

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Remember that what pulls the strings is the force behind the scenes. There lies the power to persuade, there the life—there, if one must speak out, the real man.—Marcus Aurelius.

WHY THERE IS REACTION

THE STATE and Multnomah county assemblies had been conducted as mere assemblies, there would not now be the present tidal wave of reaction against them.

If representative Republicans chosen by the people rather than by star chamber processes, had met, deliberated in a spirit of fairness, made a platform and adjourned no fault would have been found. There are many Republicans who would even have consented to a suggestion of candidates, if with that suggestion the agency of the gathering was to end. Such an assembly, so conducted, would have awakened resentment of course, but not the widespread indignation and reaction now manifest.

In every particular, the original assembly idea was betrayed. Every virtuous feature of it was insulted. The announcement that it was to be held was hailed by the politicians and corporationists as a return of the old convention, and they immediately began to do business. Rooms were hired at the Cornwell hotel, where the typewritten lists of delegates were prepared. In these rooms the schemers met and elated things. They named enough representative citizens to make a showing of respectability, but took care that the balance of power would be in the hands of the machine. At the same time, the secret conferences of the corporationists were going on. The wires were laid, the cards stacked and the proposed "representative" assembly converted into a hard and fast convention. Every fair promise that had been made for the gathering was thwarted by Seneca Beach, Max Cohen, Charley Lockwood, Jimmy Kerchem and kindred spirits.

The state gathering was a duplicate. Instead of the delegates selecting the candidate, the candidate selected the delegates. Mr. Bowerman and his Portland associates had the wires laid, the cards stacked and everything ready to be touched off before the body ever assembled. Nobody else had a chance. The game had already been played before the body was called to order. It was not a representative assembly. It was a concocted convention. It was Platified and Crokerized. It was a Tammany body with a second Charles Murphy and his lieutenant in perfect control. It was the assembly idea torn to a tangle and tossed into a fine art. It had a master and the free delegates and representative candidates who butted into it were butted mercilessly out. They came as they thought to an assembly, but went away from a Boss Quay's convention.

Nor is this the worst. This packed and stacked body avows itself to be the Republican party. This concocted convention, this product of assembled spoliemen and corporationists, this alliance of big business and politicians has given out a ukase that its ticket must have preference in the open primary, notwithstanding the express command of the primary law that all candidates must have "equal opportunity." It has not only issued this ukase, but has established headquarters to bully its candidates through to nomination. It gives us the extraordinary spectacle of such men as Max Cohen, Charley Lockwood and Jimmy Kerchem attempting to read out of the Republican party such standard and stable Republicans as Dan J. Maloney, Judge Cleeton, Henry McGinn and many others, men who have fought battles for the Republican party for a lifetime. This concocted spoliemen's convention, held outside the law, outside the constitution, outside the Republican party and through a betrayal of the proposed assembly idea, has set up the claim that men of the Maloney-McGinn type must be ostracized and disfranchised by Republicans. The only offense of the Maloney, the McGinn and the thousands of other Republicans who are with them is that they believe in law, that it should be upheld and that they believe that the people should rule. Because they believe in these things, they are assailed and attempt made to read them out of the Republican party by Cohen, Lockwood, Kerchem and Company. Such are the lengths to which the machine is attempting to drag those who started to follow the assembly. No wonder that those who once looked with possible favor on the assembly are deserting it by thousands, and that the revision against it is daily growing.

Six Kansas representatives remained "regular," voted with Cannon and Aldrich, throughout the last session of congress and are making a fight for renomination and re-

election—with the chances against them. Kansas voters are very wide-awake people; they turned out Long and elected Bristol senator in 1908. The Kansas City Times, noting the contest, is of the opinion that the people of that state will elect men who will represent it and not Rhode Island in the house. And why, by the way, should little Rhode Island get representation from far-off Oregon?

VALUABLE WATER

SENATOR CUMMINS in his last Kansas speech made some disclosures, not altogether new but always of public interest, about the highly protected steel trust.

