Creasy Stowell, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named suit, on or before the 23 day of December, 1910, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant. This summons is published by order of Hon. J. A. Eakin, Judge of the Circuit Court, which order was made and entered on the 11th day of October, 1910, and the time prescribed for publication thereof is six weeks, beginning with the issue of Friday, October 21, 1910, and continuing each week thereafter to and including the issue of Friday, December 2, 1910.

A. HANSEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.