

SHERRY'S

THE HOUSE OF COMFORT

"Shylock"

Adapted from Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice"

Pathe's Weekly

A perfect film for particular people.

After the Welch Rare-bit

An unusually fine comedy. An Edison.

ALWAYS A DIME'S WORTH.

THE McNEILS
DUO
COMEDY ACT

In a "Wee Bit" of Scotch and Irish.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

A two reel Vitagraph masterpiece.

King of Money Men Dies in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

As an example of business capacity of a remarkable kind Mr. Morgan was almost without parallel. He was as capable as any of the Rothschilds in the money line and his achievements as an industrial organizer surpassed any similar feats performed by other operators in the United States or abroad. Among the concrete results of Mr. Morgan's financial genius were the reorganization of the Buffalo and West Shore, and its lease to the New York Central; the reorganization of the Chesapeake & Ohio; the rearrangement of the Great Southern and the reorganization of the Erie. His influence was also felt materially in the Pacific system. Some of the achievements which he made incidents to his money and railroad business are the present efficiency of the Japan and China carrying trade, the consolidation of the Western Union Telegraph and the American Bell Telephone company, the combination of the coffin producing and steel industries and the launching of the Edison process of magnetic iron ore separation.

His early schooling opportunities were the best. He graduated from the Boston high school and was a student in the University of Göttingen, Germany. His father was a financier of prominence and it was not difficult for young Morgan to get a start in the business world. After his return from Germany young Morgan went into his father's banking business.

About 1869 he attracted the attention of the whole financial and railroad world by saving and obtaining possession of the Albany & Susquehanna railroad, which Gould and Fisk had tried to wreck.

The history of the Morgan banking house reads almost like a fairy tale, so wonderful have been its achievements. In 1871 Mr. Morgan created a market in Europe for \$25,000,000 of New York Central stock and sold it there at a profit which amazed old Commodore Vanderbilt. In 1877 he handled an issue of \$260,000,000 of government bonds in preparation for putting the national currency on a gold basis. In 1880 he provided \$10,000,000 for the extension of the Northern Pacific railroad to the Pacific coast. In the same year he was instrumental in the reorganization of the Reading Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio, involving a loan of \$10,000,000. In 1893 the Southern railway was created out of the Richmond Terminal and allied lines. In 1895 he rehabilitated the Erie road. Two years later he put the Lehigh valley road on its feet and brought about a soft coal combination. In 1892 he performed one of his most remarkable feats. In company with August Belmont he undertook to and did maintain the gold reserve in the federal treasury, causing the suspension of the laws of exchange in order to accomplish the result.

The most recent financial deal of great importance engineered by Mr. Morgan and his associates was the purchase in November of 1909 of the controlling majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, formerly owned by Thomas F. Ryan. Trust companies controlled by Mr. Morgan and his associates are made up as follows: Equitable Life Assurance company, New York Life Insurance company, National Bank of Commerce, First National Bank, Guaranty Trust company, Mercantile Trust company, Equitable Trust company, the Bankers' Trust company, Astor Trust company, amounting to an aggregate capitalization of near \$1,750,000,000.

Despite a life of strenuous endeavor Mr. Morgan found time for other things. He gave away millions in charity but nothing perturbed him more than to have it mentioned to him. He was a devout Christian and vestryman of St. George's Episcopal church, where he could be seen every Sunday morning when at home passing the silver salver for the collection.

He took an active interest in the Metropolitan museum of art, and possessed one of the most magnificent private galleries in the world, part of which he kept in his London mansion while the smaller part adorned his palace in New York or was stored in the magnificent and thoroughly fire-proof library building.

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PERSONALS.

Mrs. Henry J. Ritter and daughter Flavia have returned from Portland where they have been visiting with friends.

Mrs. Herman Selgrist and son Ken are in Portland where they will be guests of friends and relatives for a few days.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Williamson went to Cove on official matters this morning.

John Collier, manager of the People's store, returned this morning from Walla Walla where he has been visiting his daughter who is attending school there.

Mrs. George Baker of South La Grande is rapidly recovering from a very severe cold.

BISHOP BUSY SUNDAY.

Episcopal Devine Has Nearly Every Hour of Day Actively Taken.

Bishop Paddock had a very busy day yesterday at St. Peter's church. In the morning he addressed the Sunday school and preached at the 11 o'clock service. At 4 he held a conference with men and preached again at the 5 o'clock service, at which he administered confirmation to a class of six. He left last night for Heppner, where he will officiate tonight. While in the city he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mac Wood.

INTERCLASS DEBATES ON

Friday night to See Opening of a Series of Three Local Debates.

