

### CHARACTER STUDIES OF OUR PEACE ENVOY.



Photos copyright, 1915, by American Press Association. Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal friend, who recently returned from Europe, where it was generally understood he sounded the warring countries on the question of peace.

#### TRUTH WILL OUT

#### Enterprise Unwittingly Throws A Laurel Wreath at Courier

The Courier is not given over much to boasting, and if it happens to think that it has some good points, it doesn't gloat over them. Once in awhile its readers discover its better points, and say they are glad to find them; but this paper never assumes a holier-than-thou attitude. However, as the Enterprise remarked on Sunday, "truth will out."

The Enterprise took exception to some remarks made in last week's Courier when it said the "truth would out." It will be remembered that in commenting upon the readiness with which the Enterprise tried to besmirch the character of the President of the United States, this paper remarked that some papers had such high ideals that during the recent statewide prohibition campaign they refused to accept advertising from the side they would not editorially support.

And the Enterprise calls attention to the fact that the Courier printed "wet" advertising during the campaign, though this paper was in no sense of the word "wet."

For once in its life the Enterprise is partly correct. At the start of the statewide prohibition campaign the Hopgrowers Association asked the Courier if it would print an advertisement on their side of the argument against prohibition. As hopgrowing is an industry of this section, the Courier answered that it would be glad to print any argument that the hopgrowers cared to advance, as long as the argument was confined to the hopgrowers' side of the question. The Hopgrowers association thereupon furnished the Courier with certain advertising, and with some general publicity matter. For the advertising the Courier charged its regular rate, and for the other matter it made no charge. The Courier believed then, as it does now, in printing both sides of any question of local public interest.

After the campaign had progressed some weeks, the Courier noted that the matter sent by the Hopgrowers Association was not confined to the argument of the hopgrower, it was merely general anti-prohibition advertising. AND AS THE COURIER DID NOT CARE TO SUPPORT OR AID IN ANY WAY THE MOVEMENT AGAINST PROHIBITION, IT CANCELLED ITS CONTRACT WITH THE HOPGROWERS ASSOCIATION; told its readers of its action and WHY it did it. Readers of the Courier will remember this. The Courier at that time did not say, however, that by so adhering to its ideals it was LOSING ADVERTISING BUSINESS.

Now the Enterprise heaves this at us as if it was something of which this paper ought to be ashamed. From the viewpoint of the Enterprise it probably was poor newspaper business to turn down advertising. The Enterprise didn't do it.

At the beginning of the prohibition campaign the Enterprise, like every other paper in Oregon, was asked what rate it would charge for anti-prohibition advertising. The query was sent from "wet" headquarters, the office of the Taxpayers and Wage Earners' League, in the Morgan Building, Portland. And did the Enterprise answer that it wouldn't print "wet" advertising?

IT DID NOT. THE ENTERPRISE ANSWERED THAT IT WOULD PRINT ANY ADVERTISING THAT THE "WETS" WOULD SEND IT FOR 35 CENTS AN INCH. This exorbitant rate is over double that usually charged by the pillar of righteousness down the street. The Enterprise figured that the "wets" had a barrel of money, and that it might as well get in on the graft.

