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The Currency Bill.

The following are some of the important features of the new currency bill:

It provides a plan for concentrating the reserves of 25,000 banks into the greatest banking association in the world. It provides for mobilization of these reserves and for keeping them liquid and quickly available in the form of cash.

It provides for the issuance of an elastic currency through federal reserve notes which may be put out on the security of commercial bills of short maturity.

It establishes an open discount market which America never has had before—a market wherein commercial bills and papers may be discounted at all times at a low rate of interest.

It safeguards 2 per cent bonds.

It will stableize commercial, financial and industrial conditions in America.

It establishes foreign branch banks to care for our foreign commerce.

It extends a helping hand to the country's farmers and producers and will be invaluable to business men as well as to bankers themselves.

The system is under the supervisory control of the government through a federal reserve board with full power to fix interest rates, to control the elastic currency or federal reserve notes, to examine banks and to remove officers and directors of any federal reserve bank.

The system starts with $[illegible],000,000 capital and in two years will have more than $400,000,000 reserves and probably $200,000,000 in government funds distributed among eight to twelve banks adjusted to serve conveniently and sympathetically every section of the country.

CURRENT TOPICS.

By J H. Upton.

Editor Tribune:

The passing of Asahel Bush who had lived and wrought in Salem for more than 60 years, creates a distinct vacuum in that city. In many ways Mr. Bush had been a model citizen.

Old Oregon will recall vividly to mind his earlier career as Democratic editor, politician and organizer, and the facility with which, upon occasion he built up and then pulled down the hopes and aspirations of one "leader" and then another, and his bitter relentless pursuit of the Whigs then the Know Nothings and finally for a time, Republicans.

Mr. Bush was the organizer, inspiration and mentor of the historical "Salem Clique," whose autocratic sway of politics became very distanstiful to many Democrats scattered about in the "cow counties," some of whom pronounced it "Salem Clikew." The nucleus of this "Clikew" was composed of Bush, Geo. H. Williams, Ben Harding, Ben Simpson and Gen. Lamrick.

The few Whigs scattered about, smarting under the incessant, merciless lash of Bush's Oregon Statesman got together early in 1853 and organized a "Know Nothing" lodge and into which was attracted numerous Democrats grown restive because of the despotism of the "Clique." A cardinal tenet of the order was to know absolutely nothing concerning it or who belonged to it, hence the cognomen, "Know Nothing" affixed to it by its adversaries at the east.

Well, at the election in June following, the big vote against the organization Democrats fairly took their breath away, whereupon Bush suddenly became anxious to know something himself, and never wanting in the matter of expedients, he soon found out. He employed a brainy specimen of the genus homo to join the order and furnish him with a list of the persons belonging. These Mr. Bush published, and at no little risk to life and limb, but being possessed of species of manly physical courage not of the "cutting and shooting" kind he bided his time, nor had he long to wait. A stalwart, florid doctor (whose name I regret escapes me for the moment) called at the editorial sanctum and made a categorical demand for the name of the "informer" Mr. Bush, just as cock sure of himself, replied: "I'll see you d—d first." But for the fear of the timely appearance on the scene of a phalanx of husky printers from the composing room it is not certain what further demonstrations the irate knight of the "Dark Lantern fraternity" as the Statesman had characterized the combination, would have made.

The Territorial Legislature met in September and Mr. B. on hand with a bill for an amendment of the election law providing that at all future elections voting should be "viva voce," that is by word of mouth, which was promptly passed. This law was intended to, and did, spell the death knell of Know Nothingism in Oregon. And by way of digression I may state my surprise upon reading in the Historical Quarterly a politico-historical article by Hon. Geo. H. William in which it is stated that the need for the viva voce law passed it was soon repealed! That law remained in force for 20 years, the first secret voting being at the state election in 1874.

That Mr. Bush had a genius for making two dollars grow where only one grew before, his estate just probated at two million dollars sufficiently testifies. All this wealth accumulated in the small, slow going town of Salem in a sparsely populated State.

During ten years of his earlier career in Oregon Mr. Bush held the office of State Printer at a stupendous scale of compensation under laws practically dictated by himself for he had a habit of getting what he [illegible] [illegible] for. He secured in the Constitutional Convention feature of privilege for the State Printer which it took the people nearly fifty years to shake out and then not until after the adoption of the "Oregon Plan" of Constitution making. Twice the proposition had been submitted and defeated under the Judge made requirement that a Constitutional amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at a given election, no credit being given to votes for or against any pending amendment.

During the early 60's Mr. Bush sold the Statesman plant to the Republican party which installed Mr. Joseph Gaston as editor, importing him from Jacksonville.

Early in 1867 the Statesman under the inspiration of W. P. C. Huntington, Supt. of Indian affairs, Ben Simpson, Indian Agent, and Federal place holders and some who wished to be, espoused the Andrew Jackson policies with Samuel Simpson at the editorial helm.

A little later on, W. A. McPherson having been elected State Printer in 1866, soon to launch the "American Unionist," very foolishly bought the Statesman plant to kill the paper.

