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Oregon City, Oregon

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NOBILITY AND SERVLITY

How Literary Incense is Offered in Worship of Mammon

In the Saturday Evening Post, a few months ago was published a story entitled "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo. Monte Carlo is a highly aristocratic and exclusive gaming place on the Mediterranean coast between France and Italy.

The story is one of international intrigue and secret diplomacy, and the characters are English lords, German bankers, Russian grand dukes, American millionaires, fine ladies of doubtful reputation, chauffeurs flunkies, spies, assassins and men and women of mystery.

It is all about the nobility of rank and wealth, gentlefolks, whose duty in life consists in wearing clothes, gambling, boozing, trying to seduce other men's wives and finding means to spend the excess of wealth flowing in to them in rent or interest. Read it for yourself.

Incidentally this bunch was also engaged in secret diplomacy, that is in bribing statesmen to frame up treaties and alliances in the interest of conflicting groups of capitalists or bankers.

Judging by the name, the author, E. Phillips Oppenheim, might be a German, but as this story was fixed up for consumption in America, the Germans in it all are costumed as villains, while the English and the Americans are the heroes.

If it had been written for the German market, the caste of characters would have been different; the Germans would have played the role of heroes, while the French, Italians, and Russians would have been the villains and assassins. This would have been as true to life and as near to nature—maybe nearer.

Really in this story they are all crooks. The heroes are mighty little better than the villains. They are all gamblers and bluffers, spying on one another secretly. How could it be otherwise? What business would an honest or proper person have in such a place as Monte Carlo?

life of the habits and manners and morals of the nobility and the millionaires, who are overburdened with the task of spending the money earned by the farmers and other workers of the world.

The farmers and workers know nothing of high life and are never permitted to get a glimpse behind the scenes. Most of them have not the money to pay a subscription to a magazine or time to read it, if given to them free.

If any farmer wants to learn something of the vivid contrast between high life at Monte Carlo and all such places, and his own miserable slavish and stupid existence, he should read Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo. And then if he could understand how he is taxed to pay for all this gaiety and extravagance, he might begin to get wise to the game.

Another interesting story in the same line is "Inside the Cup," by Winston Churchill. This is a picture of high life and low life in an American city, and throws much light on the relation of church and charity work to these contrasted conditions.

The leading character in this story is the pastor of a fashionable church surrounded by slums. The pastor begins to get interested in the slums, and the result is a revolution in the church. His wealthy parishioners try to throw him out, but he fights them to a finish, and instead of losing his job, he holds the church and they have to find another place to worship.

The title "Inside the Cup" is an allusion from the New Testament, applied to modern churchianity, which has become like Jewish Pharisism in the time of Christ. The outside of the cup glitters with pride and extravagance, but inside it is full of ravening and uncleanness.

I had a conversation with a popular lawyer about this book. He claimed that the author had no moral purpose in writing this book, that he just wrote it to sell. The author would have to answer that argument by speaking for himself.

And I guess he would not answer it. He would not wish to be advertised as a muckraker, and that is cer-

tainly what would happen if he admitted that the book had a moral purpose.

It is not in good form to write a book with a moral purpose on such a delicate subject as the inside of a cup. The cup is modern Christianity and the inside of it is either too sacred, or else it is too rotten to bear investigation.

If this book was advertised as an exposure of the churches it would not be seen in the windows of book stores. It would be put away on a back shelf and if anyone would enquire for it, the clerk would have much trouble in finding it.

He would probably recommend instead "Mrs. Diggs' Onion Patch," which is just as good, and not so dangerous. Prudent folks had better spend their time weeding onions, than reading scandals—especially if the scandals touch the lives of those who sit in the front seats of churches and are looked on as pillars of society. To read such books is likely to undermine the foundations of that kind of society.

Better keep on weeding onions. Every onion is taxed and every pan of nobility to have the toll collected for it. It is the fate of servility to pay the toll and also the tax collectors. This is the Pax Romana.

J. L. JONES.

USELESS WASTE OF LIFE

Thousands of Dying Consumptives Rush to West Every Year.

From 10,000 to 15,000 consumptives go West in search of health every year. Such is the estimate made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a statement issued today based on recent investigations of the United States Public Health Service. The Association concludes that there are at present between 100,000 and 200,000 consumptives in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado.

Investigations were made during the past years by surgeons of the United States Public Health Service,

P. M. Carrington in California, E. A. Sweet in Texas and New Mexico, and A. D. Foster in North and South Carolina. The investigations have shown among other things, the following facts:

From 30 to 50 per cent of these consumptives are hopeless cases and die within six months after their arrival, the percentage of those dying within 30 days running as high as 15.

A large, but unknown percentage die in almshouses, or are the recipients of charity, and the great majority of these could have been made comfortable in their last days if they had stayed at home among friends and relatives.

From 40 to 90 percent of all the deaths from tuberculosis in the West and Southwest are of natives of other states, nearly 50 per cent coming from Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

No one should think of going West or Southwest for his health unless he has at least \$1,000 above his railroad fare, and can leave his family in comfortable circumstances; and no one should go who is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis or who has not taken careful medical advice.