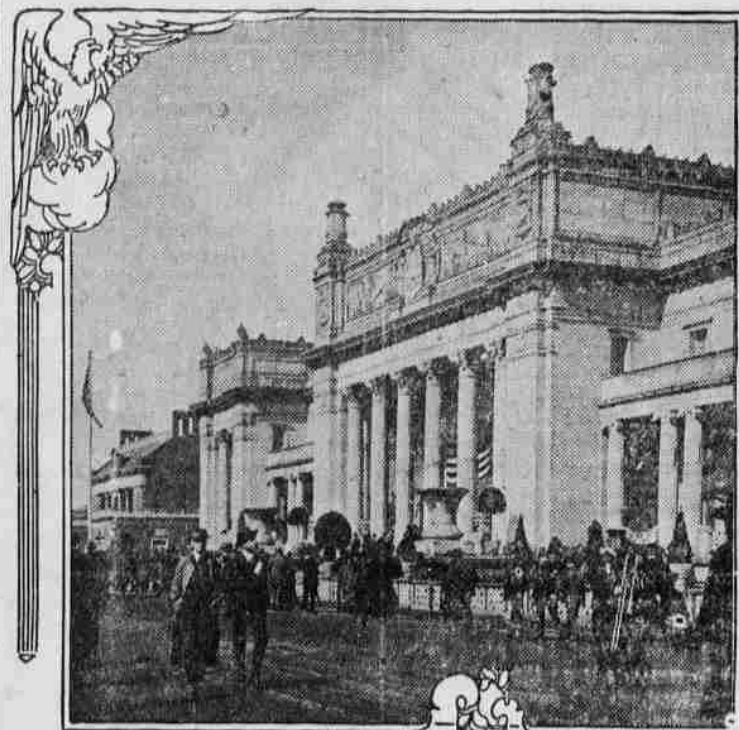
The "wets" were not as foolish as the Enterprise believed, however, and refused to be bounced out of 35 cents an inch for such meagre circulation as the Enterprise could then offer. It was the "wets" who TURNED THE ENTERPRISE DOWN; and not as that paper would have people believe, that it had refused "wet" advertising.

As the Enterprise remarks, "two and two make four." Which paper do you think the most of—the Courier, that stopped printing "wet" advertising at a loss of business to itself, because it found that the advertising was not as originally outlined; or the Enterprise, that was willing to print anything if it could get the "velvet" price of 35 cents an inch? "The truth WILL out."

#### A Suggestion.

Young Widow—After all, I cannot wholly grieve that my poor, dear old husband is gone.  
Resourceful Friend—Then why not put on half mourning?—Baltimore American.

### The Avenue of Commonwealths at the Wonderful Panama-Pacific Exposition



ON the Avenue of Commonwealths at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Crowds passing before the beautiful New York State building, which is one of the finest of the state buildings at the huge Exposition in San Francisco.

### WAR HURTS TRADE IN FARM IMPLEMENTS

#### Unprecedented Activity Expected After Hostilities Close.

Washington.—Exports of American agricultural implements during the fiscal year 1915 totaled approximately \$10,000,000 as against \$40,000,000 in the high record year, 1913; \$21,000,000 in 1903 and a yearly average of more than \$29,000,000 for the last decade. This loss of trade fell most heavily upon sales to Europe, but there were also smaller though insignificant decreases in shipments to Argentina, Canada and various countries of Africa and other sections of the world.

China and Siberia made gains. Australia barely held its own in the year's trade, but this is a good showing in view of the fact that her wheat crop dropped from more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 25,000,000 bushels last year.

The European war was doubtless the dominant factor in the great falling off in exports of agricultural implements, since the decrease in sales to Europe was disproportionate to that in sales to other sections. Thus exports of agricultural implements to European Russia, usually the greatest of foreign markets for this class of American manufactures, practically ceased, as did also those to Germany, while huge losses likewise occurred in sales to France and other European countries. Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France.

Information reaching the department of commerce, however, indicates a growing use of machinery on farms both in Europe and elsewhere, a tendency which will doubtless be even more pronounced upon the resumption of peace, since the devastation of war is causing a marked shortage in human and animal labor, necessitating proportionately more machinery for the successful conduct of farming. Russia, for example, possesses one-seventh of the entire area of the world and an even larger proportion of the land devoted to cereal crops, which require for their cultivation more machinery than most other classes of farm products. General depression in Canada, Argentina and elsewhere so reduced buying power in 1914-15 that new agricultural machinery has not been purchased in the usual quantities, but with a restoration of normal conditions American manufacturers will doubtless find larger markets than ever before.

### COLLEGE MAN A STONECUTTER

McLaren Has Two Degrees and Speaks Seven Languages.  
Cambridge, Mass.—With two college degrees and an acquaintanceship with men of letters abroad, John McLaren, A. B., A. M., is working as a stone cutter here for \$2.50 a day. Both his degrees are from the University of Glasgow and he speaks seven languages.  
He was a prominent labor organizer in England. He is a friend of George Bernard Shaw and advisor of Kier Hardie, the labor leader and member of parliament.

