# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL


## THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. Jackson.....Publisher

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For manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal natures and of noble minds.—Tennyson.

### FINIS FOR THE MILWAUKIE CLUB.

EVERY right-minded citizen must agree that the closing of the notorious gambling place, known as the Milwaukie club is an excellent thing. The manner of its closing was somewhat farcical, for Sheriff Beatie seems to have taken every possible precaution to avoid the necessity of making any arrests or confiscating any gambling implements. Ample notice of the so-called "raid" had been given before hand and when the sheriff at last arrived on the appointed hour the place was as decorous as a Sunday school, and the gamblers, touts, markers, dealers and operators sat about twiddling their thumbs and wearing the best imitation of injured innocence that they could muster.

But it matters little how the place was closed, provided it is kept closed in the future. To accomplish this, The Journal will do all in its power. Whether with or without the assistance of the Clackamas county officials, this paper will pledge its active aid to enforce the law. In this campaign against the Milwaukie club, The Journal has been working shoulder to shoulder with the best elements of Clackamas county and of Milwaukie. For that there is a large and respectable element in Milwaukie which has been strongly opposed to the continued existence of the club cannot be truthfully denied. An effort is being made to make it appear that the club was an unmixed blessing to the town of Milwaukie and that its suppression has worked great hardship. As was to be expected, the Oregonian is made the medium for this plea, and several columns of its space were devoted this morning to a defense of the gamblers. It is not surprising, for the law-breaker who has money can always find an advocate.

The pretense that the suppression of the Milwaukie club is a blow to the prosperity of the town is transparently false. No community is really benefited by the money drawn from a compromise with crime. Portland's progress since the suppression of gambling three years ago has been infinitely greater than before, and Milwaukie's experience will be the same. No town, no city can suffer from the enforcement of righteous law.

### DISAPPEARING WATER POWERS.

ARE OREGON water powers to become the prey of corporations? As costlier fuel and improvements in electrical transmission increase the demand for these water powers, will Oregon people awaken to find them all monopolized and in the hands of small groups of capitalists who will exact their own prices and control the industrial situation? Through listlessness and inattention, are Oregon people permitting the foundations to be laid by which a few men will control the electric lighting, control the electric power, control the electric roads, control every industry to which transmitted water power is incidental or essential?

These water powers are an immense asset for future Oregon. Developed, they will create a revenue of millions of dollars annually. As science advances and fuel grows scarce and costlier, they will become a necessity. Conserved and kept within the reach of all comers and all industries, they would be a mighty factor in state building. Monopolized, as is threatened, they will be operated for the selfish interests of a few individuals, who will retard state progress. Their importance is such, and their conservation of such general benefit, that it is possible the state ought to have possession of them and so dispose of and control them that their usufruct might be saved, not for a few, but for all the people.

The fact that the forest service, which, at present, controls the water powers in the forest reserves, recently granted to a powerful corporation with eastern stockholders, a splendid water fall within two miles of the source of the McKenzie river, within a few miles of the very summit of the Cascade mountains, is mighty suggestive. Why at this time acquire water power so far from civilization? How many others are going the same way?

### JUDGE PRITCHARD.

AS A GENERATOR of live political issues, Judge Pritchard of North Carolina is a marvel. If he is not soon squelched, all the wanderings of big Mr. Taft, all the longings of Uncle Joe Cannon, all the journeyings of the icy Mr. Fairbanks, and all the deep-laid plans of the man in the White House, will be as mists in the morning. They cannot survive many judicial ebullitions by the effervescent Mr. Pritchard. The country has seen no court pyrotechnics so overwhelmingly pyrotechnic and so remarkably unjudicial as those of the North Carolina jurist.

When by injunction Judge Pritchard annulled a state law without a hearing, he was not only on questionable ground, but was actually tyrannous, and even laymen know it. When he invoked the habeas corpus to further his purpose, he was so lawless as practically to be a judicial bull in a china shop. To go to such lengths to serve a railroad company at this particular time, when the country is out of patience with railroads was unfortunate. It lends strong color to the charge so frequently made that federal courts are subservient to the corporations. Judge Pritchard was formerly attorney for the railroad that he has gone so far to serve, and his subserviency to it as a judge of a federal court, only adds to the agitation.

