"COSTLY" ECONOMY IS FELT IN CURRY COUNTY

Nation's Retrenchment in Mail Service Regarded as Blow to District's Development.

GOLD BEACH, Curry County, Or., Feb. 9.—(To the Editor.)—I realize Curry County's insignificance and lack of importance due to the lack of votes in the great political game which leads to the seeming careless indifference and unconcern to what are only the just and right claims of this one particular district. Also that this is a weak link in the execution of the foundation principle of our Government, equal rights and justice to all.

Neither am I deluded by the belief that this same section is of any more importance or more unjustly treated than many other sections of the West which have become the victims of the "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" policy of the present "highbrow" Administration. But I do write of the things which I know and do testify of the things which I have seen, consequently confine myself to my home county.

I, as have many others, have been attracted by the climate and the richness of its natural resources, and came into this section with the purpose of associating with its future and making it my home, believing that the advantages of civilization would be steadily increased rather than decreased, yet what has taken place?

A year ago direct mail communication with the lower end of the county, with its plucky progress and business activity, was possible. That service has been withdrawn altogether, although the route from Crescent City to Gold Beach had been established for more than 50 years, then all mail, including legal documents from Gold Beach, the county seat, to Brookings Harbor or any point in the south end of the county, could be sent every other day up the river to Agnes, and then over the trail to Dothan, on the railroad, requiring only three days to reach the railroad, and if favored by fortune it would reach Curry County via Grants Pass and Crescent City in three more days. It usually required about two weeks to communicate with Brookings or Harbor, a distance of 40 miles.

In another spasm of economy mail service between Gold Beach and Agnes was discontinued the first of the year. Where there were three routes to the railroad a year ago there is only one now, and it is the most indirect of the three.

As it is now, all mail must go by Marshfield. It is three days to Marshfield, and the rest of the problem is as intricate as the problem of old, "How old is Ann?" It is a "cinch" before you could reach an outside point with a letter and receive a reply that Ann's children would be gray-headed. How long we will be favored with this small crumb of comfort is not an encouraging question to consider.

This is not intended, neither should it be construed, as a knock against Curry County. It is the truth which must be considered in regard to present conditions, conditions which should not be allowed to exist, conditions which work a hardship and an injustice not only on this county but on the state and entire country as well.

So long as unoccupied land is undeveloped and unproductive so long is the state losing in its support, and the smaller the area of cultivated land the cost of living is comparatively higher. In an area here of 1296 miles there is less than 3000 inhabitants. With all available land in cultivation and its natural resources fully developed this county easily could support many thousands. A policy that hinders and retards its development and progress not only affects the section directly interested, but, in a measure, the entire Nation.

Multiply this particular instance by the hundreds and no doubt thousands of similar cases and you begin to get some idea of how far-reaching and disastrous in its effect is this economical policy to whose surplus Mr. Burleson points with so much pride—a surplus that was made at the cost of American progress and development. If our cities and large centers of population have come under the careful scrutinizing eye of this doctor of economy it has not come to the knowledge of the writer.

The chance traveler along the coast gets a small idea of the fertile valleys and rich benches of the interior of this county. With 12,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, the second largest fishing industry in the state, rapidly reaching to the front in dairy industry, and with its great wealth of mineral comparatively untouched and unprospected, is not this section worthy of some justice or some consideration?

The life of the pioneer has its pleasures, yet it always has had and always necessarily will have its hardships. Though the lines of the frontier are gradually closing in, growing smaller and dimmer each year, it has not yet lost its importance, and even the friends of our present scholarly Administration would hardly deny that it is a matter of the simplest kind of economics to give the pioneer every reasonable aid and encouragement rather than add to the burdens, already heavy, but cheerfully borne, and the failure on the part of our Government to do so shows a lack of ability to understand the true conditions, which are not learned in Greek mythology or the higher mathematics.

It is not enough that the undeveloped sections of Oregon should suffer from the hands of the Government in the so-called policy of economy. Our State Legislature must win some plaudits from the wave of public sentiment that today is shouting economy, and they would, or possibly have, discontinued the State Bureau of Mines, the department which most of all should be fostered and encouraged. The importance of opening and developing the state's mineral resources are second to none. And in no way could encouragement and assistance be better given than through such an organization under the guidance of such an able man as Professor Parks, whose integrity, ability and loyalty to the work is beyond question, who would, if unhampered by lack of funds or unhindered by the official "butting in" of some brainless politicians, work wonders in uncovering and exploiting the great mineral wealth in this grand old state of ours.