### WALL PAPERS AND LIGHT.

How Money May Be Wasted by Selecting the Wrong Colors.  
"Talk about hanging out free gas ranges or renting them out at a nominal rental," said a man in the employ of a gas company; "there is another item that encourages gas consumption, and that is wall papers."  
"If I were running the business I would hand out free wall papers. But I would do the choosing. Rich deep greens and browns—they are the colors that bring up your bills and our profits."

How many people realize that a big percentage of their gas money may be sunk into their walls and wasted? It may be only a matter of color of your wall paper whether you light one or three burners.  
White walls, of course, absorb the least light, only 30 per cent, but nearly everybody wants some color to meet the eye. A chrome yellow absorbs only 38 per cent. Paper of an orange shade robs you only of 50 per cent of your light.

It is when you get into the reds and greens and browns that the light begins to dim. A dark green wall paper, so restful to the eye, absorbs 82 per cent of the light. And paper of a deep chocolate leaves only 4 per cent of the light rays for use. Its power of absorption is 96 per cent.—New York Sun

Two Points of View.  
He had a lot of money, but no discernible ancestors, and so it came that he affected contempt for pride of birth. And there was another man whose family tree was tall and unbranched, but who possessed no other assets worth mentioning. A discussion between these two men was of profound interest. Each avoided hurting the other's feelings, but it was easy to detect an undercurrent of antagonism. They concluded:  
"Say what you will," asserted the one, "it is a fine thing to come of good stock."  
"It's a finer thing," replied the other, "with finally, 'to own it.'"

How the Rash Comes.  
In measles a rash appears on the fourth day of the fever. It is first seen on the forehead, face and neck, afterward over the whole body. It consists of raised red spots. In scarlet fever the rash appears on the second day of the fever, commencing on the upper part of the chest and neck, whence it spreads over the body. In smallpox an eruption is seen on the third or fourth day on the face, neck and wrists. In chicken pox the eruption is made of small blots. In typhoid fever the rash rarely shows itself before the seventh day of the fever. The spots are rose colored, and they disappear on pressure.

Effect of the Sun on Monuments.  
The perpendicularity of a monument is visibly affected by the rays of the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular swing leading away from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greater expansion of the side on which the rays of the sun fall. A pendulum placed inside, say, Nelson's column, in Trafalgar square, would be found to describe on every clear day an ellipse of pretty nearly half an inch in diameter.—London Telegraph.

Holland and Herrings.  
To the sea the Dutch owe most of their wealth. The art of curing herring was discovered by a poor Dutch fisherman, William Beukels, in 1359, who found that the fish which they caught in great abundance could be smoked and salted away in kegs and then transported to the ends of the world in good condition. Such a trade resulted that it was said that "Amsterdam is built on herring bones." Several hundred years after the death of Beukels the emperor, Charles V., went to the tomb of the fisherman and there ate a herring in gratitude for the invention. And in a church in Biervliet today may be seen a stained glass window in honor of this man. Herring have been one of the chief means of trade to the Hollanders, so that even at the present day the first catch is taken to the royal palace in a coach and six.  
The fact that the two dominant political parties of Holland for hundreds of years were called "the Cods" and the "Fishhooks" shows that maritime matters were the uppermost in the people's thoughts.—Exchange.

Concerning the Dolomites.  
The fairyland about Cortina is familiar to thousands of tourists as "The Dolomites." Dolomite, a rock composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, takes its name from the French geologist Deodat de Gratet, Marquis de Dolomieu, who spent his time in 1789 and the following years, while his countrymen were busy with revolution and war, in visiting this and other Alpine districts. He first mentions this kind of rock in 1791, and the word "Dolomite" first occurs in a pamphlet of 1802 describing a tour of his in the Alps about the St. Gothard and the Simplon. The curious point, noted by Mr. Cooldige, is that the marquis seems to have paid no attention to the dolomite rocks in the neighborhood of his own home, Dolomieu, near Grenoble.—London Mirror.

