Oregon City Courier

Published Every Friday by
Oregon City Courier Publishing Co.

Entered in Oregon City Postoffice as Second-Class Mail.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Six months..... 75
Paid in advance, per year.....$1 50

PLAN TO FORCE ADVANCE.

Now that the elections are almost out of the way, railroad men are organizing for a vigiorous campaign to force an advance of freight rates. Their argument is, that unless this be done, wages will have to be reduced. It is said they stand ready to discharge thousands of employes to make a bad situation worse if the public refuses to countenance their extravagant demand for higher rates.

Railroads are not doing so much business as in the past, but that is not for the reason that they have been abused, but because there has been a panic, and it might also be said that it cannot cause one, either, for panics are a natural development of growth. They are to the business world what growing pains are to children. The panic which has caused all the suffering will be over in a year, and business is already on the move. The really important railroad men know this perfectly well, but under cover of a pretended belief that something must be done to save the railroads, they are attempting to fasten on the public a schedule of rates that will justify the enormous prices to which railroad securities have been manipulated.

If the United States occupied all the North American continent, this matter might adjust itself and the disaster caused by such an advance might be only temporary. But the Canadian railways are standing ready to snatch from the American roads the cream of East and West transportation business, and once they get it they will keep it. The supremacy of New York City as a center of commerce can perhaps never be destroyed, but it will be seriously impared if this scheme for higher freight rates is successful.

It must be remembered that the earth is round like a ball, and that any railroad in Canada has a shorter haul from the Atlantic to the Pacific than any railroad in the United States. This alone is enough to give the Canadians a tremendous advantage, but in addition to that, the principal roads of the Dominion have been promoted in such a way as not to overburden them with millions of stocks and bonds for which no value came to the property. Their fixed charges are so much smaller than those of railroads in the United States that, with gross earnings equal to the fixed charges of the roads in this country, they can actually pay dividends and lay up a surplus.

These are stubborn facts and cannot be controverted by any railroad president, no matter though he be prodded by the necessity for earning enough money to pay dividends on watered stock and squandered bonds. The law of supply and demand is like the ancient laws of the Medes and Persians, and the earth is just as round as when Galileo died.

"Theodore R." Taft has given out a statement, sort of a pre-election bunch of meaningless expressions, of what the nation might expect of him as its executive. He says: "The republican victory means primarily that the Roosevelt administration is approved by the American people. In the enormous business development of the last twelve years there crept in corporate abuses, lawlessness of the great corporations, among the railroads and infidelity to financial trusts. There came among the people a moral awakening, a quickening of public conscience, and the exponent of that feeling—the man who led public opinion and who guided its expression—was Theodore Roosevelt. He asked Congress to help him with needed legislation, and it did, and in a few short years steps have been taken to stamp out those abuses. A change has come over our great business corporations and railroads that it is hard to overestimate." Can one explain how the "whistles of the trust shops" can pick up and blow with very much enthusiasm, how the the railway magnates can leap to the proposition of spending at once millions on extensions, how the financial trusts have any hopes of filling their coffers, with Taft uttering the above?

How there can be such unbounded enthusiasm with a class of people who are to receive their death knell at the hands of our executive, is more than the "minority" can understand, but it is undoubtedly all plain enough to the ones interested.

Whistles blowing calling millions of men to work is the cry of newspapers from the cities from one end of the country to the other, and still in other columns of the same papers may be found the head lines of hundreds of thousands of men idle and children starving in Chicago and many of our eastern cities. There are a good many that have not heard the "toot" as yet, and they are straining every nerve to catch the sound.

Uncle Joe feels awfully bad about that opposition to his continued speakership. "Up to the cannon's mouth rode the six hundred," but volleying and thundering was all on the one side.

Desperate Coughs

Dangerous coughs. Extremely perilous coughs. Coughs that rasp and tear the throat and lungs. Coughs that shake the whole body. You need a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine, for such a cough. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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We publish our formulas
We banish alcohol from our medicines
We urge you to consult your doctor

Any good doctor will tell you that a medicine like Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot do its best work if the bowels are constipated. Ask your doctor if he knows anything better than Ayer's Pills for correcting this sluggishness of the liver.

