

Oregon City Courier

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"Many favors which God gives us ravel out for want of hemming, through our unthankfulness: For though prayer procureth blessings, giving praise and sharing them with others doth keep the quiet possession of all things of value.—Pulver.

AN INIGNOMINIOUS DEATH

That a great and noble paper like the Oregonian should again exhibit death struggles, after struggling through the depths of desperation, and continue to give utterance to such low, degrading, immoral and malevolent expressions, debauching its editorial page with the irrational and un-American fallacies, exhibits but one thought, that it must feel keenly the creeping darkness of the valley of the shadow of death that it has entered and the ignominious death it is struggling with fidelity to avoid.

That the Oregonian has made pronounced attempts to corrupt the morals of the people and the legislators of the state of Oregon is the most apparent fact in the annals of journalism, and to find that it has not the stamina to now turn from the defeated arrogant boss rule to a system for the betterment of the people, is but the apparent recurrence, in its weakened mind, that the people should continue to represent Prometheuses, and for the thousand years to come lay bound to the rocks of dictatorial and unjust forms of representation.

We reprint below its utterances, though futile in its last attempt. The wrongs it has committed from time to time to thwart the people in their just representation should be trodden under foot like the blind worm that suckles from the cloud to fatten its clammy sides.

The Oregonian says:

"In Washington, as in Oregon, there is a feeling that pledges to 'represent the people,' and to 'carry out their will,' are liable to abuse and will almost certainly lead to abuse. In the legislature of Oregon there is a bill to make it an offense—a legal offense—to take a pledge of the kind. In the legislature of Washington a like bill has appeared. In both states the protest is well founded. It is based on no protest against the idea of carrying out the will of the people, which in the long run will surely prevail—as it must prevail and ought to prevail. But it is a protest against the assumption, first, that some of the people, calling themselves the people, have a right to arrogate to themselves all the discretion of their representatives, and to exact pledges on specific things, which the majority does not approve—putting the lesser thing above the greater. Candidates for office are prone to this, for the sake of getting the votes of persons who put their own fate above the general interest and welfare of the general body. It destroys rational and representative government.

"Therefore the bills, in the legislatures of the two states, are well founded. If a man who is a candidate for any office, say in any school board, or city council, for the legislature or for county office or for any position whatever—if it should appear that he had made a pledge to support any person or to oppose him, or to support any measure or to oppose it, even on a contingency that might or might not arise—such person should be disqualified from taking the oath of office. Now, indeed, when the abuse of 'pledges' is made clear, and the consequences apparent, is the time for enactment of such statutes as have been proposed in the legislatures of these two states.

No section of the people—no section of the people, large or small—is the people. But small factions banking on special favors, and notions of various kinds, that in no way are approved by the majority, obtain 'pledges' from candidates for office, on condition of withholding their votes. These pledges are thus advanced to the position of first or important principles, and the real purposes of the people are thus defeated. This is the exact state of the case in the matter of the recent senatorial election in Oregon.

"It really makes a travesty of representative government—of government that represents the real will of the people—and destroys it. It is the most immoral system ever invented or employed. It substitutes the will of crazy factions of the people for the will of the whole people, and constitutes the greatest and gravest of all dangers to the rule of enlightened democracy. If democracy is to prevail, and to make progress, it must reject a system that substitutes for the real will of the people the will of crazy factions. It must adhere to the tried, proved and accepted principles of representative government. The legislator must be an independent man, representative of the general will—at least of the will of the party that has elected him and whose general principles he professes—not bound by pledges to devotees of whims, notions or fads and follies. There has been plenty of this in the Oregon and will be less hereafter. Candidates for office will not, in future, 'take pledges' urged with zeal and folly, more than with sense, as they have been doing for some years past. Never again shall we hear the cry of distress and agony that came from the tricked and trapped members of the legislature of Oregon, on a recent occasion. The lesson is complete."