It happens that Judge Pritchard is an appointee of Mr. Roosevelt. It is also history that Mr. Roosevelt in public addresses and otherwise has advocated a more centralized government with abridgment of the powers of the states. It is also of record that Mr. Roosevelt's secretary of state, Mr. Root, semi-officially declared in a public address that centralization of the federal power could be accomplished, and should be accomplished by federal court decisions. Was Judge Pritchard acting on these hints, and did he in so acting, overstep the bounds of decency and a proper respect for the rights of the states?

Decisions by federal judges are sometimes as dynamite. It was the folly and freak decisions of federal judges that became a powerful influence in the hands of Jefferson in organizing the Democratic party. It was the Dred Scott decision by federal judges, more than anything else, that made the public sentiment out of which the Republican party was born.

### HARRIMAN.

WE DISLIKE to talk Harriman so much, but it seems necessary. Some think it bad policy, lest he do worse things to us. He can't; we're sure of that. Besides, shall three-quarters of a million people in a state that would have had twice as many if he had treated it right, be dumb, supine, servile, in fear of what this man may do or not do? No, we shall talk Harriman until he gets busy in Oregon in the right way and until more roads take the place of rumors, reported projects, feints at surveys and half-way promises. But for variety of style and utterance let us quote a few remarks about Mr. Harriman made by the Philadelphia North American, called out by the recent report and recommendation of the interstate commerce commission.

"One man has undermined a fixed national policy of this government. He shall not be permitted to destroy it. The transcontinental railroads were created by no capitalist or set of capitalists. The lands of the nation were given and the faith of the nation was pledged. Purpose and consideration were clearly stated in every law providing for a trans-Mississippi trunk line. Great values were given to secure the development of new territory. The policy of the nation is expressly approved in the constitutions of nearly 40 states. In seven years it has been nullified by one man's discovery that the endless chain can be applied to the vocation of the gambler.

"'Water, borrow and buy,' has been the unvarying Harriman formula. A convertible bond issue of $100,000,000 by the Union Pacific in 1901 was his bank roll. It was neither used nor intended for maintenance, trackage, terminals, extension betterments, nor any other legitimate purpose. It was meant and used to annul the principle, essential to progress and prosperity, that railroads shall not acquire parallel and competing lines. With road after road, the plan of 'water, borrow and buy,' was applied, until today all transportation lines between New York and China are at one man's mercy.

"Draw a parallelogram with Chicago, Portland, New Orleans and Los Angeles as its corners, and within that territory Harriman is absolute master." And his control extends to the ocean lines. "All the work of Hay and Taft and Root for the Asiatic open door terminates in the control of Harriman. All trade with Hawaii and the Philippines pays him what tribute he chooses to command. He has closed his grip on the strongest route of commerce between the great lakes and the gulf. His formula works with ever-increasing effectiveness." Out of Alton water he cleared $62,000,000, with which to buy more material to water. "The law will henceforth have much to say to Edward Harriman. Such men and methods will no longer be permitted to go unchecked and unpunished by the American people."

Harriman's answer to the report is that "it is a political document." The North American defines "politics," and says: "The voice of the whole country proclaims it good politics to attack the methods of Harriman."

### KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

STRIPPED of all disguises, the opposition of the Oregonian to Statement No. 1 of the direct primary law means simply that the people shall not be allowed to name the United States senator. In a word, the Oregonian is opposed to allowing the choice of senator to be determined by the vote of the people. No amount of shallow sophistries, of pettifogging argument, can make this position seem logical or reasonable.

If the people can be trusted to elect congressmen, governors, legislators, why shall they not elect the United States senators? And why, if the will of the people is to rule in the choice of governor, shall it not also rule in the choice of senator? By what right does this presumptuous dictator assume to curtail the people's powers, to fix a line beyond which they must not go?

The direct primary law, including the provisions relating to Statement No. 1, was adopted by vote of the people of the state, and they ratified it by an overwhelming majority. In so doing they declared that henceforth in Oregon the people shall rule—not a boss, nor a machine nor even a party, if the party seeks to rule in opposition to the will of the whole people. Any individual, any newspaper, therefore, that seeks to thwart the great purpose of the law is false to the people and a traitor to their cause.

The Oregonian advances the extraordinary argument that the people do not mean what they say by their ballots, when they vote for United States senator. Read this drivel, which appeared in the course of an editorial published this morning:

"If the Republican party in Oregon do not, under present conditions, throw to the candidate for Senator a majority vote in a general election, it will not be because the voters of the party do not want a Republican Senator, or do want a Democratic one, but because they don't want that particular man for Senator, and expect the legislature to elect some other Republican."