I can only see two reasons that would cause anyone to oppose this great work: Ignorance or indifference to the best interests of the state.

By all means give us economy in all things, but with it use and give us common sense. A PIONEER.

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES NEED

Bay City Man Suggests Practical Economy Step to Legislature.

BAY CITY, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Is it possible for this Legislature to redeem its pledge to the people? I refer, of course, to its campaign slogan, "Economy." While it is an easy matter for a candidate to make a promise of this kind to his constituents, it appears that it is not so easily accomplished. Especially is this true when the preceding Legislature had been elected on the same pledge, but was grounded in the breakers that confront all ships of "economy."

It is true that there has been a little trimming here and there; but to apply the rule of economy to the ship of state is impossible and unnecessary. The people are burdened with what they term "exorbitant taxes," from which they are demanding relief, and the wily politician ever stands ready to take advantage of the dissatisfaction of the public by promising to meet its demands, at the same time daring to hope that he may be able to make so much noise in the legislative halls that the "dear people" will be mesmerized for another two years.

There is an opportunity for some member of our legislative body to crown himself with immortal glory if he will awake and come to the front with a legislative measure that will reduce personal taxation, or do away with it altogether—give employment to the unemployed, and reduce the high cost of living one-half, without injuring anyone but a few food gamblers. It can be done and the only reason that it has not long since been accomplished is because it is so simple and not veiled in mystery. The average legislation and the majority of the people are so much interested in the mysterious that they have allowed themselves to drift where ex-President Taft placed them, "unfit to govern themselves."

When Joseph Smith, of Salt Lake City, was testifying before a Congressional committee in reference to the cost of the production of sugar, he said: "It costs one dollar and sixty cents to produce one hundred pounds of sugar." Mr. Smith's estimate included interest-dividends on watered stock and overpaid officials. The State of Oregon has thousands of acres of land fit for irrigation and cultivation which will produce a paying crop of sugar beets or from 14 to 20 tons per acre. Now if the state would build sugar factories in the localities that are suitable for beet production, it could pay the farmer a good price for his beets, pay the labor $5 per day, sell sugar to the consumer at $3 a hundred and make a profit sufficient to build hard-surfaced highways to every farmhouse in the state, and still have a sufficient amount of money left to finance all of our schools and other public institutions. It could buy or build flouring mills throughout the state; pay the farmer a profitable price for the wheat, and deliver the product of the mills to the consumer at about one-half the cost now charged and realize a sufficient profit to pay the state's running expenses, leaving after all this had been deducted, an additional amount that could be loaned to the cities of the state for the purpose of building factories that would wipe out municipal taxation. Who will be the man to introduce the measure.

I. X. L.

BIG WAR IS HELD CONSPIRACY

Articles in French Magazine Are Said to Have Fanned Flame.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—A good many of the readers of The Oregonian and many more citizens are, up to date, yet in the dark about the real causes of the present European war and the real conspirators that started it, and heap all blame upon Germany. This war has been brewing for the past seven to 10 years, and the real conspirators were only awaiting the opportunity to get it started at the proper time.

Anyone who had a chance to read the various articles published from time to time the past six years in the French magazines, printed in the French language at Paris, and, hence, authentic, will know different, and know but too well that this present war was a prearranged affair between Russia, France and England to erase Germany from the face of the European map. They had the whole campaign figured out before hand, with Russia to take Berlin, and then France to cross over Germany with their hordes of cavalry to join Russia at Berlin, while England would come in by the way of Holland and Denmark as a finish up.

This is the analysis of those articles published relating to the invasion of Germany the past six years, and it would actually mean and be suicide to any country not to prepare for it in due time.

The French, English and Russians will not go to Berlin this time. They have been beaten at their own game, and it serves them right. The English have made advances for the past four months, and, notwithstanding all this bravery, are still in the same locality.

WILLIAM C. MATH.

BETTER STREETCARS WANTED

Electric Vehicles in Use in Portland Viewed as Comfortable.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Just a word in regard to the much-discussed jitney question. I believe the main reason that jitneys are welcomed by the public is the fact that the streetcar company does not furnish the right type of car for its patrons. Compare our streetcar system with that of Los Angeles. In that city it is a real pleasure to ride on the streetcars. All seats are front-face, allowing the passenger a view of the scenery and a seat from which he does not have to move until he reaches his destination. This makes the workingman's ride to and from work a real pleasure and a period of rest. There is no moving back and forth to make room for another and no embarrassing staring into the faces of fellow-passengers.