"Will not in future take pledges?" That remains to be seen; present indications point to the opposite. Representatives to a man, who kept their pledge this session, speak well of the plan and are proud of their standard. They are at present the solid rock foundation of Oregon's government. The people of the whole state are back of them, the lesson has been so complete that the combined forces of

corruptible influence and the low, prating, hired editorial writers can not turn them from their course of justice.

The Hochi, a daily paper of Yokohama, comes out with a warning against the agitators in the California legislature who are proposing bills inimical to the well being of the Japanese. Nobody enjoys having Japan shake her fist at us, but just the same these agitators should be suppressed. If we ever have to fight the little islanders we want to have a better cause than excluding their children from public schools and denying them other human and natural rights.

The ladies who danced with Mr. Taft at the Atlanta ball say he is very nimble on his feet. It is probable that the ladies took care to be very nimble on their own feet. Three-hundred pounds on a dancing slipper with toes in 'em is not a pleasant experience even if they are presidential pounds.

France does not allow her president to appear in public on horseback for fear he will captivate popular favor or on the other hand make his high office ridiculous. But if France had a Roosevelt for president she would not have much chance to dictate about her horseman's mounts.

The Poe centenary has brought out an overwhelming mass of printed trash that can do nothing toward strengthening the fame of that unhappy poet. What glory he has or may have rests on his printed word that is accessible to everyone and should have nothing to do with his wretched private life which should have been buried with his body.

This country does not seem to be able to overcome the idea that the Duke d'Abruzzi can only make the proper return for our generosity in sending money to the earthquake sufferers by defying his family and hurrying over to marry Miss Elkins. Has anybody thought that perhaps Miss Elkins might object to buying her duke that way?

Having escaped the gallows twice, once by the plea of self defense and again on the unwritten law, that states would do well to abandon the pistol toting habit. He might escape a third time on the plea of insanity but that has the drawback of the insane asylum attached to it.

Mr. Rockefeller's physician thinks that gentleman may live to be one-hundred because he always leaves the table feeling hungry. There are a great many people still with us who are compelled to do that to whom the prospect of one-hundred years is not altogether consolatory.

A Nashville newspaper is accusing a certain Tennessee statesman with being intoxicated with his own voice. If the present prohibition wave continues it will not be long before that is all that is left for our statesmen to be intoxicated with.

The president, it is said, is eagerly looking forward to a release from the cares of office. Tigers and lions, the tsetse fly, mosquitoes and canned food are merely a form of relaxation for Mr. Roosevelt after a congress like the present one in session.

A New York woman is demanding a divorce on the grounds of the thirteenth amendment, which guarantees protection from involuntary servitude. Here is another argument for keeping women out of politics.

The rest cures should be looking for a busy season after the close of this stormy congress.

President Castro announces that hereafter he will live like a private citizen. He might have added "instead of a public nuisance."

Lillian Russell says she will never marry again. Can it be that fair Lillian has at last been crossed in love?

Mrs. Jane Wellman and her sixteen-year-old daughter have just completed a horseback journey of 1500 miles in order that the young woman might get college. Now will our president stop gloating?

Prof. Lowell says that if Mars were inhabited the people would die of thirst. Now how do the scientists know that Mars has gone "dry?"

Where Money Is Quickly Made

Money holds a great fascination for everybody, not only in spending or saving it, but also in the making of it. Some illustrations entitled "Filling Rush Orders for Money," appearing in the February Popular Mechanics, depict three of the scenes at the U. S. treasury when the demand for paper money is great.

"I simply had to stop telling my friends where I was going," said a man from Kansas City recently, "for when I spoke of the Pacific Northwest everybody was so interested and wanted so much information that I wouldn't have had any time left for my own business had I undertaken to get it for them. You have no idea how many people are looking in this direction."