—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

The monument to the late Benjamin Harrison, formerly president of the United States, was unveiled at Indianapolis October 27. An Associated Pres dispatch says: "The ceremonies were preceded by a parade in which all of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the city, numbering 700 men, participated, as well as 500 members of the regular army, 600 national guard and 500 of fraternal orders. The speakers were Vice President Fairbanks and General John W. Noble, Mr. Harrison's secretary of the interior, and John L. Griffiths, the Harrison biographer. James Whitcomb Riley read a poem written for the occasion. The monument is in University park, facing New York street. Miss Elizabeth Harrison's part in the exercises made the event unusually pretty. Escorted by four members of her father's regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, she walked from the reviewing stand, on the south side of the street, to the monument opposite. There she pulled the cord that unveiled the figure of her father. The veils were two flags, one representing the army and the other the navy. The cord pulled by the little girl drew the flags from around the figure of the statue. A company from the Tenth regiment saluted with their guns. Then the veterans acting as a guard of honor to the daughter, drew the flags to the tall flagpoles at each side. The pole at the right bore the escutcheon of the army and that at the left the insignia of the navy. This done, the daughter and her escort returned to the reviewing stand. President Roosevelt sent a laurel wreath to be placed at the base of the monument. Following the ceremonies the wreath and flowers were placed on the grave of General Harrison in Crown Hill cemetery."

At the Oregon Agricultural College alfalfa has been growing successfully for several years, and tests are being made by the agronomists with different varieties to determine which will suit the conditions best in this state. The station men are glad at all times to answer questions in regard to its cultivation.

A few miles from Corvallis, Mr. W. H. Hamlin cut this year 200 tons of alfalfa hay. It yielded 2½ tons to the acre in two cuttings. Before seeding to alfalfa the land had been "cropped out." In fourteen years fourteen grain crops had been taken from the land, and Mr. Hamlin explains that on richer land the yield is much heavier. He further explains that the oldest stand yields the best, showing that it takes several years on certain classes of soil for the alfalfa to make a good growth.

It looks as though an alfalfa campaign would be worth millions to this state.

The Portland Commercial Club had two great overflow occasions last week. There were more people present Tuesday night to get election returns than at any time since the new building was erected. But the greatest event, both in attendance and importance was the banquet given Friday night to mark the opening of the "North Bank Road," with the honored guests including James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific; Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern; George P. Harris, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Francis B. Clarke, president of the Spokane Portland and Seattle, and other officials of national reputation in the railway and commercial world. A miniature train was part of the decorative scheme of the banquet tables.

Unhappy indeed must be the man who, because of political disappointment, can not find something in life for which he can express his thanks daily, and his especial thanks upon the holiday set apart for that express purpose. While it is natural that disapointment in politics, like disappointment in love or in business, should create depression, yet there is surely something, somewhere, which will suffice to more than equalize the balance if it is but brought out and properly enjoyed. For one think, if you can not rejoice because your plans have not been bettered, you can at least rejoice that things are no worse.

Cheerfulnes is a habit that may be, and should be, cultivated by every human being. It will help you to bear reverses with a smile and face the future with hope.

Advices have been received by the Empress of India that Count Komura, minister of foreign affairs, has given instructions to local governors of Japanese prefectures to prohibit emigration of Japanese laborers to America and Hawaii. Emigration will be encouraged, however, to Peru and Brazil.

Prosperity has been rife in all parts of Oregon, and all the election had to do with it one way or the other was to give some men an excuse to wait. Now that even that is useless people are closing great contracts and building activity will be more marked than at any time in the history of the state.

Crowds are meeting the farming demonstration train at every station. Through the co-operation of the Oregon Agricultural College and railroad interests which have made this possible, lots of good is being done towards the encouragement of diversified and intelligent farming.

During the last few days that the colonists rates were effective more than twelve hundred people came to Oregon on one-way tickets to make this state their permanent home.

France and Germany have both tied the cats' tails together and then have thrown the pair over the clothes line. There seems to be a chip everybody's shoulder nowadays.

Fire in Greenpoint.

Spontaneous combustion, caused by a pair of oily overalls in an upper bedroom started a fire in the house on Fifteenth and Main streets occuppied by John Schmreker and family at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Greenpoint and Fountain hose companies and Columbia hook and ladder company responded to the alarm and after about thirty minutes, had the flames under control. The damage, which was confined to the upper floor and roof, is estimated at $300. The house, which is the property of J. Wilkinson, is covered by insurance.