Forensic adepts of the junior and senior classes of the high school will next Friday evening in the high school auditorium, debate the question, "Resolved, That Oregon Should Adopt a System of Bank Deposits." This is the first of an elimination series of debates, the winner of which will not only become owners of silver and gold medals, but will be accorded the honor of "beating" Pendleton in an inter-city debate. The freshmen and sophomores will likewise hold an elimination debate and the winner of the "set-to" will contest the upper class winners. Silver medals will be awarded to the winners of the eliminations and gold to the grand winners. These medals are now on exhibit at the Selgrist jewelry store. A small admission fee to cover expenses of the medals will be charged, and as there will be but a few debates here this year it is expected that a large audience will be present.

Baker Machinist Here.

J. A. Gyllenberg, a Baker machinist and foundryman, was in the city today transacting business matters.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

If it isn't an EASTMAN, it isn't a KODAK. Red Cross Drug Store. 3-28-1f

Let Hendrick tune it. Box 732.

G. H. Armstrong, pianoforte, pipe organ, ear training, theory and history of music carefully taught. 604 Adams ave., phone black 1352

BIFTEE

The photographer in your town. 11-1f

WANTED—Selling home. Phone Red 198. 3-26-1f

Mrs. E. L. Evans, teacher of artistic piano playing and harmony. Phone Black 831, Home Studio, 1403 Third St. 3-23-1f

LOST—Dark gray cat, silver stripes. Telephone information to Red 382. 3-28-2f

Seed Wheat for Sale.

We have a car of red club seed wheat from Umatilla county, at the Imbler flouring mill, and one car of Little Club from Umatilla county on sale at Island City.

Pioneer Flouring Mill Company. 3-26-1f

FOR SALE—A Good View camera. Farmers 3x2. 329-1f

DR. H. S. BROWNTON, Dentist. Office over Sherry's theatre.

ODD COURTS MARTIAL.

Solemn Farces That Have Been Enacted in the British Navy.

It is a rule in the British navy that when a ship is cast away or otherwise lost a court martial must sit in order to apportion the blame. Sometimes these courts really try and condemn those that are held to be responsible. At other times their duties are, from the very nature of the catastrophe, more or less nominal.

Thus, when the *Serpent* was lost off the Spanish coast, a court martial assembled and solemnly "tried" three ordinary bluejackets, the sole survivors, although they of course had no more to do with the error in navigation which led up to the catastrophe than the man in the moon.

A similar solemn farce was enacted after the loss of the *Captain* in the bay of Biscay, when 483 officers and men lost their lives. In this case a gunner named James May, one of the eighteen who escaped from the wreck, was the nominal "culprit." The verdict was that the loss of the ship was due to instability and faulty construction. This really amounted to a vote of censure on Commander Coles, the designer, but as he went down with the ungainly monster he had created he was beyond the reach of either blame or praise.

On another occasion a small "middy" of thirteen years of age was put upon trial, and once, it is said, a court martial assembled on a cat, which chanced to be the sole living thing found aboard a derelict frigate.

Where the Dogs Work.

Life is a vastly different thing to the Alaskan dog from what it is to his more fortunate brother with us. He is the hardest working member of the community and the most important social and commercial factor in the frozen country, for without him travel and intercommunication would be impossible during a great part of the year. Almost every man in this country owns from one to five dogs. They are his constant companions, aiding him in nearly all his work. When a pup is three or four months old he is given a course of training in the harness. At the age of seven or eight months he must start in with light work and must understand and obey "whoa," "gee," "haw" and "march," which latter means "go on" and is commonly pronounced "mush" by all men driving dogs.—Country Life in America.

A Very Frank Lawyer.

Joseph W. Folk said that while governor of Missouri he received the following application from a young attorney for commutation of sentence of death from Pemiscott county:

"This was my first case as a lawyer, and I admit that I didn't know very much about defending a man for murder. I believe that if this negro had had a real lawyer to defend him he would have been acquitted. I don't believe you ought to let him hang for my ignorance."

Folk looked over the record in the case, thoroughly agreed with the lawyer regarding the manner in which the case had been handled and commuted the sentence.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Crude Cannon.

Of the early cannon, the larger ones were made by taking bars of iron and binding them together with hoops, leaving a hole in the middle. The shot consisted of scraps of iron and often small stones. If they got too much powder in the gun the barrel would explode, and there would be the deuce to pay. The enemy were not the only ones that were in danger in those days. The gunner took his life in his hand every time he applied a match to the touchhole. But, with all that, many battles in early times were decided by cannon.—Exchange.

Free Medical Advice.