Various commercial bodies of Oregon and Washington are planning to get out leaflets to be used as a letter enclosure, emphasizing the wonderfully low colonist rates from the East. They are waiting announcements of Atlantic Coast and other points not yet decided by the Passenger Association of the trans-continent roads. The \$25 fare from Missouri river points, \$30 from St. Louis, and \$35 from Chicago is the lowest named for three years.

While the general Rivers and Harbors Bill will not be passed by congress, the government will not let construction work now under way be sacrificed for want of a small appropriation. An emergency bill providing for absolutely necessary work will include the waterways of the Pacific coast.

The Berlin municipality has ordered five electric street watering machines. Experiments made with such machines have proved so satisfactory that, though they are somewhat more costly than those previously in use, it has been decided to adopt them. Five more will shortly be ordered.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Items Concerning Oregon's
Advancement Gleaned
From Columns of
Our Exchanges

Through the resignation of Former Secretary W. H. Savage, Dr. Bowen Lester is now secretary of the Corvallis Commercial Club.

If current rumor be true, a company of the Oregon National Guard will be organized at Forest Grove in the near future.

Alsea, in Benton county, is the latest appearance on the map of this state.

A Milwaukee man cut a quantity of ice from Crystal Lake, a resort near that city and has it stored for the coming summer.

The Yamhill Walnut League an organization of citizens of that county who are interested in the culture of English walnuts is now two years old, and has accomplished much in interesting the residents of that county in the production of walnuts.

A yearling calf raised in Garfield dressed 464½ pounds when killed recently. Not so bad for old Clackamas.

At a recent election, the matter of extending the city limits of Springfield met with defeat.

Dan Kelly, Oregon's phenomenal sprinter, denies the reports by the eastern papers that he has retired from the cinder path, and says he will begin training in the spring for the big field and track meet at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Kelly is assisting his father, who is conducting an implement store in Baker City.

The streets of The Dalles are to be paved, and all other thoroughfares below the bluff are to be improved.

A female cougar, measuring seven feet ten inches in length, which had been making disastrous visits to the hog pens in the neighborhood of Miss, was recently killed in the daytime.

Galice is affected with the "gold fever."

A first-class steam laundry is soon to be erected in Lakeview.

According to the Bend Bulletin, there are enormous deposits of borax at Shumaker lake as well as at Alkali lake while a generous deposit of salt is found in that section.

The Albany street railway is to be extended.

Through the efforts of the Woman's Club of Woodburn a reading room is soon to be established in that city.

The class room and chapel of the Klamath Indian Agency was destroyed by fire on the night of January 12. The loss is estimated at \$8000.

TO CHECK GAS WASTE

By the president's order the secretary of the interior has just withdrawn from entry all the public lands embracing about 6,500 acres, in the petroleum and natural gas field in northwestern Louisiana known as the Caddo oil field. This action is taken pending a careful geological investigation by the United States Geological Survey with a view to preventing a waste of natural gas that has been estimated at 75,000,000 cubic feet a year, or more than one-twentieth of the amount of this fuel usefully consumed in the entire United States.

The Caddo oil field is about 25 miles northwest of Shreveport, La., in Caddo Parish. As at present outlined by preliminary well drilling the field is very narrow and is about 10 miles long in a northwest-southeast direction, but geologists of the survey who have recently visited the field report that although its exact limits have not yet been determined it is probably of much greater extent than has been supposed.

The Pure Food Law

Secretary Wilson says, "One of the objects of the law is to inform the consumer of the presence of certain harmful drugs in medicines." The law requires that the amount of chloroform, opium, morphine, and other habit-forming drugs be stated on the label of each bottle. The manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have already stated that their remedy did not contain any of these drugs, and the truth of this claim is now fully proven, as no mention of them is made on the label. This remedy is not only one of the safest, but one of the best in use for coughs and colds. Its value has been proven beyond question during the many years it has been in general use. For sale by Huntley Bros., Oregon City and Molalla.

Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm is one magnet of power. You can find it everywhere, with it, touch thoughts and acts with it; it will transmute dross into gold, drudgery into delight. What matter if the soul which lives beside you is cold and selfish. Set him a good example. Joy is sunshine and he will feel it. Every irksome task is a chance for power. For the qualities which they bring out are God's gifts which it is to enjoy better things. Easy things will come, if you have spent your heart's blood on gaining strength, for the very quality of power is the one which comes from strength. We laugh at things and people who used to cow or annoy us, we do gracefully and swiftly the tasks once so hard. One, by one, we have unraveled our chain, we are free! And blessed be God, we freed ourselves—Adelaide Keen in February Nautilus.

Good Roads Question In Congress

If bills in congress are shadows of coming events, the time may not be far distant when the national government will be engaged in roadbuilding in every state in the country. Some thirty bills relating to the matter were introduced during the last session. All were referred to committees and buried in committee room pigeon-holes. None has got as far as consideration on the floor, but the discussion of the postoffice appropriations and the appropriations for the department of agriculture gave opportunity for speeches on the subject.

Some of the bills introduced called for the distribution of the present treasury surplus among the states exclusively for the purpose of building public roads. Others called for the creation of a bureau of public highways and for national aid in road construction or for state and national cooperation. There were calls for a national highways commission, for federal loans to states, for special appropriations, and Mr. Cockran of New York proposed an automobile highway from coast to coast. About four-fifths of the proponents represented districts in the South, an indication that state rights are forgotten when money is wanted from the federal treasury.

SEES A NEW TURKEY.

Will Be Like Japan, Says Ottoman Resident In Portland, Me.

MEANS MUCH TO WOMEN.

Bahara George Court, Naturalized Citizen, Tells How Young Turks In All Parts of the World Worked to Lift Centuries Old Yoke of Slavery.

"Turkey will be like Japan. You will find that from this time out she will make wonderful strides forward and upward. She will become the wealthiest, the happiest and the best country of the world. Her people are bright, her young men are ambitious, and with the good government she is now to have we can expect much from her."

This is what Bahara George Court, a diamond merchant known all over New England, a resident of Portland, Me., has to say, says the Boston Herald, of the recent government reforms in Turkey.

Mr. Court is well educated and energetic, has been in this country about twenty years and has been very successful. He is a naturalized citizen and is educating his children in the Portland schools.

Mrs. Court, a handsome woman and fully educated, is a graduate of the American school in Tripoli, Syria. She has been in the United States for about ten years.

"For the women the reforms will mean much more even than they do to the men," said Mrs. Court. "The women at home now are appearing on the streets without veils. They will soon be treated and regarded as are American women, and the change will mean so much to them and their children. The Turkish women of all religious beliefs are fine women in every way. They are ambitious, and they are anxious to be freed from many of the customs which have prevailed for centuries. No one knows what all of these changes mean to these women, but within a few years the world will recognize the fact that there has been a great change and one which will be greatly to their advantage."

Mr. Court has had an interesting career. For years he has been one of the Young Turks' associates, a band of ambitious and patriotic young men who have labored at all times for the freedom of their country.

"Until now I have never spoken of it," said Mr. Court. "I didn't dare say much about it because of the feeling against the Young Turks at home. But today we rejoice. We have freed our country. I tell you that there never was any country like America. It is a paradise, the real home of freedom, a place where a man is a man and a woman a woman, where human kindness prevails, where all religious beliefs are tolerated, where those of every faith work together for the common good. I don't believe you know, you people who were born here, what it is to be an American citizen. I am proud of this country, and I love it as I do my children and my wife."

"But my own home, my own Turkish country, is my first love. It is a grand country, with great possibilities. For centuries we have been laboring to cast off the yoke which held us down. Today it has been cast aside. We are no longer a country of slaves, but a country of freemen. Ten years from today you will not know Turkey or its people. Japan has been the wonder of the world. I believe that you will recognize that Turkey is the most wonderfully progressive nation the world has known in that time. She will duplicate what Japan has done."