H. B. Carter, who of late has been in charge of the Benton County Gazette, has become the business manager of the Corvallis Times.

O'Malley Hits Hard.

In the miniature war enacted Saturday between salmon wheels and gillnets before the members of the fish committee of the Oregon Conservation Commission—an organization which is probing the salmon strife to determine the best way of saving the Chinook industry of the Columbia river, the gillnetters were knocked down on practically every one of their contentions by the testimony of Henry O'Malley of Oregon City, superintendent of the United States hatcheries in Columbia waters, who was authorized to announce the opinions of the Bureau of Fisheries and of himself, by H. M. Bowers, commissioner of the bureau. The conflict was especially noteworthy, since it was the first time that a United States expert has thrown the authority of the government opinion against the Astoria fish interests, in a public meeting, and in defense of the wheelmen of the upper river. H. M. Lorntsen, secretary of the Fishermen's Union at Astoria, represented the gillnetters, and F. M. Warren and F. A. Seufert, the wheelmen, the latter being the biggest owners of that class of gear. The inquiring committee was composed of Richard W. Montague and Dr. J. R. Wilson. Numerous salmon men had been invited to attend, but those present were H. C. McAllister, Oregon fish warden, Lorntsen, Warren, Seufert and O'Malley.

Gillnetters and wheelmen crossed swords in the old familiar way, on the following propositions, and on each of them O'Malley sided with the wheelmen. Less fishing in spring and in August. No fishing on Sunday. Regulation of all classes of gear and abolition of none (meaning wheels.

On none of these contentions could Lorntsen cope with the forces against him. He urged propagation theories, characteristic of the Astoria interests, which O'Malley declared were at variance with the simplest observed facts. For example, Lorntsen declared that many parent Chinook salmon live after spawning. He quoted an unheard-of government expert named Moffet as proof and declared that he had caught one salmon that had come down stream from the spawning grounds, stripped of eggs. Then he confessed that he had never seen hatchers work nor visited the spawning grounds. O'Malley invited him to come and see the evidence for himself, and promised him speedy conversion.

O'Malley signified indirectly that the chief part of the failure of Oregon and Washington to enact and enforce concurrent legislation is due to Oregon lawmakers and fish wardens, by remarking: "The Washington people always have been easy to get along with. Meet them half way and they will go the other half. If there were federal control of the fisheries, the laws would be enforced."

POETRY AND MUSIC.

Chas. Riley McCally, the man with two talents, assisted by local talent, will give some of his best violin numbers and readings from James Whitcomb Riley, Monday evening, November 16th, at Shively's opera house. Mr. McCaulley's entertainments are not tiresome and dreary, but are full of snap and ginger and give absolute satisfaction. Everyone who has heard him, speak in highest terms of his work.

He has been very liberal in assisting the different churches and lodges in their entertainment work in this city, and these various organizations have unanimously expressed their desire to return the compliment and attend his own effort next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church choir.

Reserved seat tickets are on sale at Huntley Bros. Co.

We append the program, which will be followed that evening with perhaps slight changes:

Program.

Orchestra .....
Readings from Whitcomb Riley..
(a) A New Year's Time at Willard's.
Vocal Solo—"None E. Vere" (Tito Mattei) ..... Mrs. DesLarzes
Violin Numbers—
(a) The Enchantress.
(b) Meditations.
Vocal—Ladies' Quartette (Annalausa) arranged by Dudley Beck.....
Mrs. DesLarzes, Mrs. Roake, Miss Ivy Roake, Mrs. Green.
Reading, Riley—
"Farmer Whipple."
Reading by .....Miss Humphrey
Violin Numbers—Selected
(a) "Traumeri"
(b) "Recollection Waltzes," composed by Chas. Riley McCalley.
Vocal Solo .....Flower Song
A modern Political Address—(Burlesque)

Closing with a series of violin imitations in which the violin s made to speak words almost as plainly as the human tongue.

A GOOD STOMACH.

Means Good Health, Cheerfulness, Ambition, Persistency and Success.

Relief is not cure; opium will stop the most excruciating pain, but it won't cure the disease.

And it is just the same with alleged dyspepsia cures which contain pepsin. The pepsin will help digest the food, but the stomach is left in worse condition than it was before.