There are thousands of people in Portland who would take streecar rides for recreation if a more comfortable car were in use. I know from my own experience that I have often wished to take a ride out to St. Johns and other suburban points, but have given it up on account of the impossibility of getting a good view from the cars.

If I were going to buy or rent in Portland I should be greatly influenced by my dislike of the streetcars in use here, and I believe there are many like me. I should want to be so located that I could use the interurban lines with front-face seats and be assured of a comfortable, restful ride. If the streetcar company would adopt a modern type of car it would have little to fear from the jitney, for from the standpoint of safety and responsibility the jitney is not "in it" with the streetcar and the streetcar company. JOHN TANNER.

FOE OF VACCINATION SPEAKS

Mae A. Grant Says "Medical Graft" Should Be Ended Now.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Many more noble and broad-minded men of intelligence, like Senator Moser in politics, are in great demand, as he displays through his opportunities in life, to use his best influence in crushing out the medical graft game carried on for so many years.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., eight years ago thousands of people I can safely say and including myself were almost frightened sick, when the general public all over the city, to prevent smallpox and other diseases were to be vaccinated. Men and women and myself tried to plan all sorts of schemes to avoid this most horrible and unnecessary operation as we termed it, but, strange to say, I was the only one to my knowledge who escaped being butchered, even though every time I saw a physician I almost swallowed my heart from fright, as I was threatened in every way, being told I was a poor example to be a buyer and manager with a firm of 2000 people or more for them to undergo the penalty and I a coward to refuse. But nevertheless, no matter what my creed or belief, by law of the city I must be vaccinated. When physicians failed to master me, they sent word to my firm. They came and explained matters and I could either resign my position or be vaccinated. I said, "Well, I need my position very much, and I'm enjoying the best of health at present, and most everybody in this firm who has condescended to the whims of the physicians have handed over many dollars for one, two and more weeks of sickness since being vaccinated. If an American woman has no say as to her own healthy body I would like to know what the United States of America is coming to, but you may keep your position, as I flatly refuse to be vaccinated."

I did not lose my position, nor was I ever vaccinated, nor will I ever be. It is absolutely a graft game and it is high time we had such and many other civil conditions crushed by men like Senator Moser.

MAE E. GRANT.

JITNEY'S DEATH AGENT SEEN

Regulation Would Be Easy Method to Extinction, Says Straphanger.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Is not the suggestion of the Commercial Club as to regulation of the jitney bus system in effect a suggestion as to the easiest method of putting the jitneys out of business and thus disposing of the troublesome matter?

Because two companies perform the same public service is no reason why they should be regulated in the same manner, or the same requirements made of them as public carriers, if the methods of service are essentially different.

And why should a new transportation company from the start be required to give the service that it has taken an older company years to build up? Under this reasoning, if a subway or elevated franchise were asked for they should be required to duplicate the present surface system service.

The point is, the jitney system is different and it is only fair that sympathy for the street railway company be forgotten and the jitney considered on its own merits. To require a city-wide service of them from the start looks very much as if the motive back of such a requirement was not consideration for the public, but opposition to the jitney. Time may prove this to be as foolish and ineffective as was the opposition to the steam locomotive out of sympathy for the horse.

STRAPHANGER.

STALLION LAW DEFECT CITED

Too Frequent Registration Demanded, Thinks Wasco Farmer.

WASCO, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to call the attention of the Governor and Legislature to some defects in the stallion registration law. It is a nuisance and unconstitutional as it stands. It calls for registration every three years with a fine of $10 attached. The Oregon Agricultural College has registered the same horses twice and collected $10 each time. I ask what incentive is there for a man to try to build up his stock, or to build up the stock in his vicinity to benefit the commonwealth? It is not a tax. If it were, the Sheriff of each county would collect it. Why does not that law include all male animals? It only applies to the horse. Why does not that same law include owners of real estate and compel every owner to send his deed to the County Clerk together with a $10 fine because he was fool enough to own the same property for three consecutive years, and have it recorded that often? Why does it not include professional men, doctors, attorneys-at-law and compel them to have their diplomas recorded with the Secretary of State with a fine attached every three years?