In 1868 the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature, and, lest Governor Woods, whose slender majority over Col Kelley depended upon the returnes for Camp Watson where no polls had been opened, he induced the Republican members to resign to defeat a quorum. Hence no appropriation bill could be passed. This fact, added to others so embarrassed McPherson that he was forced to retire from the Unionist, to be succeeded by Supt. Huntington and he later on by Sam Clarke who ran the paper as the Unionist for about a year, then hoping thereby to spite Bush, changed the name to "Statesman," this in 1871.

The bankers' panic in the early 90's spelled ruin to host of Oregon people as well as people elsewhere throughout the country. In Marion county especially was foreclosure of mortgages rampant. The papers bore testimony to the general stress filled as they were with foreclosure sales of farms and town property. In these sales Bush figured largely with attorny fees of hundreds of dollars added to the claims, and cost charges such as to render redemption in the four months then allowed, generally impossible.

The press panegyrics following the death of Mr. Bush were no different from those that attend the passing of any rich man. But the Salem Journal quite surpassed even itself in the beslobbering compliments in this cast. It even asserted that the phenomenal growth of Salem was due to the fact that Asahel Bush had lived and wrought there!

Let us take a look at Salem's "phenomenal" growth. Among the oldest towns in the state, and its capital, it had grown to less than 5,000 souls as disclosed by 1900 census.

Subsequent to this showing, many people there became hysterical and proceeded to annex adjoining territory without rule, reason or scruple. They even dragged Mr. Bush's private park and residence from the outside, and to show how much Mr. Bush did not want the town to "grow" it will be sufficient to state that he fought the annexes through several terms of the Courts. And yet, after all possible padding the 1910 census gives Salem several thousands fewer people than are contained in Boise city, Idaho.

Langlois, Or.

The following space has been bought and paid for by the Socialists of Curry county:

Its Up To Us.

Well after all, the whole thing's up to us,
However we may try to shift the shame,
It's you and I that really are to blame,
If things are tangled and in a muss.
If Might is right, if Goodness yields to Greed,
If Mammon thrives, and God is quite forgot,
If evil reigns in many a beauty spot,
It is because we have not taken heed.
The wrongs that live are those we tolerate
Because we have not tried to make them right;
If Darkness is where Justice calls for Light,
If Love is trampled out by Wrath and Hate,
If little children toil and women slave,
If some men starve while others feast and waste,
If Truth is lost and Liberty disgraced,
If millions fast from childhood to the grave,
It is because, for all our noise and fuss,
We stay content with matters as they are,
We have the final chance to make or mar—
Well after all, the whole thing's up to Us!

Berton Braley.

Another False Alarm.

Joseph W. Foraker, who retired from the United States senate in disgrace, after the discovery that he was on the pay-roll of Standard Oil while pretending to serve the people, has joined those other back numbers Joe Cannon and William Howard Taft, in denouncing Socialism. In a recent speech at Hamilton, Ohio, which recently went Socialist, Foraker says:

Socialism means vastly more and vastly worse than this common ownership of property. It is not only the avowed enemy of capitalism seeking to destroy the relations of employer and employee, to abolish entirely the wage system and substitute co operation therefor, but it is also the open and avowed enemy of the state, the church, the family and the basic principles and institutions of modern civilization.

Isn't it to bad? Foraker lost a good position with the Standard Oil company, because the campaign of exposure instituted by the Socialists tended to "destroy the relationship of employer and employee." As this was the only religion he ever had, of course in his eyes, it meant the distruction of civilization. But the kind of civilization Foraker has always stood for ought to have gone years ago, in order that real civilization and actual religion and happy homes might become possible on earth. In the language of the old song:

He is going, he is going,
And his head is bending low;
He hears the gentle voices calling,
Poor old Joe.

Why No Joy.

Why is there so little joy in working in the average shop or factory? Why does the American worker look cynical, when he hears of the joy of work?

A five-stripe motorman on a trolley road gave the answer, when he said, "What is the good of working, when you can't make a living?" The working people of this country keep alive, but only a small proportion of them make a living. A real living must come first. Afterward there will be some chance of the joy of work.

California women, since they obtained the franchise, have pushed a law through the legislature, providing that where a house is rented for purposes of prostitution the owner of the house is held responsible and the house is to be locked up for a year, depriving him of all rental for that time. The law was vigorous fought by the interests of the big cities, but it went through.

State Insurance.

Insurance by the state and at instance of the state against unemployment is making progress all over the civilized world, thanks to Socialist agitation.

In Belgium grants are made to workers' organization which will enable them to insure their members against unemployment.

Compulsory insurance against unemployment now effects 2,500,000 workers of England.

Many towns in France and Finland subsidize the unions for unemployment insurance, while Italy does likewise. Variations of the same plan are in operation in the Netherlands, Germany, and portions of Switzerland.

When Socialism comes employment will be assured to all, without creating a fund to pay for it, and besides, the worker will receive the full social value of his product.

Graft Gone Wrong.

At last it is coming to light why meat and other provisions are so high.

In plain words, they were put on cold storage in anticipation of war, in which event it was certain they might be sold to the government at enormous profits. They simply were withdrawn from the market and as a consequent prices soared.