The Familiar Unknown.  
Things you see every day and never notice form a favorite topic with those who probe curiously into our deficiencies. The watch trick is perhaps an open secret by now, and yet you may fall in reproducing the Roman figures that you confront in all moods many times a day. Can you describe the aspect of a shilling, which I hope you see as many times a day, or a penny postage stamp? I am sure that any postal maiden could sell me a dozen penny stamps with the wrong head on them and send me away contented. And yesterday I met a man who had lived for years in happiness on Haverstock hill and couldn't tell me the number of steps that led to the front door of his own house.—London Spectator.

The Rise of Newfoundland.  
Newfoundland has had a curious history. Cabot, sailing from Bristol, discovered it in 1497, and in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert annexed its wild and rocky shores for Queen Elizabeth. Yet until 150 years ago it was illegal to build a permanent house there. The island was held by "merchant adventurers" for the sake of the fisheries. They hired their fishermen in England, took them across the Atlantic each spring and brought them back at the commencement of winter.  
Newfoundland's importance in the cod fishery arises to a great extent from the fact that it is only within her waters that the small fish desirable as bait can be obtained in the necessary quantities.—London Telegraph.

A Curious Royal Custom.  
When any Spanish sovereign dies the body is at once submitted to the process of fossilization, nor can it be placed in the royal pantheon until the body has been absolutely turned into stone. Curiously enough, the period required for fossilization varies considerably. Some royal bodies have become solidified in a very short period, while others have taken years before the fossilization took place.

Not Much.  
"Is it true, mamma," asked Ethel, "that the ostrich hides its head in the sand?"  
"Yes, dear; they say that is the case."  
"Well, mamma, when you wear an ostrich feather you never hide your head, do you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Early Ballooning.  
As early as 1780 the French government granted a sum of money to establish a balloon service between Paris and Marseilles with what were known as the Montgolfier air balloons, though the project never became more than a project.

Oranges.  
Oranges are a most valuable fruit. Orange juice always thirst and with few exceptions is well borne by the weakest stomach. It is also a laxative, and if taken at night or before breakfast it will be found most beneficial.

Know His Business.  
Mrs. Platt (angrily)—Oh, you think you know a lot, don't you? Mr. Platt (calmly)—Well, I ought to, my dear. I've been in the real estate business for nearly thirty years.—Indianapolis Star.

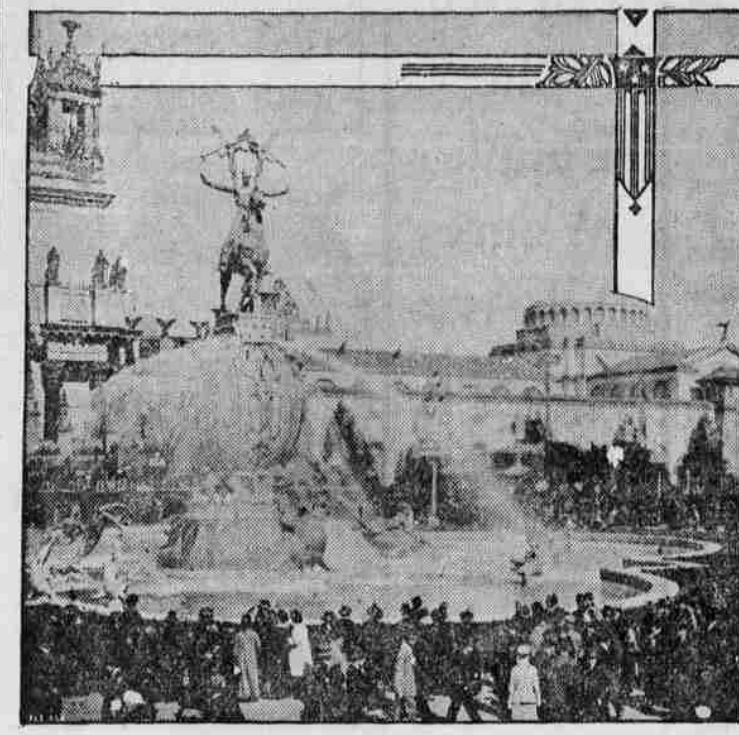
That Sufficed.  
"The doctor said I must get away for my nerves."  
"Did he hear your tongue?"  
"No, but he heard my wife's."—Boston Transcript.