Does it make the registry any more efficient, or make the horse more efficacious in his work? Does it add to his worth? In what way does it improve his blood? Why condemn a man to pay a fine every three years for being a public benefit? The Constitution of the United States says that taxation without representation is tyranny. We, the horsemen, were not consulted in regard to this matter. It is not a tax, but a fine. They take something and give nothing in return. To do that one must either beg or steal. This is a hold-up, robbery. Three years ago last Spring the Oregon Agricultural College fined the owners of 1655 horses $10 each because they owned them. A total collected of $16,550. (These are the figures given by The Oregonian in answer to my inquiry—how many were registered). Last Spring the Oregon Agricultural College came again and registered the same horses and probably a few more, assessing the same fine, making in the two fines a total of $33,100, and now asks the Legislature for an appropriation of over $11,000 for stallion registration. I want to know (I have a right to know, having paid my fine), what was done with this money.

It is time a committee from the Legislature looked into this graft; it is a plain steal, nothing more or less.

I also want to ask, is this the way the Oregon Agricultural College gives aid and help to the farmers of Oregon?

S. N. MILLARD.

STORY REVIVES OLD MEMORIES

Early Days In Portland Called Up By Occidental Hotel Article.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—There are doubtless thousands of oldtimers in Portland who read with deep reminiscent interest the sketch in The Oregonian of January 31 of the old Occidental Hotel, which stood for so many years on the northeast corner of First and Morrison streets. I must call it the Occidental Hotel, because that was its name, blazoned on two swinging name boards—one on First street, the other on Morrison—when I first made its acquaintance, in the Autumn of 1869. This is, of course, a correction of the writer's statement that the name of the hotel was changed from the Western to the Occidental in 1870, but I am sure he will pardon me when I explain that I speak from positive personal knowledge. I am not by any means an authority on pioneer dates in general—probably could not give any other one correctly—but I never can forget the date of my first introduction to Portland and the Occidental Hotel. No country girl, on a first visit to New York, was ever more impressed than was I with the size and magnificence of Portland in 1869.

Just what were the established city limits at that time I cannot say, but the visible city lay between Marquam's Gulch on the south, Tenth street on the west and what was then G street on the north, there being only a few straggling houses outside those boundaries.

It was after nightfall of a rainy October day that I came ashore with my parents from a river steamer plying between Portland and The Dalles, and found myself in a city nearly ten times larger than any village of the Middle West I had ever seen. First street, from Stark to Yamhill, was ablaze with light so brilliant that I find it hard to accept the statement that there was no gas street lights at that time. If that light emanated from kerosene oil, it must have been of an enchanted brand, the formula for which has not been handed down to the Standard Oil Company of the present day. And the sun and center of all that light, brilliance and exuberance of active, joyous life was the Occidental Hotel, where we sojourned for a week or so, while house-hunting. True, there were more imposing buildings than the Occidental, for First and Front streets boasted some brick skyscrapers, three stories in height, but they were business buildings and could not compete with the hotel in attraction for the cosmopolitan throngs. An able ally of the hotel in this respect was the postoffice, then located on First street, one door north of the Occidental. There was no mail delivery, and every man was his own postman. There were no street railways, no bridges, no automobiles, no electric lights, no elevators; in short, no anything now classed as indispensable conveniences.

The show place of that era was Ladd & Tilton's Bank building at First and Stark streets, which was of recent construction. Its genuine beauty of outline and finish, and its big plate-glass windows—the first in the city—were pointed out to all newcomers by proud Portlanders.

The problem of city government was a very much simpler proposition than it is today. We of that olden time knew our Portland better then than now, and, perchance, with all its shortcomings, we loved it better. But that isn't saying that we are not proud of our Portland of today.

C. B. MORGAN.

Corps to Give Benefit "Musicale."

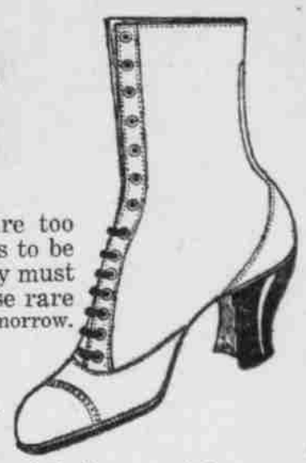
A "musicale" will be held at the Salvation Army Hall, 243 Ash street, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Corps No. 1. The programme is:

(a) "School Life" (Fox), (b) "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe), Clifford's Junior Orchestra; solo, selected, Mrs. Morgan Fowle; cornet solo, "The Rosary," Andrew Loney; reading, "Pa's Initiation," Millie Breuillete Berwick; piano, selected, Professor W. J. Carkeek; "Melody in F" (Rubenstein), "Perfect Day" (Bond), Clifford's Junior Orchestra; solo, selected, Mrs. Morgan Fowle; piano, "Imitations," Professor W. J. Carkeek; cornet solo, "Calm As the Night," Andrew Loney; reading, "Mrs. O'Toole and the Streetcar Conductor," Millie Breuillette Berwick; Hawaiian Air, "Aloha," "National Air" (Clifford), Clifford's Junior Orchestra.