You don't want any pepsin to digest your food; you want the natural juices of your stomach to digest your food. If you have dyspepsia or any saimach trouble, you want to make your stomach so strong that it will digest its own food.

You can make your stomach so strong that you can eat what you wish and all you want any time you want it, without distress.

Mi-o-na will cure your dyspepsia or any other stomach trouble by building up the flabby walls, and making the stomach so strong that it will digest food without artificial aid.

Jones Drug Co. is the agent for Mi-o-ne in Oregon City and they say to every reader of the Oregon City Courier whose stomach is weak, who has indigestion or dispepsia, that Mi-on-na is guaranteed to cure or money back.

The price is only 50 cents a box, and one box is all you will need to prove that you are on the right road to health and happiness.

"I can't say enough about Mi-o-na tablets; they have done more for me in one week than all the doctors have for the two years I have been under their care, and I will do all I can to recommend it to my friends. You can also use my name in your ad, if you like, for Mi-o-na is better than gold to me. I am like a new man, and am able to work once more for the first time in over a year."—W. A. Ennis, 328 Green St., Syracuse, N. Y.

A PREVARICATION PUNCTURED

A Thwarted Attempt to Misinterpret the Report of the National Civic Federation on Municipal Ownership.

Even high class monthlies seem unable to protect themselves and their readers from writers who willingly subvert truth in order to advance a cause in which they are interested or to make their articles palatable to a public which cares more for seasoning than substance. The World's Work was victimized by a writer of this class, who contributed to its September issue an article entitled "Our Government's Widespread Socialistic Activities."

The inclusion of a large number of strictly governmental functions under the head of "socialistic activities" is merely a type of sensationalism which the ordinarily intelligent reader can readily discount without referring to any authority beyond his own common sense, especially when he is warned by the editor that the writer does not use "socialism" in a common sense.

But the ordinary reader is defenseless against misstatements of fact, a condition which is taken advantage of by conscienceless writers. In the article in question, after enumerating all of the municipal water, gas and electric light plants in the United States, the writer, one John Martin, says:

"In all these cases, on the word of the commission of the National Civic federation, the municipal plants for providing water, gas and electricity have done far better for the taxpayer and consumer than the private plants in anything like the same situation. Prices have been lowered and the plants paid for largely out of the earnings."

That there is not one word of truth in this statement can be ascertained by any one who will consult the report of the commission referred to. The absurdity of the statement is evident when it is remembered that the commission investigated less than 1 per cent of the municipal water and light plants in this country, carefully selecting those that were considered the most successful. The commission made no declaration in regard to the success of such municipal plants in general nor even of the few which it investigated. On the contrary, it declared that it was impossible to make such a comparison as Mr. Martin cites its authority for. Compare Mr. Martin's statement with the following statement of the commission:

"It is difficult to give positive answers of universal application to the questions arising as to the success or failure of municipal ownership as compared with private ownership. The local conditions affecting particular plants are in many cases so peculiar as to make a satisfactory comparison impossible, and it is very difficult to estimate the allowance that should be made for these local conditions."

The Glamour of Paternalism.

In his heart of hearts the average American believes in his country and its institutions and has faith that it will successfully work out its great political, industrial and social problems in ways that are in harmony with individual liberty and a democratic form of government. But that does not prevent an occasional hankering after the fleshpots of the Egypt of paternal government, whether it is frankly monarchical or nominally republican. We are prone to forget that such a government is a very close corporation and one that is apt to be arbitrary in its methods and, since it controls the courts, less amenable to public sentiment than were the private corporations it supplanted. That forgetfulness makes us an easy mark for conscienceless writers who find it profitable to attack our institutions and industries by "writing up" the advantages of public ownership in other lands, while preserving a discreet silence as to its disadvantages.

Municipal Morals.

A judgment for $42,715.36 has just been entered against the city of Dubuque, Ia., for coal delivered to the municipal waterworks. There was no question as to the delivery of the coal on the formal order of the waterworks trustees or of the price being reasonable, but the city tried to evade payment on the technical ground that the city was practically bankrupt when the orders were placed. The court held that a special tax could have been levied.

This effort to evade a just debt is bad enough, but an even worse feature of the matter was that in order to "make a good showing" the water board had concealed this debt by skillful bookkeeping. Dubuque has a new water board now.