The United States Steel corporation paid \$500,000,000 for the Carnegie steel properties, when their actual value, determined by careful and expert investigation, was not to exceed \$80,000,000. Of the \$500,000,000 twenty-one twenty-fifths or \$420,000,000 was "water," and on this vast sum the people who use steel must pay interest and dividends, when they should be paying on only \$80,000,000. But the plants were valued at half a billion dollars because they had earned a good income on that amount. That is, Carnegie and associates, on account of excessive protection, had choused the American people out of 6 per cent interest on \$500,000,000, or \$30,000,000 a year, when 6 per cent interest on their actual investment, the full value of their plants, would have been only \$4,800,000 a year. The margin of robbery, authorized by protection, was \$26,200,000 a year, and this continued for many years. No wonder steel manufacture under high protection made many multimillionaires. Meanwhile the millions of non-protected working people just managed to live. This is not justice, nor is it true prosperity. But it is protection.

Having acquired the Carnegie properties, the United States Steel corporation fixed its capital at \$1,500,000,000, of which Mr. Cummins says \$800,000,000 is "water." If the corporation earns 6 per cent on its capitalization—and its dividends amount to much more than that—it is robbing the American people of \$48,000,000 a year. Yet the head of the steel trust, Mr. J. P. Morgan, is the government's chief financial adviser on all occasions; he has more influence with any administration than any million common people could have; and his expert employees and subsidized congressmen frame the steel schedule of every tariff bill for the purpose of maintaining this robbery. Carnegie himself declared that steel needed no protection whatever, yet while making a pretense of reducing the duty on steel congress in the Payne-Aldrich law actually increased the duty on all structural steel.

And yet, in the face of these facts and similar ones concerning woolen and cotton manufactures, rubber, paper, implements, and many other things, there are people who "point with pride" and denounce insurgents.

NOT THE FARMER

COLLIER'S prints an interesting comparison of food prices as received by farmers, and by keepers of fancy restaurants. The wide margin between the cost at the farm and the cost to the consumer awakens wonder. The capon for which the farmer receives \$1.50 is sold at the dining table for \$8. For plank steak that brings \$4 from the guest, the retailer gets \$13.35, the wholesaler 99 cents, and the cattleman 48 cents. The guest pays 50 cents for a portion of two lamb chops for which the wholesaler gets 7 cents and the farmer 3 cents. Aparagus for which the guest pays \$1.50, the farmer receives 19 cents. A cucumber worth 2 1/2 cents increases to 30 cents by the time the diner at the fancy restaurant consumes it. Numerous other articles increase 500 to 800 per cent in the transit between the farm and the final consumer. Potatoes that bring 50 cents at the farm go over some hotel tables at \$98 per bushel.

The figures are in line with those of the Dakota congressman who recently charged that a steer that yields a Dakota farmer \$75 goes over the restaurant tables to Chicago consumers at \$2500. Collier's estimates that an entire beef carcass yields an average return to a fifth avenue restaurant of \$1.50 per pound. Those who attempt to fix responsibility for the high cost of living on the farmers have mighty little data on which to base their accusations.

UNGUESABLE OHIO

THE COUNTRY will be interested to see if, by the changes of fate, Mr. Foraker is to come back in Ohio. The new Republican nominee for governor of the state is a close personal friend of the ex-senator, and it is claimed that his nomination is a blow to the Burton faction and new political ascendancy for Foraker. If true, and if Foraker's friend should be elected to the governorship, there will be another manifestation of the changing vicissitudes and fortunes of political life. More than once in political history, the popular idol of today is the execrated child of unpopularity tomorrow.

Ohio is a state of political tides that ebb and flow with inexplicable uncertainty. No Republican state is more precariously Republican. The great Roosevelt plurality of 265,000 practically melted away in 1908. Mr. Taft's plurality was \$9,591, while Governor Harmon's Democratic plurality was 19,379. The Har-

mon plurality in a presidential year was a striking manifestation of erratic voting. In the same election, the Republicans elected 13 congressmen and the Democrats eight. The combined plurality of the 13 Republican congressmen was \$1,779, while that of the eight Democrats was 46,748. The net Republican plurality in the congressional vote was 15,031, a margin so narrow as to introduce a new factor in the complexity of the situation.

Other political events of the state are equally mystifying. The political pendulum swings with extraordinary variation. In 1892, Mr. Cleveland lacked but 1072 votes of carrying the state. In 1895, the Republican governor had a plurality of 92,622. In 1904, Mr. Roosevelt carried the state with a plurality of 255,000. The next year the Democratic governor had a plurality of 42,000 votes and at the election after that the state went Republican by 56,390. Ohio is a political enigma and who knows but Foraker may again "come back"?