A directory of the useful minerals of the United States, telling where each may be found, has been issued by the Geological Survey.

Your Chances to Save Slipping Away Daily at Baker's Big Clearance

Shoe Sale



It's not in the nature of things that these great shoe bargains should last forever. Baker's values are too well known to admit of it. Thousands of people in Portland and vicinity know Baker's regular values to be the biggest to be had in the West. They also know that when Baker's regular prices are reduced, they must act quickly if they would share in the savings. Daily, hundreds of people are quietly snapping up these rare shoe bargains. Each day lessens your chances for satisfactory selection. Better not put it off any longer. Come tomorrow.

Special--EXTRA--Special, these absolutely new Lace Boots at these greatly reduced prices!

$5 Lace Boots Cut to $3.85

These Lace Boots haven't been on our shelves a week, and are genuine $5 Shoes. To show you what big values Baker's give we have selected one style, in either black, gray or fawn top, with the new popular white stitch and priced them at $3.85. Shoes exactly as cut.

MEN'S NETTLETON SHOES Values to $8.00

Men's new Oxford gray cloth top English Lace Boots, not out-of-date footwear but positively new shapes. Sale **$6.25**

Men's full double-soled English last Bluchers, made of extra heavy calf leather, either imported dull calf or Shrewsbury tan grain leather and rawhide slip between soles. Our regular price $8.00, now..... **$6.45**

Women's Laird & Schober Shoes

$7.50 imported patent calf and dull calf button boots with the new cloth backs and Louis heels. All sizes and widths from AAA to D. Now priced..... **$5.85**

$3.85 Cut from $5

Men's $5.00--

A tremendous showing of big values in Men's High Shoes in this lot. You can't afford to overlook them... **$3.85**

Men's $4 and $3.50 Values

Men's button and lace Boots, big values at regular price. Now..... **$2.85**

Men's $3.50 and $3 Values

The Shoes in this lot are staple values that have helped to give Baker's its reputation for big values. Now **$2.45**

New York Made $6.50 & $6 Shoes

Patent calf, gunmetal, bronze or kid, dull kid or cravenette tops of finest quality. All new shapes and splendid high-grade styles. Our sale price..... **$4.85**

Women's $4 & $3.50 Values

Snappy new Boots, models that have been eagerly bought all season at regular price. Now..... **$2.85**

Women's $3.50 & $3 Values

These styles are all this season's models in patent, gunmetal and kid leathers and with either the heavier street or light dress soles. Made with either plain or fancy cloth backs. Now..... **$2.45**

Broken and discontinued lines of Nettleton Shoes, regardless of former price, at..... **$3.85**

G. H. Baker

LARGEST RETAILER OF SHOES WEST OF CHICAGO

Broken lines in Women's Shoes, mostly small sizes, now **$1.95**

270 Washington St. | 380 Washington St., Cor. West Park | 270 Morrison St.

Restorative Treatment for Nervous Men

Coming from a source of unquestioned authority on the ailments of men it is presumed to be infallible, while the profession generally indorse the ingredients and prescribe them in many different forms of various diseases. The following formula is highly efficient in quickly restoring in nervous exhaustion, melancholia, anxiety, timidity in venturing, dizziness, heart palpitation, trembling limbs, insomnia, thinness, cold extremities, tired-all-in feeling and general inability to do those natural and rational acts upon which depend a man's success and happiness in social and everyday life.

The instructions for obtaining in three-grain tablets are simple, as a physician's prescription is no longer necessary, because the tablets do not contain any opiates or habit-forming drugs. Just ask for three-grain cadomene tablets, in sealed tubes, with full directions for home use. Astounding nervous force and equilibrium follow the treatment, no matter how serious the case, and the joy of a healthy body and strong nerves is soon experienced.