"The Young Turks of the best families in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, everywhere, were working all the time to make the people free. No people on earth ever fought as bravely or suffered as much for freedom as have the Turks. When the whole story, as many of us know it, is written it will make all of the other struggles for liberty pale into insignificance beside it. Eighty thousand men, and good men, too, bright men, brave men, noble men, sacrificed their lives for their country."

"At home everything handicapped the man who tried to succeed. Over here it is different, and it will be different now in Turkey. Today they write me that business men are already beginning to branch out and increase their business. There are coal mines, gold and silver and copper in Syria and other parts of Turkey. These mines will now be opened up, and the people at home will make money. The Young Turks want a large navy, a big army and a good system of education."

"The sultan, Abdul Hamid, means right. He is all right now, I think. I like him now that he has granted to our people their liberties."

"You people over here know little of the work it has been to bring about all of these things."

"I remember when my brother came back from America, where he had become a naturalized citizen. He stood on the streets at home and said, 'You people want to be free like the Americans.'"

"Hush; don't talk so loud," men would say to him; 'the soldiers will kill you or drag you away to prison.' 'I am free. I am an American citizen, and I can say what I please, anywhere I like. That is what freedom means. You can talk without hiding behind the door or running when you see a soldier.'"

"The soldiers heard my brother talk and scowled upon him. The old men trembled for his safety, but he wasn't afraid."

We do not claim to be lowest on every item, but the total saving is money in your pocket. We sell honest goods at honest prices.

E. W. Mellien & Co.
Opposite the court house

The..C.C.Store

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"WATCH OUR BUSINESS GROW"

Sale of Remnants

We have a lot of Remnants of Calico, Percale, Flannel-ettes, Outing Flannel, Gingham, Etc., which collected during the holiday rush--These we are offering much below regular values.

Wet Weather Goods

Women's Heavy Calfskin Shoes - \$ 2.00
Children's " " " 12 to 2 1.75
Children's " " " 9½ to 11½ 1.50
Boys' heavy Shoes, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.50
Men's good, heavy, serviceable shoes, black - \$2.65
Men's good, heavy Tan Shoes, double sole - 3.50
Men's high-cut Tan Shoes, double sole 5.00

UMBRELLAS

Good, Serviceable Umbrellas at 50c, 75c and 98c
Better Grades at - \$1.38, \$1.48, \$1.68

YOU SHOULD SEE--Our New Spring Suitings--40 inches wide. The best values ever offered in Oregon City.
AT, THE YARD, 65 CENTS

The "C C" Store

10th and Main Streets

Oregon City, Ore.

afraid. Other Young Turks did the same thing. Men got together and talked it all over and read the papers which were sent them and dreamed of freedom. The Young Turks abroad kept up the work. Like yeast it soon began to leaven the whole country, or the most intelligent part of it. Thousands of dollars were sent to help this cause along. I wouldn't dare now to say how much or who sent it, but it was sent. Thousands, yes, millions of dollars, as much as was needed, and finally, this magnificent Miaz Bey delivered his ultimatum, and it had its effect, and what seemed to be the impossible was brought about without bloodshed.

"You people don't appreciate what it meant to thousands of homeless wanderers when the sultan opened parliament the other day. It means life to Turkey, an awakening of a giant that has been sleeping. Mark what I tell you, ten years from today Turkey will be making more rapid strides than any nation in the old world."

When You Take Cold

One way is to pay no attention to it; at least not until it develops into pneumonia, or bronchitis, or pleurisy. Another way is to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he says, "The best thing for colds," then take it. Do as he says, anyway.

Ayer's

When the bowels are constipated, poisonous substances are absorbed into the blood instead of being daily removed from the body as nature intended. Knowing this danger, doctors always inquire about the condition of the bowels. Ayer's Pills.

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

Walter Hornback
Has Purchased the
Royal Restaurant

From A. E. Joyner, and will co-duce the place on first class lines

Best Meals in the City

410 Main Street Opp. Electric Hotel

MINE RESCUE WORK.