Want some free medical advice? Here it is, from Dr. Strickland Goodall of London, and it is for business men who advertise and hence are busy, see! Thus: Devote one hour to each meal, avoiding all business talk. Have no fads in food. Be moderate. Probably the last is the key to the whole—"Be moderate."

Good, easy advice, don't you think?—Detroit Free Press.

All in a Line.

"He's my ideal and I'm his idol," said the girl.
"And your love affair?"
"Is an idyl."
"And your fiancé?"
"Papa says he is idle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Well Posted.

Teacher (in lesson on Holland)—Why, Willie, don't you know what country the geography lesson is about? Think hard. Who were the people who made war on skates? Willie—De Anti-saloon league.—Judge.

Wholly Witless.

"Did you say he was half witted?"
"No; I only said he would be half witted if he had a little more sense."—Exchange.

First Use of the Dollar Mark.

The earliest known occurrence of the \$ in print is in an American arithmetic, *Chamney Lee's "American Accountant,"* published in 1797 at Lansingburg. This fact was pointed out in 1899. A recent writer again calls attention to this arithmetic and then, with sweet simplicity of mind, conveys the idea that this publication constitutes the true origin of the dollar mark. By this mental short cut he saved himself the drudgery of a research which, in our case, has extended over several years. After 1800 the symbol began to be used freely, both in print and in writing. On Sept. 29, 1802, William A. Washington wrote a letter on the disposal of part of the bottom land above the Potomac, belonging to the estate of George Washington. In this letter there is mention of "\$20," "\$30" and "\$40" per acre. In this article it has been established that the \$ is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation *ps* for "*pesos*," that the change from the *pesos* *ps* to \$ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with Spanish-Americans and that the earliest printed \$ dates back to the year 1797.—Professor Florian Cajori in *Popular Science Monthly*.

Finishing Her Statue.

A Frenchwoman, who is wealthy and noted as a generous entertainer of artistic folk, has herself some ambition to shine as an amateur sculptor. A Paris paper has told how this clever woman managed to have a piece of work accepted by an art jury. One day she invited a master sculptor to dinner. After the dessert she said carelessly: "Come and see my little figure. It does not come quite up to my idea."

They passed into the atelier, where the sculptor gave a few reparatory touches to the figure.

Some days later she invited another sculptor to dinner. Again the atelier was visited. "Not bad; not at all bad," said this artist, and generously gave the figure a few useful touches. After several sittings of this kind the good lady was not ashamed proudly to acknowledge the completed work as her own.—Indianapolis News.

Way Above Her.

It was during the rush hour last Saturday night. A man and a girl got on a Euclid avenue car at the public square and succeeded in getting a whole seat. Then the car filled up, and the standee opposite that seat couldn't help hearing a part of the conversation, which was low, but impassioned. The young man appeared to be pleading for something; the girl was evidently demurring.

"Please!" he whispered, but she shook her head. At Fortieth street he was still begging, and then she grew firm—nay, haughty.

"No," she said. "I cannot. I might, Harold, but your station is too far above my own."

We took that for false humility, but the event proved that she spoke the truth, for she got off at Fifty-fifth street, while he went on to the Grand Central and never—*Continued from Page One*

The Choice of Constantinople.

Concerning the selection of Constantinople as the seat of empire Dean Stanley has remarked, "Of all the events of Constantine's life, this choice is the most convincing and enduring proof of his genius." It was not, however, his first choice. That fell upon Naisos (Nisibis), in the Balkans—his birthplace. Then he thought of another town which we know under its modern name of Sofia, in Bulgaria. The objections to both of these were that they were too close to the frontier and too far from the sea. Nicomedia and Ilion were in turn also considered and rejected. His final choice astonished the Roman world—a mere port of call for the Euxine trade, and a provincial fortress, being hardly conceivable as a seat of empire. But Constantine had been there.—London Chronicle.

Dr. Johnson and His Dinner.

Dr. Johnson, who was a lover of good cooking, used to assert that whenever a dinner was ill got it was because of poverty, avarice or stupidity. One day he was eloquent on this subject when his hostess (Mrs. Thrale) asked him "if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner?"

He replied, "that at last she called to me and said:

"Nay, hold, Mr. Johnson. Do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner which in a few minutes you will protest is not eatable."

Don't You.

We kept tabs at the theater. The hero carefully said, "Don't you," the low comedian said, "Don'tcher," and the assistant varied it to "Don'tcha." The heroine was a purist. She said, "Don't chew," as if she were advising against the use of tobacco.—Exchange.

His Only Chance.

Mrs. Yeast—Going over to the ball tonight?

Mr. Yeast—What's going on?

"Oh, Professor Meeks is going to talk."

"He is? Why, is his wife a vt?"—Yonkers Statesman.

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