HOW THEY DO ADORE IT

WITH WHAT consuming adoration the convention legislative candidates suddenly view the direct primary.

Yum, yum, how they do love it. They hated it yesterday, but today it is the apple of their eyes. In contempt of it, they held a convention. It was such a convention as the primary law forbids, and, in their hearts, most of the men in it disdained, reviled and spat on the direct primary.

But voters must be faced now. An eleventh hour repentance and a great conversion to the direct primary is announced by the candidates. They seek to forget and to put behind them the convention of high brows that lifted them up as candidates. Yesterday, they felt the need of superior men in assembly to pick out candidates because the people have to be "advised," but today, the direct primary is all right, it is the best thing ever invented, U'Ren is all right and the convention a frost, so they say. With votes needed, they want all the people to come and hear them call upon high heaven to bear witness of how they do adore the direct primary, of how they have loved it all the time, and of how they will never cease to love it, yum, yum. If they mean what they say, why don't they decline the assembly nomination and run in the primary as anti-assembly candidates?

SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS

MAINE, Vermont and Arkansas are now the only September states in the matter of holding elections. For nearly half a century Oregon was the only June state, and this year, for the first time, will hold its election when all but three of the other states do, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Vermont will hold its election on September 6, and Maine and Arkansas on September 12. These early elections in New England sometimes furnish a more or less reliable hint of how other states will go about two months later. If Maine and Vermont should give an average Republican majority for an "off year," the inference would be that other northern states would do about the same, and that the regulars would generally win—though no great reliance could be placed on this straw in the middle west. But a heavy falling off in Republican majorities in these New England states would pretty certainly indicate Democratic or insurgent victories in many northern states in November.

Hence there will be a warm campaign in Maine, if not in Vermont, and the results there in September will be watched with unusual interest for an "off year."

WHY?

WE FAVOR the direct primary law and believe it should be preserved.—Convention legislative candidates in public statement.

Then why did you hold a convention? If you believe in the direct primary, why did you go into a convention that the primary law expressly forbids? Why did you accept a nomination from a convention? As some evidence of the sincerity of your professions, why don't you decline the nomination of the convention?

County Judge Cleeton and Commissioner Goddard are reported to be of the opinion that the county court, that has charge of the bridges across the Willamette, can regulate the draws, and if they are supported in this opinion by certain official legal advice will keep the draws closed at certain hours in accordance with the wish and interest of nine tenths of the people of the city. Exceptions will be made and the draws will be opened in the case of all government vessels, of course, and of ocean going vessels also; but beyond these it is believed that the government has no legal right to interfere or dictate in the matter. This is in accordance with a suggestion made by The Journal several days ago, and if the view of the matter stated be correct, the troublesome question may be settled quickly and easily, and to the satisfaction of the vast majority of Portland's people.

Mr. H. M. Cake, an attorney for certain lumber mill interests, is at Washington protesting against the closing of the bridge draws at certain hours. The authorities at the capital should clearly understand that Mr. Cake is there only as a paid attorney of one or two wealthy and very prosperous concerns, and

that opposed to their special interests and the interests of more than 200,000 people, which of course, being paid for doing so, Mr. Cake opposes.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper and should be addressed to the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. Letters should be understood as endorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be returned when not used should include postage. Correspondents are notified that letters are given no weight in legal matters. It is the discretion of the editor, but cut down to that limit.

Down With Assembly.

Cove, Or., July 27, 1910.—To the Editor of The Journal: There is only one thing for the people of Oregon to do, and that is not to vote for any man for any office, state or county, who fails to pledge himself to support the direct primary law and Statement No. 1. It is up to the people to maintain their rights as citizens or turn it all over to the machine bosses. I believe that 90 per cent of the voters of Oregon are in favor of electing United States senators by the votes of the people. The object of the assembly is to divide the Republican votes at the primary election and elect their men at the primary. These assembly men are playing a desperate game to win and the voters must keep their eyes open. Every honest man in Oregon should register and be sure to vote at the primary. Statement No. 1 voters stay with the ship and see that she sails through this dirty assembly mess to a safe and sane morning. Let us all keep our eyes open and remain unswerving. Down with the traitors and up with the stars and stripes. HENRY CHAMBERS.

