of wealth. For us it will be enough to consider wealth as all our worldly possessions. It has always been the tendency of man to aspirs
to wealth and higher conditions. This is the MAINSPRING OF to weath and higher
HUMAN PROGRESS.
In our own country the result of the aspirations of men for wealt and higher conditions has been the most marvelous growth recorth They employ it in buying laxuries and in developing the resources of the country.

We can refute mach that has been said against our men of weat The usefulness of these men has NEVER been appreciated. Shall we ever forget what Americans of wealth-John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, James Madison, Robert Morris, Georgo
Washington, all capitalists-did in colonial times? At the time of the civil war, when the government was in financial distrese, the WEALTHY MEN came to the rescue. We all know how Senator Leland Stanford bestowed his wealth in founding a California univer sity and that John D. Rockefeller's money built the Chicago seds
sity. I might mention cases without number of where the seeds education have been sown broadcast from Maine to Texas by the rich. Brightest among the galaxy of philanthropists shines the name of An drew Carnegie.
A great amount of wealth IN THE HANDS OF ONE MA auses it to to of the greatest value in advancing the welfare of th country. "The cry of "tainted money" very often causes the spirit a the donor to be UNDERRATED.
While we now have billionaires, THE POOR ARE GROWING RICHER and the list of taxpayers longer. There need be no fear for the institutions of our country by the wealth of individuals. Creat CHARACTER as well as of great ability. Their wealth may be abused
abuse.
Corporate bodies are often managed by irresponsible directors in a manner that makes its wealth A MENACE. It is here that the iaw has stepped in,
-liminate the dangers.
aliminate the dangers.
THE REMEDY FOR CORPORATION WRONGDOING ts mound
publicity. THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD PASS LAWS COMPELLING Puilicitr. THE LEGIILLATURE shorations to make semiannual accountings.

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| Port. |  |
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that
to

 Columbia River over every other route
from the interion to the coast never will
be fully asserted and establisted all a railuay be built along the river from
Portland to Astoria, so that the doctrine of 'common points' may be mase to tell
in our favor, with all tis proper force.
Portend den tot wit Portiand does aot it of the poard rate on the products
fit of the
of the iter of the interior, because there is yet an-
other charge, to be met sometow, before
 it always exists. The railways cannot disagree. But under their general agree
ment delivery may be made from the ment delivery may be made from the
interior to Astoria as well as to Port-
land, whenever a railway line shall be land, whenever a railway line shali be
extended to Astoria. This not only will
meet the fiviry, but will establish an advantage for the Columbia River over
Puget Sound; and it is the only way to get it. Till this road shall be built whatever reduction may be made to
Portland from the interior will be made
also from the interior to Puget Sound Portiand from the interior will be mad
also from the interior to Puget Sounud;
and the transpoot from Portland to As and the transport from Portland to As
toria will still be a residual quantity or rem minder.
Int hass always seemed to us that there
"re persons in Portland who did no were persons in Portland who did not
rightly comprehend this important fact. Though vessels may come and do com
to Porthand, yet Portiand is not on the sea-booard. TIll the 'common point' fo our great route of commerce, the point
in common recognized by the railways
shall be actually at the sea, we shall not get the full advantages of our pooul
tion. When, however, we get that com tion. When, however, we get that com
mon point extended on the map, we
ehall have advantages over any other commercial position in the Northwes
chat and because our chief competitors are
on the sen, but tiso miles from it." This being the season for realization
of those things which the Oregonian
beld to be no essential and vital then

## Corporations and Our Multi- Millionaires. <br> Corporations and Our Multi- Millionaires. <br> Corporations and Our Multi- Millionaires.

IT is gratifying to observe that our people have always take time to consider the problems of the times BEFORE AO time to consider the problems of the tunt question today
iNG. An interesting and importate
whether great individual and corporate wealth is a menace whether great individual and corporate weaith is a menace
Economists have always disagreed over the DEFINITION

1

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