Of all the varied contributions to this discussion there has been nothing more inane, more childish, more silly, more untrue. As well say that when George Chamberlain was relected governor the majority of the voters did not want him to serve another term, and merely voted for him as a joke. The argument is too absurd to deserve serious consideration. Sooner or later our venerable contemporary will come out of its trance and will awaken to the fact that the will of the people must be obeyed.

### JUDGE LANDIS' DECISION.

JUDGE LANDIS not only fined the Standard Oil corporation the limit of the law, amounting to $29,240,000, but he directed the summoning of a grand jury to consider the cases against the rebating railroads, particularly the Chicago & Alton, which must have been equally guilty with Standard Oil in violating the law. More than this, Judge Landis expressed the opinion that the fines imposed were not a sufficient penalty, but that the guilty persons should be imprisoned, though this is not provided for under the Elkins law. But under the new rate law imprisonment as well as fines may be imposed, and judging from Judge Landis' remarks he will not hesitate to impose both penalties if it can be legally done. And there is little doubt that the judge will be able to find the right parties, or that the plea that only the corporation and no individual is guilty will not avail.

It will be said—indeed has been said—by some that Judge Landis in his rulings in this case, in the imposition of the extreme penalty, and in the remarks alluded to, is "playing to the galleries," is seeking notoriety, is catering to popular but unreasoning prejudice. Nobody has a right to assume this. The great injustice and damage to large numbers of people, to the people as a whole, by these practices, have often been shown up, by nobody better, perhaps, than by Judge Gaynor of New York, and the punishment for this sort of lawlessness, affecting injuriously as it does, millions of people, directly or indirectly, should be severe, especially as these violations of the law have been notoriously and impudently carried on for 20 years. It was quite time some judge arose who would regard this persistent and heinous crime as no light offense, nor be ready to listen to any sort of excuse for it, but who, on the contrary, would let not only these habitual lawbreakers but the general public know that only severe punishment fitted the case.

Justice, not persecution, must be the end kept in view, and the presumption is that the judge has not allowed any prejudice or bias to obscure the ultimate ends of justice. As one of the chief of lawbreakers, defiant and insolent, Standard Oil needed a severe jolt. And the country is to be congratulated that it has at least one federal judge who comprehends the enormity of this corporation's offenses, and makes the penalty, as nearly as the law will allow, correspond.

### THE BACK YARD.

A HOUSEHOLDER'S civic character can be determined to some extent by the condition of his back yard. We do not mean the wealthy man who has a retinue of servants whose duties include the daily care of all the home premises, but the average citizen of limited means who has to look after his lot or two with but little and occasional assistance. The front yard of some such citizens kept clean, neat and attractive, may be deceptive; to ascertain whether one is living up to a proper civic ideal and doing his duty as an urban citizen, look into and over his back yard.

The condition of the back yard helps to make a man's reputation, and is indicative of his character. Because it is hid from the view of passers-by on the street, he need not think its condition is unknown. The groceryman, the milkman, the vegetable man, the laundryman, and the near neighbor, see and at least mentally comment on it. It isn't a matter of enough interest to gossip about much, yet somehow the condition of a man's back yard becomes generally known throughout the neighborhood, and he is judged accordingly. If it be slovenly and dirty, while the front yard is clean and neat, the estimate of the owner is that he is insincere, puts on appearances to deceive observers as to his true character.

Every citizen owes it to himself and his family, aside from what the neighbors may think of him, to keep his back yard clean and tasteful. This makes the premises more healthful, and the family more contented and cheerful. Every one of the family can take more pride in the home; it is a pleasanter place for all of them. So to a little extent life is rendered happier; and we all learned when small that "little things, aye, little things, make up the sum of life." Take care of the back yard.

### "Ach, Look Oudt, Macbeth."

Marion Hills tells a good story of the stage in the American Magazine. The chief character is a dull girl whom a persistent manager endeavors to drill as a witch in "Macbeth."

"Like this," he hissed to the stolid Venus, trying to magnetize her with his magnificent eyes. "Macbeth, beware! beware! beware!"