Losses in a Welsh City.

The Cardiff city treasurer in his report to the electric light and tramways committee on the working of these undertakings for the year 1907-8 states that the amount required for depreciation on the tramways is £14,522, that the net profit appropriated to depreciation is £8,808 and that there is consequently a deficiency of £5,714. The cost of repairs on the permanent way has increased from £3,763 in 1907 to £7,064 in 1908. The loss on the electricity undertaking is £911, and, as the sum of £2,223 should be set aside for depreciation, the actual deficiency on the year's working is £3,734.—Western Mail.

The city clerk of North Platte, Neb., writes that the proposition to issue bonds for municipal waterworks was defeated by a vote of 319 to 289.

The borough clerk of High Bridge, N. J., writes that the vote against issuing bonds for a municipal electric plant was 132 to 97.

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REFLECTIONS ON

"THE ONE-TALENT-MAN"

OPPORTUNITY

"Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability."

Into every great city flows a turbulent river. It is the rush of the Country's young manhoood, the flower of the Nation into the vortex of strife and contention. The pride and hope of many a home is borne along by the pitiless current. One by one they emerge:—a famous statesman, a master of a fleet of merchantmen; the head of a great industrial enterprise; a thrifty tradesman; a successful banker. The talents that were theirs they multiplied a thousand fold. Theirs are the names that men glorify.

Beside him who rose many perished. The inexorable law demands progress; the only alternative is retrogression; there is no middle ground—life knows no passive state. The ending of growth is the beginning of decay.

A massive structure of steel and stone stretches its topmost story into the dizzy heights. In the great city are scores of them. Above the entrance, inelligibly, always a a message is written. Thousands pass unheeding by. An ill-clad youth passed and read; to him the message was plain—O P P O R T U N I T Y. He entered. Here was the beginning of a great career. At the noontide of an eventful life he stood at the entrance again. Over the doorway was another inscription—HIS NAME. He had multiplied the talents that had been given into his keeping—he had entered into his reward.

Almost every magnificent structure that ornaments the great city marks the triumphant chapter of a successful business career. They are monuments to constant endeavor, steadiness of purpose, integrity and industry. None rises to the memory of the One-Talent-Man.

Throughout every great city, in every busy mart, at the portal of every great business house, is written "Opportunity." The place is seeking the young man as diligently as the young man is seeking the position. It is open to him who, with preparation, has armed himself for commercial strife. To the self-opinionated young man, whose stock in trade is pride and conceit, it is closed.

The great city calls to the villages and country places. It invites the rich red blood that brings health and vigor to congested population. The farmer boy hears the call from afar. Let no hand restrain him. No hand can turn the river from its course. When the call comes let him have on the armor of preparation. Thus fortified he will not live his life in search of "OPPORTUNITY."

[To be continued.]

NOTE.—The country population contributes its full share of statesmen, soldiers, professional and business men who rise to eminence. It is a long step from the farm to the office desk and many a lad falls in attempting it. Let him make the passage gradually and more safely. Below is offered the opportunity of coming in personal contact with business methods—of becoming, by the investment of a few dollars a part of a business concern. This opportunity doesn't present itself every day. It may never have come to you before. Perhaps your boy's future is giving you concern. A little practical schooling takes the place of a wagon load of books. Give the proposition below a moment's sober thought.

E. W. Mellien & Co., is a corporation, organized for the purpose of dealing in all merchandise needed in the complete equipment of a home. The stockholders elect three directors and they conduct the business through a manager selected by them. Par value of the stock is $10 per share and there are 600 shares unsold, which are now placed on the open market.

The public was not asked to take this stock at the beginning of the enterprise. It is offered now after the business is established and after the stock is on an actual earning basis of 10 per cent. January 1st, next, a statement will be prepared from the books of the corporation for the benefit of all stockholders, and this will show the stock to have an earning capacity at that time GREATER THAN 10 PER CENT. We venture this prediction and you will see the fact bear out the prediction. One year from January 1st, next, every share of the capital stock of E. W. MELLIEN & CO., now worth $10.00, will be worth $20.00, and will have an earning capacity of 20 per cent.

If you have not already guessed it we will later show you the object in distributing this stock instead of placing it in the hands of a few individuals. We are selling agents for the stock and invite your inquiry regarding it either in person or by letter. Call on or address

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