



The Sandy News

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"For Sandy Always."



EDITORIAL COMMENT

How the State is Made the Goat

(From the Pacific Coast Manufacturer.)

As a result of numerous conferences over the O. & C. land grant of 2,000,000 acres, the state bids fair to lose its \$2,000,000 delinquent taxes and get no settlers on the land.

The lawyers prefer litigation to settlement, and new suits have been started, and the politicians prefer to let it be known that they are firmest corporations in preference to justice.

In place of unravelling the tangle and getting revenues for the state and settlers on the land that can be settled, demagogues keep howling for sales at \$2.50 per acre.

In the meantime, suits have been started to collect delinquent taxes in Douglas County where the same lands have been assessed at \$14 per acre.

Some office-seekers care nothing for the essential dishonesty of a proposition, when the state and the counties have been taxing these lands at \$10 to \$15 an acre to demand sale at \$2.50 an acre.

They know that will buy them votes among the unthinking class of voters who have no scruples at robbing the corporations or the state itself if they can do it by sharp practices.

The O. & C. Co., very blandly refuses to pay its taxes at \$14 an acre in Douglas County when the state and the Federal courts say they have only a \$2.50 interest in the property.

Those suits will be carried to the highest courts and then new suits will be carried to the highest courts and then new suits will be started and the poor old state of Oregon will get neither settlers nor taxes.

The lawyers are after big fees and the politicians have promised their friends lands at \$2.50 an acre to buy their support in the primaries and elections.

In the mean time, state and county taxes mount higher and actual settlers are kept off the lands in the interest of a speculative class already lined up for the timber syndicates.

In addition the state of Oregon runs two other dangers—that the railroad company defaults in payment of taxes and bids in the land grant, thus getting

a final title.

No one else would have the two million dollars to put up for the delinquent taxes, which with costs would amount to half a million dollars additional.

Finally the state stands to lose property for taxable purposes by action of Congress turning it into the forest reserves as urged by the forestry officials.

School Fads and High Taxes

(From the Salem, Ore. Capital Journal.)

Now another gang of faddists is in the field with the intention of forcing still another freak idea into the school rooms. This time it is thrift; "not," as the representative faddist in Portland explained, "penuriousness, but thrift as it has to do with the conservation of the body, of health, of mind." There are so many fads in the schools now that the pupils have no time for reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, or anything else really worth while in the way of education, and with each of these new fads the cost of their maintenance is increased. There is some hope of the end being in sight for the matter has arrived at a stage where the ability to pay the bills has been reached. When the faddists can no longer saddle the cost of their phantasmagoria on the public they will cease to mention their dope dreams.

Self-Sustaining Department

The State Banking Department under supt. Sargent has taken another step towards becoming self-sustaining.

Instead of three examiners in the field, it will have two at \$100 a month and office assistant at \$135.

The legislature gives this department \$15000 for two years but only \$5000 of this will be used.

The bank department collects fees and it is Mr. Sargent's plan to make it self-sustaining after 1916

Buying Securities at Home

The Portland Telegram publishes a long list of state, county, city and school bonds selling at big premiums. Of course, all sold through bond brokers to eastern investors, and the premium indicates high rates of interest. The sooner the people of the west learn to buy up their own securities and cut out the bond brokerage business the better. The sooner they learn to invest in their own securities, including investments in public utility bonds, the better. For instance, the people of California last year bought nine million dollars of Pacific Gas and Electric Co., securities. With state regulation of rates and issues, the investor in such securities is perfectly protected. The popular loan should be applied to and utility securities and stop the enormous stream of interest going out of the west.

What is Unfair Competition

(From the Pacific Coast Manufacturer.)

The federal trade commission is spending half a million dollars taxpayers money to answer this question.

When cities establish public markets and turn over the streets rent free to peddlers and hucksters it is unfair competition for regular firms.

When commercial bodies conduct large banquets which should be given at established public hotels it is unfair competition.

A city establishing a public utility to beat down the earning power and market value of a private utility is unfair competition.

When churches and colleges that pay no taxes and get public support, attack business enterprises, it is unfair competition.

Forcing transportation companies to pay one-third of cost of street paving for untaxed jitney busses to take their traffic is unfair competition.

SITE OF THE CAPITAL

Washington in the Days When John Adams Was President.

When Adams came into the presidency the stately observances of Washington's day were not allowed to lapse. Even transplanting the seat of government from Philadelphia to the unfinished town on the Potomac had served only to jolt and rather humorously distort them. With the chill of new plaster pervading the executive residence, Mrs. Adams despaired of getting sufficient wood cut either for love or money from the growing trees surrounding it to fill its yawning fireplaces and dispel the dampness. She put the great audience room to the only use its unfinished condition permitted—drying the presidential linen.

Looking from its unglazed windows over the small and scattered groups of houses, all that had yet materialized of L'Enfant's imposing plan, she reflected that their inhabitants must subsist like fishes, by eating each other. But she played her role of president's lady with spirit, maintained her hours for levees and answered the "fishes" when they came to call that she thought the new capital had a beautiful situation.

It had indeed. Half way between Maine and Georgia, at that time our northern and southern boundaries; inland, but at the head of tide water on a noble stream; planned along generous lines to cover a succession of hills upon which a city once built could not be hid, it was and seemed likely to remain fairly central. Even the most optimistic patriot could not foresee how far that mythical reality, the center of population, was to travel westward decade by decade during the next century, unimpeded by war or misfortune, until the city on the Potomac was left upon the edge of our great country.—Helen Nicolay in Century.

THE BIBLE IN AFRICA.

It is Read There in 148 Languages and Dialects.