Tuberculosis can be cured in any part of the United States, and it is far better for a consumptive of moderate means, such as the average workingman, to go to a sanatorium near at home, than to go West and live in a more favorable climate without proper food or medical care.

Finally, there may be plenty of jobs in the West and Southwest for able-bodied men, but the consumptive will find the greatest difficulty in getting work, and no one should go West therefore in the hope of getting a job.

ESTACADA WANTS OIL

Eastern Section of County Considers County Court Unfair

The Estacada Progress last week voiced the feeling of folk in eastern Clackamas pretty well in an article upon road oiling. The Courier thinks eastern Clackamas county is entitled to fully as much as the rest

of the county, and takes pleasure in giving further publicity to the Estacada complaint. The article in the Progress said, in part:

"Clackamas county's share of the state automobile license fees, amounting to about \$1600.00 will be used for oiling the trunk roads, leading from the Multnomah to the Marion county boundaries, according to a statement made last week by County Judge Anderson," so says the Oregon City Enterprise. Continuing, the article reads, "This will give motorists an uninterrupted oiled highway from Portland to Aurora. The action was taken at the request of the Automobile Club."

"And yet they wonder why Eastern Clackamas, with Estacada as a nucleus, is dissatisfied with county management. Who wouldn't be dissatisfied? The slight consideration shown to this part of the county is an insult, but this kind of treatment has been handed to us hillside farmers for so long, that they naturally take it for granted that we don't care.

"\$1600.00 is a lot of money, in fact an awful lot. And this amount is to be spent for oil, to lay the dust on the trunk roads, from Portland to Aurora, for the benefit of automobilists. Do you note that no mention is made of laying the dust for the farmers?"

"Isn't it a shame that the main trunk highways don't lead up thru this part of the county, for the benefit of the Portland automobilists?"

"And will you note the last sentence? 'The action was taken at the request of the Automobile Club.' Now wouldn't that jar you? The Automobile Club, address not given, 'requested' the honorable county court for \$1600.00 to lay the dust for them, and they got it.

"We, of eastern Clackamas county, who pay taxes, build roads, live and work in this county, can hardly get a cent out of that honorable body after begging on our hands and knees not to mention 'requesting' it."

"How much longer are eastern Clackamas taxpayers going to stand for this utter disregard of their rights?"

TROUT FOR STREAMS

Clackamas County Chief Breeding Ground for State Fish Work

The state fish and game commission has leased a tract of land near Eagle Creek which contains a number of natural ponds, and has converted these bodies of water into a series of the finest breeding and feeding ponds in the state. In the opinion of Master Fish Warden Clanton the best results can be obtained by feeding the fry in natural feeding ponds until they become of sufficient size and age to take care of themselves when placed in the streams.

These ponds not only aid in taking care of the fry until they become of more mature size, but are a great aid to the distribution of the same.

When these fry become large enough, anyone, who wishes, may go to the ponds and get a few thousand to place in the streams in their neighborhood. In this way it is expected to have the fry liberated to the best advantage to all concerned.

There are now 212,400 Rainbow fry in the ponds and Perry Kitzmiller, the superintendent, expects to receive 100,000 Eastern Brook the latter part of the week. In all, he expects to feed at this station about 500,000 fry this season. This will be a big start toward making this county one of the best for trout fishing in the state.

FOREST SERVICE BUSY

Government Engaged in Many Lines of Effort with Woods

Nearly two million willow cuttings have been distributed by the Forest Service among State Experiment Stations, forest schools, and individual growers. Now that the European supply of willow for furniture and baskets has been cut off, this American material is in greater demand.

The total amount of standing timber in the United States is nearly 2,900 billion board feet. Of this amount, about 76 percent is privately owned, approximately 21 percent is

in the National Forests, and about three percent in some other form of public ownership—Federal, State or municipal.

By greater economy in the use of wood, the per capita consumption could easily be reduced from the present figure of 250 cubic feet to 150 or even 100 cubic feet without hardship. At present we use only 50 percent of the total volume of the tree and leave 50 percent to be wasted.

In this country, twenty-five states have active forest departments and employ professional foresters; twenty states have efficient fire-protection systems; fourteen have established State forests, and thirteen maintain forest-tree nurseries.

PROSPECT AT HOME

Read Up on Alaska Before Going There, and So Save Wee

Though it is the purpose of the United States Geological Survey to extend its investigations to all parts of Alaska, it sometimes happens that it is impossible to do this work in advance of actual mineral discoveries by the prospector. The Survey, however, attempts to follow up the reported new discoveries of valuable minerals by surveys and investigations as soon as means permit. A report on work inspired by the discovery of gold in the Innoko district in 1906 has been issued by the Survey as Bulletin 578 and is entitled "The Iditarod-Ruby Region, Alaska," by Henry M. Eakin.

The investigation seems to have developed the fact that geologic conditions favorable to the occurrence of auriferous deposits are repeated in many places in this part of Alaska, a fact that augurs well for the future of the mining industry in this region, notwithstanding the fact that the workable gold placers thus far developed are limited to comparatively few small areas.

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