Judge Olson Not Afraid.

Portland, Or., July 26.—To the Editor of The Journal: I would kindly inform the public that Judge Olson is not afraid to take his place for this strike-breaking case. He is a man of high character and without premeditation and forethought as to the effect it may or may not have on his political career, that if he will take a vacation for a week, and I can be legally appointed to take his place for this brief period. I will gladly try the strike-breaking cases or any other cases that may come before me, and after trying them I will give to every individual who comes into my court a square deal in reality. I will positively not allow my judgment or decisions in any way to enter into my future political ambitions. I will not build my political future at the expense of justice to the living being. No man, I care not how influential, shall receive more than justice, and no man, I care not how humble he may be, shall receive less.

FRED L. OLSON, Regular Republican, for Indorsement by the people.

A Veteran in the Cause.

Albany, Or., July 28.—To the Editor of The Journal:—I was much interested in reading in last evening's Journal an account of the resignation at the age of 30 of Honorable Jacob Stitzel of Colville, Wash., from the office of land commissioner at Spokane.

I was pleased to see his name thus mentioned for I had supposed he had long since passed to the land of the great majority. I have a commission as state deputy of the I. O. G. T. signed by him at Colville, and dated August 17, 1871, and countersigned by Grand Secretary M. C. George, then of Albany, Or. I was then fighting for temperance and prohibition, have been ever since, and will continue to be until every brewery is closed and every licensed saloon is wiped off of the face of my own native Oregon, and if life is spared, expect to see our own America freed from the curse of strong drink.

CYRUS H. WALKER, Chaplain Oregon State Grange.

The Assembly Farce.

From the Tillamook Herald.

The Oregonian says: "State-wide is the response to the call for the Republican state assembly which convenes next Thursday morning. Thirty-one of the 34 counties already have selected delegates and sent in the lists to headquarters of the state central committee in Portland."

Among the 34 counties above mentioned Tillamook is included, and is given credit for 12 delegates, which is a lie on the face of it, as everyone knows. We are all acquainted with the fact that after the enormous expense of the convention it was given up as a bad job, and in fact at the last meeting called by County Committeeman F. C. Baker only six committeemen were present, and they decided to let the assembly plan alone. However, the state committee to the crown for 12,000 pounds, and with the result that the said Baker has delivered the goods, and now the Oregonian comes out with a big blow stating that Tillamook has fallen into line for the assembly.

The Oregonian and others of the machine press are at the bottom of the assembly scheme, have from the beginning of this movement resorted to just such misleading tactics as above mentioned.

The gang seems bound to carry out its scheme regardless of consequences. It is another case of the bosses ruling or running for what they care for the party if they cannot rule it.

Why an Assembly?

A Corvallis man writes to the Gazette-Times as follows:

The distinction you make between the old convention and the assembly is that the latter submits its nominations to the voters at the primary election. But if the voters are to indorse the nominations of the assembly, as you must admit is the intention of the leaders, do you not see that the primary then is reduced to a mere nonentity, an ornamental affair, and that the voters are to be deceived by the leaders at all? Supporting the assembly leaders were in league with the Morgan-Guggenheim-Harriman crowd, who are very anxious to have their agents elected to office and who, as a matter of fact, spend millions of dollars every year for that purpose, and suppose these leaders succeeded in making the voters believe that the selection of candidates made in the assemblies should, for the sake of the party, be indorsed at the polls—which is exactly what these leaders are now trying with might and main to do—then the people would simply be putting their backs into the Morgan-Guggenheim yoke, and yet how can you expect a man to do that when you believe that these leaders engage in politics merely to win the game?

It was exactly such corruption as this by party leaders that the people of Oregon rebelled against, and, on their own initiative, by 52,385 votes, 16,338 passed an act requiring candidates for office to be nominated by themselves

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The accident devil works over time and at double pace on Sundays.

Ohio Republican delegates knocked out both Jimmy Garfield and Nick Longworth.

There are several prominent Democrats who will be overwhelmed with grief at Mr. Bryan's discomfiture.

Little Rhode Island has gained 118,000 in 10 years. This is doing pretty well, but Portland has gained more than that.