Geological Survey Will Instruct Miners In Use of Apparatus.

WOULD REDUCE FATALITIES.

Government Plans to Assign to Several Coal Regions Trained Engineers Who Will Be Equipped With Oxygen Helmets and Show Picked Men How to Use Same.

Carrying out its efforts to reduce the number of fatalities in coal mines, the United States geological survey is about to establish rescue stations in the principal coal fields of the country in addition to the experiment station already in Pittsburg. The new stations will be at or near the center of the greatest accidents, and it will be the purpose of the experts to teach the miners and the mine bosses how to use the most approved apparatus for mine rescue work.

Government mining engineers thoroughly trained in the use of rescue apparatus will be assigned to those stations, and they will be ready at a moment's notice to go to any place in their respective districts. The experts will be equipped with oxygen helmets, which will enable them to enter a mine at once, even though it is filled with gas or smoke. These stations also will be headquarters of the engineers for the study of the waste of coal in mining, one of the important problems before the geological survey.

It is the intention to have every station fitted with an air tight room where gas can be generated. The coal mining companies are to be invited to send picked men to those stations, where they will be trained by the government experts in the use of the oxygen helmets. It is not the purpose of the government to engage in general rescue work, but rather to demonstrate that apparatus until such time as the mine owners have thoroughly trained rescue crews at their mines. All the rescue stations are to be erected in cooperation with the mine owners and state geological surveys.

One of the rescue stations will be in Urbana, Ill., in connection with the University of Illinois. It will take care of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, northern Missouri and western Kentucky.

A second station probably will be in Raton, N. M., to cover New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. The largest coal output in New Mexico and Colorado comes from the Trinidad field, which is immediately accessible to Raton. A second station is suggested for that district, to be in

Salt Lake City. That station will be central for the several Utah fields and will be accessible to the Montana fields and also the Washington fields.

The coal fields of Oklahoma, Arkansas and southwestern Missouri will be taken care of by a station in the neighborhood of South McAlester, Okla.

Several places are suggested for the station to cover Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, eastern Kentucky, Georgia and southern West Virginia. One plan is to establish a station in Knoxville, Tenn., in connection with the University of Tennessee, which is in Knoxville and has a mining course. Birmingham, Ala., and Lexington, Ky., also have been suggested for the station in that district.

George S. Rice, mining engineer, will have general charge of all mining inquiries in the stations, and J. W. Paul, former state mine inspector of West Virginia, will have supervisory charge of all rescue work. In the stations not only will opportunity be given to the miners to become familiar with the rescue apparatus, but safety lamps of all designs will be tested in the presence of the miners and the mine owners.

RAREST OF SONG BIRDS.

Father Eummelen to Erect Immense Aviary In California.

A novel idea is being evolved for the stocking of Imperial valley, California, with the rarest of song birds. If the scheme is carried to perfection, Bravley will have an aviary which may become one of the curiosities of southern California. The Rev. H. Eummelen, Catholic priest for the parish of Imperial Valley, proposes to place at Bravley an immense aviary which shall inclose with wire netting an area of trees and shrubs. Within this he proposes to place male and female birds of all climes, including meadow larks, nightingales, thrushes and familiar songsters of the United States. As the birds propagate it is the purpose of Father Eummelen to turn them out in the open.

For Experimental Marriages.

In the course of a recent session of the Congress of Russian Women Mrs. Arabashina proposed that the congress should exert itself in favor of the establishment of experimental marriages. Perpetual marriages, she declared, were often immoral and sometimes the cause of the gravest injustice, deceit and sin.

Great Eel Skinner.
Isaac Lockwood, a Stratford (Conn.) fisherman, who claims the title of "champion eel skinner of the world," has announced his retirement with a fortune. He is sixty years old and has been in pursuit of the elusive eel for just fifty years. He has caught about 500,000 and skinned 'em.