"All right," whispered Brenda, stolidly. The performance was under way, and they dared not be too vocal. She glanced out to the stage in order to fix locations. "I say 'be where?' and where is it you will be, Mr. Studheim?"

"Right in front of you. (You cold-storage swab) And it's beware. It means look out, look out, look out—(and God help us all if we don't!)"

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Studheim, for your explaining kindness," murmured Brenda.

He shot her an alert look, to detect possible sarcasm, but, of course, saw none. With a tragic supplication to the helpful powers above, Morris went to his doom.

For the wabbly passage up the trap, the glare of fire, the bloodshot agony in the eyes of the tortured Thane all proved unsettling to the "second apparition," who gutturally wailed:

"Ach, look oudt, Macbeth, look oudt two dimes and look oudt some more yet."

### His Use for a Fork.

From the Denver Post.

A Denver man had a friend from a Kansas ranch in the city Saturday on a business deal and at noon they went to a downtown restaurant and had lunch together. The Kansas ranchman ate his entire meal with his knife. When he was nearing the end he discovered something. He discovered that he had no fork.

"Say," he said to the Denver man, "that waiter didn't give me a fork."

"Well, you don't need one," replied the Denver man seriously.

"The deuce I don't" came from the Kansas. "What am I going to stir my coffee with?"

### Government Ownership Not an Issue

By W. J. Bryan in The Commoner

As the campaign approaches it becomes more and more evident that of the economic questions, three—the trust question, the tariff question and the railroad question will share public attention and these three really present the same issue between the general public and the privileged classes. Shall the government be administered in the interest of a few? This is the issue presented by the trust question, the tariff question and the railroad question.

Government ownership is not an immediate issue. A large majority of the people still hope for effective regulation, and while they so hope, they will not consider ownership. While many Democrats believe—and Mr. Bryan is one of the number—that public ownership offers the ultimate solution of the problem, still, those who believe that the public will finally in self defense be driven to ownership, recognize that regulation must be tried under the most favorable circumstances before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy.

Regulation cannot be sufficiently tried within the next year, and there is no desire anywhere to make government ownership an issue in 1908. Mr. Bryan fully agrees with those who believe that it would be unwise to turn attention from regulation, on which the people are ready to act, to government ownership upon which the people are not ready to act. To inject the government ownership question into the next campaign would simply give representatives of the railroads a chance to dodge the issue of regulation and deceive the public.

So far, the railroads have been unsuccessful in preventing effective federal regulation, and state regulation has, as a rule, been restrained by the United States courts. It is about twenty years since the interstate commerce commission was created. It required about ten years for the courts to find out that the powers conferred were insufficient, and then it took about ten years to secure their support. Even that amendment secured after tremendous effort, falls short of what it should be. It aims to stop rebates and passes—and the railroads profit peculiarly by both the stoppage of rebates and the prohibition of passes—but extortionate rates still exist, and state legislation for the reduction of rates has resulted in an agitation on the part of the railroads for legislation which will deprive the state of authority and centralize all regulation in congress. The Democratic party must meet the issue presented; it must resist the encroachments upon the authority of the states. It must insist upon the exercise of federal power for the regulation of interstate commerce, and it must insist upon the exercise of state authority for the the exercise of all of the power vested in the state. This question has grown in importance during the past year and its prominence will be increased if any attempt is made to impair state authority. The republican party is as impotent to regulate the railroads as it is to exterminate the trusts and to reform the tariff.

The Democratic party has in three national campaigns demanded effective railroad regulation, while the Republican national platforms have been silent upon the subject. The president has partially adopted the Democratic view on this subject, but so far the Republican leaders have resolutely opposed it. The president is helping to educate the people up to the need of railroad regulation but his party, under its present leadership, is powerless to accomplish this or any other important reform. If the Democratic party will clearly and unequivocally demand first, the ascertaining of the value of all the railroads; second, the prevention of over-capitalization; and third, the reduction of rates to a point where they will yield only a reasonable return upon the real value of the roads—if the party will do this, it will commend itself not only to Democrats but to those Republicans who have been led to study the railroad question. The railroad situation presents a vital issue, and the issue should be so stated that everyone can understand the party's position. While Democrats may differ as to the relative importance of the trust question, the tariff question, and the railroad question, all must agree that the party must take the side of the common people on all three questions.

Let the line be drawn between those who want to make this a government of the people, by the people and for the people and those who want it to be a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations.