On the continent of Africa alone the New Testament or parts of it have been translated into 148 languages and dialects. The two latest additions are Dabida, a language of British East Africa, and Limba, the language of a tribe in the hinterland of Sierra Leone. Parts of the New Testament have actually been translated into pidgin English, that strange lingo, half baby talk and half slang, which is the chief means of communication through all the east.

The difficulties presented in translating the New Testament into this barbarous hotch-potch must have been tremendous, but they have been surmounted.

Another language of the same sort is Chinook. This consists of about two-fifths Chinook, two-fifths red Indian tongues and the rest English and Canadian French. It is the tongue of barter on the Pacific coast of Alaska and the Dominion. At least 50,000 Indians speak it, and lately St. John's gospel has been issued in this jargon for their special benefit.

There is also a version of the Scriptures translated into the primitive language of the head hunters of Borneo.

It was made by German missionaries, printed in South Africa, paid for with British money and circulated in Papua.—London Answers.

Difference in Woods.

Timber is classed as hard or soft, and the main point of difference between the trees that produce these classes is that the soft wooded tree has "needle leaves," slim, narrow and almost uniform in breadth, while the hard wood trees have broad leaves of various shapes. Again, some soft wood trees carry cones, such trees being termed conifers. Resin, too, is more characteristic of soft than of hard wood. To the class of soft woods belong the pines, spruces and firs, and the most common examples of these are yellow pine, white fir, pitch pine and spruce or red fir. In the commoner hard woods are oak, beech, mahogany, ash, walnut, plane, elm, birch and ebony.

He Proved It.

"My dear child," said the fond mother, "if you marry Henry, do you think he will have the force to lift himself above his fellow men to a level with you?"

"Why, of course I do, mamma. Don't you remember how he climbed the eight stories to our apartment the other night when the elevator was broken?" —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Puzzled Him.

Uncle Ben, a very careful old dorky, was a witness in a shooting case. "Were the shots simultaneous, uncle?" inquired the prosecuting attorney. "Well, boss, you see, hit wuz dis way," replied the witness, with great deliberation. "Dem shots come so close together dat I can't be sho' ef dey wuz or not."—Argonaut.

CURING TUBERCULOSIS.

Care Without Climate Is Better Than Climate Without Care.

A bulletin of the North Carolina state board of health gives out the following bit of advice to consumptives, especially to those who are prone to go away to take the "climate cure." It says:

"Care without climate is a far better cure for tuberculosis than climate without care, and unless one has the price for both he had better remain at home and have the best care that he can afford."

The reason for this advice is found in the now well known fact that consumption can be cured anywhere. "And because this is true," says the bulletin, "it is far better for a patient of moderate means to remain at home and take treatment at a nearby sanitarium than it is for him to seek some advertised climate or resort without means to secure the proper care and treatment that his disease demands and that he might otherwise have."

"Rest, complete rest, freedom from worry or care, is now considered perhaps the most vital factor in the cure of tuberculosis, and this the tubercular traveler with moderate means is not likely to have. The secret of the climate cure, after all," advises the bulletin, "is living out in the open air day and night, and this is as practical in North Carolina as much of the year as in many of the western states."

"Taking the cure is much of a game, anyway. If you play to win you win; if you are careless and indifferent you are more likely to lose than to win."

A BOY AND HIS FUTURE.

The Serious Matter of the Selection of a Suitable Career.

Given a basis of good character, good health and thoroughness, the choice of life work is the next great influence upon a boy. Many parents foredoom their son to failure by trying to force him to gratify their ambitions in a calling for which he has neither interest nor ability instead of helping him to develop his own individuality.

The false idea that there is social distinction in certain professions is the basis of many failures that might have been successes in other callings.

Wherever we look we see failures, many of whom were men of undoubted ability, whose talents were misdirected. You whose sons have their future all before them can guard against shipwreck by studying their taste, directing their abilities and discussing with them the problem of their future. If you cannot afford to see them through a long term of training for some profession discuss the matter freely so that they will appreciate the necessity of turning their interest into other channels—unless they can work their way through their training without impairment of health.—Isaac Dedham in Mother's Magazine.

The Glare of Light.

Persons who shrink from the glare of light, as distinguished from those who shrink from light itself, suffer from what Dr. Ernest Clarke calls photophobia. It is due to deficiency in the pigment of the retina and is especially marked in albinos. Sir William Crookes invented a glass that cuts off the infra red as well as the ultra violet rays, which cause the trouble.

The Medical Record says that any one with a tendency to shrink from the

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glare should be careful to shade his eyes with a suitable cap, should work or read with well shaded lights; his desk should never face a window, and his apartments should be decorated in cool neutral tints, dull sage green being the best.

The Zadruga of Servia.

Those who know Servia well declare that the economic system known as the zadruga has saved the Serbs from the ills of poverty and all that flows from it. It is a glorified family. From one house others grow, as the family grows by marriage, until a little community is established on something like Socialistic principles. The stareshina (headman) and his wife live in the biggest house and direct the industries of the satellite houses. Anxiety as to bread and butter being eliminated, the Servian has become one of the gayest of the races of mankind.—London Graphic.

Smell and Taste.

The sense of smell is most nearly allied to that of taste. Hearing and seeing depend upon nerve responses to vibrations in the air and in the ether. In order to taste a substance it has to be wholly or partially dissolved; in order to smell a substance it must encounter the olfactory organs as a vapor, an emanation, a cloud of particles arising from odoriferous matter.

Stage Type.

"My bride is disappointed about housekeeping."

"What's the trouble?"

"She can't get a maid who will courtesy like they do in the musical comedies she goes to see."—Kansas City Journal.

Clinging.

"Jones used to say he admired a clinging woman. I suppose he married one."

"Yes, she hangs on to every cent of his salary."—Boston Transcript.

FOR SALE—A young Holstein bull, can be seen at John Maroney's place on the old Waspie place.

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