But there has been no war. The plans of the masters to at once grab territory and unload munitions and provisions on the government at the usual graft figures was frustrated by the workers of America refusing to enthuse over the idea of shooting and being shot for the benefit of the masters.

And now the provision trust is left with more than it can sell. Much of it is unfit to eat, and they can't force the American people to pay for it and eat it as they could the soldiers.

Their plans have gone wrong. They are, therefore, sulking. They seek to punish the American people by shutting down works and throwing men out of employment. And they have the power to do this. You gave them the power.

Provisions will come down. And you will be offered, not fresh stuff, but mouldy and rotten matter that was intended for the bond slaves, the soldiers. Any way you work it under this system you get the worst of it.

But are you not proud of the system which permits such things? Aren't you proud that you uphold the system and antagonize all efforts to put the people in control of their own products and of their own lives?

The heartbreaking part of this campaign for human decency is that it is what almost every man wants, but his vision is so obscured by his seemingly immediate self-interest that it is difficult to make him see that we would all be better off and happier under Socialism, whether we are capitalists, small business men, farmers, professional men or common day laborers.

It may be true that opportunity knocks once at every man's door, but in these days there is generally somebody hiding just around the corner with a blackjack ready to see that you don't get very far with the package that opportunity hands you.

System Makes Slaves.

The system has got us all by the throat and has made slaves of the working masses. The command is, Work for us, help us with your influence, or starve. What have the workers to be thankful for? I believe in man's body as well as his soul, and in a gospel that gives rest here as well as hereafter.

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The Place of 'Quality."

Notice to Bridge Engineers and Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Curry County, Oregon, will receive sealed bids for plans specifications and proposals for the construction of a reinforced arched plan concrete bridge across the Chetco River in the County of Curry, State of Oregon, about one mile above the mouth of said river, until the 8th day of April, 1914, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Said bridge complete to cost not to exceed $25,000.00.

The design and manner of construction to be left entirely with the bidders. Any bidder may present more than one bid if he desires to submit more than one plan or manner of construction. The person or persons making such proposals or furnishing such plans and specifications must do so without cost to the county. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a surety bond to the county in the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars as a guarantee of their plans, design and workmanship for a period of three years.

For detail data, apply to J. M. Caughell, County Surveyor, Gold Beach, Oregon. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check of at least five (5) per cent of the amount of their bid as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into contract for the construction of the bridge at the price bid if awarded to him. The power and right to reject any or all bids, is reserved by the Board of Commissioners.

COUNTY COURT OF CURRY COUNTY, OREGON.
By J. R. Stannard, Clerk.
Gold Beach Oregon.

Lists 6-996.-1075.
4—354a

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 245.79 acres, within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906, (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, on February 18, 1914. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to February 18, 1914, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 15, the [illegible] SW¼ SW¼, sw¼ and sw¼ SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 10, T. 31 S., R. 14 W., 160.79. Application of Lincoln Griffith of Hare, Oregon; List 6-996. The E½ NE¼ SW¼ SE¼, of Sec. 26, the SW¼ NW¼ NW¼ NE¼, the W½ SW¼ NW¼ NE¼, the W½ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼, the NE¼ SE¼ NW¼, the NE¼ SE¼ SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 26, T. 31 S., R. 14 W., W. M., 30 acres, application of T. W. Lynch, of Marshfield, Oregon; List 6-1076. N½ NW¼ SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 22, the E½ SW¼ NE¼ NW¼, the SE¼ NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 26, T. 31 S., R. 14W., W. M., 20 acres, application of Herbert W. Lynch, of Langlois, Oregon; List 6-1075. The SE¼ SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 22, T. 31 S., R. 14 W., 10 acres, application of John H. Gleapey, of Port Orford, Oregon; List 6-1075. The E½ SE¼ NW¼ SE¼, the SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ SE¼, the NE¼ SE¼ NE¼ SW¼, the S½ SE¼ NE¼ SW¼, the sw¼ [illegible] sw¼, Sec 23, T. 31, S., R. 14 W., 25 acres, application of James B. Kennedy, of Port Orford, Oregon; List 6-1076. Approved November 21, 1913. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 6-974,-975,-991.
6—354a

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 150 acres, within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roseburg on Feb. 18, 1914. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to February 18, 1914, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W½ NE¼ NE¼, the S½ NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 18, T. 32 S. R. 14 W., W. M., 40 acres, application of Hal Baxter, of Sixes River, Port Orford, P. O. Oregon; List 6-974. The S½ S½ NE¼, Sec. 6, T. 31, S., R. 13 W. 40 acres, application of A. L. Carver, of Myrtle Point, Oregon. List 6-975. The NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 6, the W½ NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 5, T. 31 S. R. 13 W., application of Charles E. Northrop, of Myrtle Point, Oregon; List 6-975. Lot 2, Sec. 21, T. 35 S., R. 12 W., 10 acres, application of Elisha Meservey, of Agness, Oregon; List 6-991. Approved Nov. 21, 1913. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FOR SALE.

Two Horses—one pack horse and the other saddle horse, together with good saddle. Phone or write
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Port Orford, Oregon.

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