### Free Love Story

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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A reformer with an idea that the regeneration of the world lies through colonizing men and women and managing sex relations without the present marriage laws has written me a letter. Referring to some mention in this column that that great soul Luther Burbank and his scientific theories of education for children, my correspondent says: Burbank et al., including yourself, are all right in the contention on this fundamental question, but you all have too much at stake personally to dare sound the advance note as to the starting point. But the note is sounded here, and it will continue to ring out that it has encircled the world. A bunch of us have dedicated our lives to this liberty of woman, for you know when one becomes free then and only then will "Love" children be born and grow into instruments through which Love (God) may operate its unselfish way.

The letter ends "daring" me to visit the colony and study its "nature methods."

But I have no least interest in visiting the colony. Personally I have nothing at stake, which prevents me from saying what I believe on this or any other subject.

Nor could all the powers and principalities of earth force or hire me to say one word I did not believe to be for the best interests of the race. I do not believe humanity's best interests lie in the abolishing of marriage laws, imperfect as they are, and basely and ridiculously as they are misused and violated today.

* * *

Not long ago Florence Huntley, author of "Harmonics of Evolution," said to me in a private letter, "I do not approve of this glorification of the sex impulse or of those periodicals and people who devote themselves to that subject. It is a purely personal matter between a man and a woman; and when we develop the best men and women the subject of sex will take care of itself."

Mrs. Huntley expresses my views perfectly.

With the proper training for the first 14 years of life, beginning at the cradle, any child not born an idiot can be developed in normal, healthful ideas on the great underlying principles of life.

Given the right industrial conditions and proper occupations and ambitions after that age, the sex question will result in the way nature intended, and for the best interests of society. Instead of thought, time and money wasted on attempts to start new "Love Organizations," and to "free" women from old ideas of marriage, it would help the progress of the world more effectually to concentrate on freeing the world from monopolies of God's gifts to men—earth, sun and air—and in organizing an educational institution on the lines laid out by Luther Burbank in his "Child Life and Plant Life." It would do more for the nation if President Roosevelt would appropriate money to present a copy of that book to every mother in America than all his wholesale advice to increase the population.

* * *

All cooperative societies succeed financially when they last long enough to make a fair trial of their efforts.

But no society or organization which meddles with the sex relations ever makes a continued success of its experiment.

The moment that idea becomes the dominating one it breeds trouble with an individual or a community.

It becomes a fungus growth, instead of a natural plant.

Upon whatever theme we concentrate the mind, we develop the brain cells exercised by those thoughts.

Certain organs on the head of a new born infant indicate whether he is naturally endowed with musical abilities. If he is not, and his parents begin early and work persistently to cultivate his musical taste, by having him hear and study good music, the musical cells will develop on his cranium.

It is so with every other talent, propensity or inclination. Since the foundation of the universe rests on the sex impulse, all human beings are born with tendencies of that nature.

To start a colony which has this idea as its central one is certain to increase the world's sex cranks and monomaniacs.

* * *

There are two qualities in human nature that need to be cultivated, and then all the industrial and domestic conditions will right themselves. These qualities are unselfishness and self-control. This is an old, old statement. So is the dawn an old fact, yet every day must begin with it. Unselfishness would end all monopoly, self-control would enable every individual to direct his mental and physical energies toward the best uses of life for himself and humanity.

Men have never been taught self-control.

Since they descended from the tree they have supposed that self-indulgence was their privilege and that woman's duty was to keep silent, patient and long-suffering.

Physicians, being men, have helped them along in this idea, and taught them that self-indulgence was their necessity.

But now that woman has entered the arena of medicine and has learned all that men know by study, and much that men can never know by her psychic and perceptive qualities, a new science is taking the place of the old.

Metaphysics, the new revamp of the oldest religion in the world, has come also to teach men how to guide the overand-on the way.

### Dinkelspiel on Hunting

By George V. Hobart.

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Mein Lieber Loocy—Ve haf receifed your letter from Lonaconing, Md., und ve vas glad to hear it dot you find it enchoyable up dare in der vild und pictureskew coal regions of vestern Maryland.

I notice it in der letter vare you vas at Elkins, Vest Virchinia, und vent ouid hunting mid olt trapper Ban Robertshauser.

I also notice it in your letter, Loocy, vot you say about discofering some new und strange kind of a animal vile ouid on dot hunting trip, but before you could get der animal's description he rushed avay in der voods und got himself undiscofered.