So far as one shuns evils so far he does good.—Swedenborg.

PHILOSOPHY.  
Without philosophy we should be little above the animals that dig or erect their habitations, prepare their food in them, take care of their little ones in their dwellings and have besides the good fortune, which we have not, of being born already clothed.—Voltaire.

We take particular pains with the stationery we print for our customers.

### Fountain of Energy When President Wilson Opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition



THE Fountain of Energy when the water was released by President Wilson pressing a button at Washington on the opening day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. This fountain is the work of A. Stirling Calder and is between the Tower of Jewels and the main entrance at Scitling street.

#### A Costly Waterloo Medal.

Mr. Stewart has included in "War Medals and Their History" a special account of the famous Waterloo medal of Pistrucci, which originated from the desire of George IV. in 1819 to commemorate the victory by the issue of a specially fine medal. Flaxman designed it, but Pistrucci, the chief engraver at the royal mint, refused to cut the dies and was himself commissioned to prepare a modeled design, which, being approved, he was instructed to cut the dies for a fee of £3,500. The dies were not finished until 1849, and of the men who were to receive the medal in gold the Duke of Wellington was the only survivor when the first impression was taken.

#### Dealing in Futures.

"It is my firm belief," announced Jasper Knox, the sage of Picketown-on-the-Blink, "that in the dim and misty future there is a faint possibility of some hitherto unknown inventive genius accidentally stumbling upon a scientific formula, the compounding of which, superinduced by a liberal and proper administration of the same to teething infants, will impart to those necessary household adjuncts a sense of propriety which will enable them to comprehend the utter folly of keeping their overworked father awake half of the night, when the high cost of living demands that he be up and doing when the cuckoo clock proclaims the advent of another day of toil."—Judge.

#### Persuasive.

Far from concealing anything of pertinency to the issue, the old serpent freely confessed that if Eve should eat the apple it meant clothes from that time forward.  
"But," he argued and never more cogently, "clothes will be something to talk about when you are tired of the weather and don't happen to be particularly brainy."  
And the first mother, bethinking her how many of her daughters were destined to find themselves in suchwise circumstances, thereupon yielded the point, with what result is only too well known to the present generation of mankind.—Boston Journal.

#### Dwindling Captives.

Most creatures that have been tamed by man have gained in size during their long captivity, but there are several notable exceptions. The cat is one. Our house pussy is a smaller and far feebler thing than the wild cat from which she is descended. Sheep and turkeys are other instances of degeneration. The wild gobbler is considerably larger than the tame Thanksgiving bird. A full grown wild ram of the Rocky mountain species seldom weighs less than 300 pounds, and the wild sheep of the old world are said to be of equal size, while a tame ram, even of the mutton breeds, is doing well if he scales 200 pounds.—Chicago Journal.

#### Cordite.

Cordite, the British service propellant used in all arms, from the army revolver to the fifteen inch naval gun, may be taken as a general type of modern gunpowders. Its name is derived from the circumstance that it is manufactured in the shape of string or cord, varying from one-thirtieth of an inch to nearly half an inch in diameter. It was devised by the ordinance committee over which Sir Frederick Abel presided in 1891, with Sir James Dewar as scientific adviser. It is a mixture of gun cotton and nitroglycerin, with a small amount of mineral jelly to act as a lubricant and preservative.—London Globe.

#### BUILDING A LIFE.

To take into the inmost shrine of the soul the irresistible forces whose puppets we seem to be—death and change, the irreversibility of a vanished past, the powerlessness of man before the blind hurry of the universe from vanity to vanity—to feel these things and know them is to conquer them.—Bertrand Russell.