Your cousin, Chorge Kateshaben, vent up in der Adirondacks mountains last fall, und he also discofered many undiscofered animals.

Chorge is infested mit der same power of discofery vot you haf, Loocy.

Chorge wrote a leedle book abouid his atventures vich mebbe you would like to show a chapter of it to olt trapper Ban Robertshauser, so here is it:

CHAPTER VUN.

In der Adirondacks, how luffly yet!

All arount us vas trees, voods und forest, mit here und dare an occasional sapling to burst der monotony.

Vill I efer forget dot morning!

It broke clear and cloudless, mit a slight rain falling through der mist.

Suttenly der guide sat up und pointed nerfously at der southeast.

"Dare it is!" he set, mit twitching accents.

"Vot is it?" ve asked, getting our revolvers retty in case of trouble.

"Der Gazazus! der fiery Gazabus! See der noise he makes as he rushes onvard!"

Ve looked eagerly but saw nodding.

"Yonder he comes!" screamed Pete, der guide, "snorting und kicking holes through der prairie!"

"Description him!" ve eggsclamationed eagerly, vile ve got our camera retty to took der description.

"Der Gazazus! der fiery Gazazus! See buffalo, only larger," sobbed Pete; "he has feet! four of dem—vait! Sigs feet, yes, sigs feet! Vun on each corner und two to carry! His complexion is a pale pink changing to blue, und his teeth look like a bunch of apartment houses!"

Pete, der guide, vas trembling like a leaf in der dining room table.

Ve search der horizon, but der Gazazus vas not visible to der naked eye.

"Look!" yelled Pete, der guide, "he is sitting down now. Der Gazazus is calling to his mate. No! an army of Padooziums is rushing across der prairie!"

"Padooziums!" we inquired earnestly.

"Yes," Pete responsed; "small Padooziums vich run like a antelope, talk like a coyote und mean no harm like a velsh rabbit!"

Here vas someding new.

Ve made our camera retty to took der description of der Padooziums, und Pete, der guide, vent on eggcitingly.

"Der Gazazus is now talking earnestly mit der Padooziums. Vun leedle Padooziums, vich seems to be der leader, has his paw up behind his ear as if listening!"

Again ve search der horizon, but dare vas nudding doing.

"Help!" screamed Pete; "der meeting has atchurned und der whole bunch is cameing dis vay—help! See! der leedle Padooziums vas laughing und rubbing der ouidside cofer of der appetites—help! help!

Pete, der guide, fell ofer in a faint yust as der doctor arrived.

"No vunder!" eggsclaimed der doctor a half hour later; "no vunder Pete discofered der Gazazus und der Padooziums. Any man dot vul [illegible] a pint of cooking brandy und use furniture polish for a chaser should see vorse den dem!"

Ve looked surprisaled.

"Vas der Gazazus und der Padooziums yust creatures of der imagination?" ve asked.

Der doctor laughed briefly.

"Yes," he responsed, "und ven vild beasts like dem get in a man's mind it is der hardest ding in der vorld to set a trap for dem."

* * *

I hope you will see der moral to Chorge Yateshaben's story, Loocy, und der next time dot your und trapper Ban go ouid hunting drink nodding but plain vater und you vont make so many undiscofered discoferies.

Dot Vest Virchinia moonshine und udder stimulus vill make a man see more undiscofered animals in 15 minutes den you can find in der Zoo in a year.

Eggspecially near Elkins, und you ask Trapper Ban if dot ain'd so, yet.

Ve vas all vell at home mit der eggception dot I vas still vorking in der garten.

Und ven I ain'd vorking in it you can find all der neighbors' hens und chickens on der chob.

Between der whole lot of us it is a busy garten. Yours mit luff,

D. DINKELSPIEL,
per George V. Hobart.

### Oregon Sidelights

Nearly everybody who goes over to Yaquina seems to have a kick about transportation facilities.

* *

The person who stole 200 chickens from a Pendleton preacher is about the meanest thief on record.

* *

A young bald headed eagle or mammoth buzzard tried to carry off a young child near Corvallis, but was captured.

* *

Jackson county will have a record-breaking fruit crop. One tract of 75 acres is expected to yield 46 carloads of apples and pears.

* *

Before the end of this year Eugene is going to have more street pavement than any other city in Oregon in proportion to its population, says the Guard.

* *

One day this week some Italian section hands working near Tangent bought foreign money orders for sending $750 of good American money back to Italy.

* *

The knitting machines for the woolen mills have arrived and are set up, as soon as the kind of yarn needed for the manufacture of woolen hose can be prepared, the work will begin.

* *

Dairy Commissioner Bailey says the Bonanza creamery is the most complete, nicest and cleanest little creamery in the state, and its product would bring the top price in any market in the world.

* *

Many hundreds of acres of logged-off lands near Astoria, now worthless, could be planted with orchards or berries, fruits which they will grow in abundance and of the finest flavor, says the Budget.

* *

J. W. Coppinger, near Echo, is harvesting 500 sacks a day. He expects to have at least 15,000 sacks of wheat. He does not hire a man to assist him, doing all the work himself, with the help of his four sons.

* *

J. Cory of Polk county has a grape vine that last year yielded over 500 pounds of grapes, and it looks like there will be more this year. He also has a cherry tree that measures eight and one half feet in circumference.

* *

Vast tracts of land all around Echo are soon to give up sagebrush to make way for homes, says the Register. The Furnish canal alone would make a large town of Echo when settled up, and it is only one of many irrigated tracts close to this town.

* *

While walking on the beach near Yaquina bay, Colonel F. J. Parker lost his purse containing $70 in greenbacks. While hunting for it he found another purse with $15 in gold and several diamond rings, and he soon met the owner, a woman, who had in the meantime found his purse.

* *

Irrigon Irrigator: Railroad Commissioner Aitchison will make good. He is a close student, a deep thinker and a hard worker, and if any man can get to the bottom of this railway muddle he can. And if his word "goes" both sides will get exactly what is coming to them, and no more and no less.

### Atlantic Cable Begun 50 Years Ago.

This is a most memorable date in the history of telegraphic communication between America and Europe. It was just 50 years ago today, on August 5, 1857, that the laying of the first Atlantic cable commenced at Valentia, Ireland. The project was conceived in 1853, when the magnetic telegraph had been in operation 10 years, but it was not until four years later that the work was begun. The original projectors were Americans, including Professor S. F. B. Morse, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor and others.

The vessels employed to lay the cable were the Niagara and Susquehanna of the United States navy and the British vessels Leopard and Agamennon. After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired, but on August 11, after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again, and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In June of the following year a second attempt failed through a violent storm. The third voyage was successful. Junction of the continents was completed by 2,050 miles of wire from Ireland to Newfoundland, August 5, 1858. The first two messages were from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan and his reply.

### What Central Oregon Wants.

From the Madras Pioneer.

Mr. Cotton might be reminded that the press of central Oregon is quick to resent flings at this territory, and that if they are "touchy" on the subject, the failure of the Harriman interests whom he represents, to give this territory the railroad facilities it is entitled to, is in a large measure responsible for that attitude. Central Oregon wants a railroad, and it believes with some show of justice that not only the Harriman interests failed to supply the much needed rail transportation, but that they have kept other railroads out of this territory. The statement credited to Mr. Cotton was only criticised as reflecting the attitude of the Harriman interests towards central Oregon.

### This Day in History.

1644—Conde victor at Friedburg.
1772—First partition of Poland.
1805—Francis I of Austria declared war against France.
1816—First state election held in Indiana.
1864—Battle of Mobile bay.
1897—Tital wave caused great destruction of lives and property in Japan.

### Forty-Acre Farms.

From the Prairie City Miner.

Forty acres of the exceedingly fertile lands in this valley, if farmed according to advanced methods, will return a better profit to the stockman and farmer than a whole section does now as it is handled. If they would cut up their large ranches and farms into 40-acre lots and sell them, the people of this section would become prosperous, the habitation would increase hundredfold, as well as the taxable property, decreasing taxation. It will come to that some day.


"An East Side Bank for East Side People."

The
OPTIMIST
Has a Much Better Life Than the
PESSIMIST
But
It is hard to be optimistic when one is continually struggling to
MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET

Obviate this necessity by putting away regularly a part of your income.

THE
Commercial Savings Bank
KNOTT AND WILLIAMS AVE.

Pays 4 per cent interest semi-annually, on all accounts of $1 up.

George W. Bates.....President
J. S. Birrel.....Cashier