#### Avoiding the Tailor.

"The other people on the block are sore on me," sighed the tailor. "Say I have killed business on this side of the street. It isn't my fault, though."  
"What's wrong?"  
"So many men owe me who cross to the other side when they come to my block."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Edwin Booth and Lincoln.  
It has long been known that Edwin Booth felt deeply the grief that it was one of his own family who took Abraham Lincoln's life. This little story, which the editor of a well known magazine is fond of telling, emphasizes that fact.

When I was a boy I lived in Chicago near Lincoln park. Once when Edwin Booth was playing in the city I went with another boy to hear "Hamlet." I was permitted to spend the night at my friend's house, but went home for breakfast.

At that early hour Lincoln park was deserted, but as I drew near St. Gaudens' great statue of Lincoln I saw a carriage approach, driven by a negro coachman. It stopped before the statue, the door opened and out stepped Edwin Booth. Curious to see what would happen, I stepped behind a clump of shrubbery where I might watch unobserved.

The great actor stood for a moment before the wonderful bronze with his head bared. Then he took a rose from his buttonhole and laid it at the base of the statue. He entered the carriage and was driven away, utterly unconscious that the incident had been witnessed by one who would ever after cherish its memory.—Youth's Companion.

#### Many Uses of Graphite.

Few people begin to realize the range of uses to which graphite is put, says the Scientific American, for it is an essential though minor ingredient in a great number of unsuspected connections as common as that of lead pencils. With many of these the graphite man is himself unfamiliar, beyond the simple fact that this or that manufacturer purchases from him, for in such uses it is apt to represent part of a secret process.

Lead pencils, lubricants, electrical conductors and black polishes and paints are prominent conventional uses, but it is liable to be present pretty much anywhere that anti-friction, unfading blackness, heat resistance, electrical conductivity or noncorrosiveness is a desirable property, and the fact that without graphite the derby hat, as we know it could not be, is an example of its importance as an incidental ingredient.

#### A Wonderful Railway Journey.

For picturesque variety and romantic appeal the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows on the great African train line can never know a rival. Six thousand miles, across sixty-five degrees of latitude; a score of climates and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of wild wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these are seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days.

#### Dirty Patagonia.

"Patagonians are not giants, as some have supposed and as the geographers teach," said a man who has traveled. "They are large in comparison with the other South American natives; that is all. Everything is relative, you know. But they are very fat. That is why they can stand the cold so well. I have seen Patagonian men and boys running around unclothed while I was wrapped in warm garments, with the snow falling upon them in quantities and the wind blowing bitterly. They are kept warm by their fat and dirt. Patagonia is one of the dirtiest places imaginable. Don't go there if you hate dirt. That is my advice to all who contemplate a journey to the jumping off place of South America."

#### A Bright Prospect.

"For five years," said the commercial traveler, "I had called upon a certain draper in Scotland and never got an order. I mentioned it to the head of the firm. 'We are dead,' B. & Co., he said. 'Their traveler cut'd for twenty years before he took an order, and if ye'll continue to call for twenty years I'll no say but ye may get one.'"—Manchester Guardian.

#### Firedamp.

Firedamp is the ordinary name for the carbureted hydrogen which issues from "blowers" or fissures in coal seams. It is inflammable and when mixed with air in certain proportions is highly explosive. Its ignition is attended by the danger of an attendant explosion of coal dust.

#### Of Course.

"With people cooking with electricity, one can no longer heap coals of fire."  
"Never fear. Assuredly they will perfect an electrical apparatus which will answer the same purpose."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### His New Job.

"I've got a new job. I'm a barber at a soda fountain."  
"A barber at a soda fountain?"  
"Yes. I shave the ice."—New York World.

#### Just the Other Way.

Frost—It cost me \$75 for the week end. Snow—Entertaining friends, weren't you? Frost—Great Scott, no! Being entertained.—Life.

#### Loss of Sincerity Is Loss of Vital Power.

—Bovee.

#### An Island Wilderness.

Andros Island, among the Bahamas, is ninety miles in length and twenty to forty miles in breadth, and most of its extensive area has never been explored. It is an unbroken wilderness, inhabited solely by about 3,500 negroes. It has great forests, seldom penetrated by white men, but no real effort has been made to exploit its resources.

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