Nicky Longworth got a few votes in the Ohio Republican convention, but the delegates were too busy to nominate him.

So far no aviator has been struck by lightning while he was flying, but not much lightning could not catch up with him.

Dr. Hawley Crippen is described as a little, ugly, vicious looking creature, but it is just this sort that some women become insanely "stuck on."

Government officials are doubly fortunate who can find business reasons for making trips out to the Pacific northwest in the summer time.

If the money keeps pouring in for Miss Marjorie she will be able to live on the Pacific coast in style, cream and other good things to eat, for several weeks.

The Seattle Times is worrying, or rejoicing because it has discovered that "real estate business in Portland is almost at a standstill. Portland causes the Times much perturbation."

It begins to look as if that postal savings bank law is not what it was cracked out to be. It would be astonishing indeed if the last congress passed the kind of a postal savings bank law that the people wanted.

Many men want to be nominated for office and can't get nominations, but occasionally a man is nominated who doesn't want the office and won't take it. John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, is one of the latter.

Whenever the Oregonian has any prejudice against any person or business enterprise, it usually has a story to tell, never tells the truth about anybody or anything. It continually lies about Mayor Lane during his whole term of office, and is trying to do it yet.

Perhaps the secret of former Governor Lind's declaration to run for governor of Minnesota next year is that he has been out in Oregon for several weeks, and knows that he will have to come back and fight for the office, and he has a grip on nearly everybody who visits her.

The labor union delegates at their meeting Thursday evening manifested admirable good sense, coolness, judgment and conservatism. They appear to be in a position to do for the people what they can justify themselves to the public. Are all employers willing to do the same?

A woman, one of many others who had married the same man, who worked them for their money, who saw him after his arrest thought he was the man she married two years ago but wasn't sure. Some women are very careless in the marrying episode.

After months of strenuous effort, the Rush party has returned from Mount McKinley and is back in the state. It could not get to the top, at least at this time of year. What good it would do to get to the top of Mount McKinley has never been disclosed, but there are worse things than men might do.

A nephew of Roosevelt, classed as an insurgent, was beaten for the nomination for representative in congress in Montana last year. He is now a member of the "interest" machine, and is still in quite a healthy condition, and is doing a good business yet. But there may be a different story in November.

The immense power plant being constructed at Martin's rapids, on the McKenzie, will not only be furnishing electric light to a number of valley towns in the near future, but will eventually be operating an electric railroad out of Eugene and across the mountains east, with the possibility of being electric cars speeding back and forth between this city and the Coos Bay metropolis, says the Eugene Register.

Marshfield News: The Nonpareil says that one of the necessities of the present is a decent hearse. We suppose Dr. H. is a pretty dead town, all right, but the residents should not give way to despair. It is a disgraceful announcement of the Southern Pacific was made that they would at once build a railroad from Marshfield to Coos Bay, and that it should be able to keep up courage on that promise for a few years more.

July 30 in History—Death of William Penn

William Penn, the English friend and founder of Pennsylvania, died on July 30, 1718, in England, a very much disappointed man. He had worked very hard in his efforts to establish a colony on this side of the Atlantic. The chief fault of Penn, and the one which brought him most of his trouble, was that he was a poor judge of character, and those whom he sent to represent him in the province were too often either weak or wicked.

His son William turned out badly and was sent to Pennsylvania, was arrested in a drunken brawl in Philadelphia and turned out of the Quaker fellowship. All sorts of internal wrangling broke out in the province and the whole state of affairs at last became so miserable that Penn, in a letter, wrote: "O, Pennsylvania, what hast thou cost me! About thirty thousand pounds more than I ever got by it; two hazardous and most fatiguing voyages, my straits and slavery here and my child's soul almost."

When he was on the spot Penn had been able to catch the enormous fortune of Lord Baltimore's supporters within the limits of his jurisdiction, but once he was across the Atlantic matters were different.

Once Penn even thought seriously of selling his governorship and in 1712 a transfer to the crown for 12,000 pounds was drawn up and was unsigned only because of a sudden attack of illness. During all this time, too, Penn had been neglecting to inquire into the accounts of Ford, his manager in England and Ireland, often not unsealing his reports, and when Ford died his heirs claimed that Penn was indebted to them for over 10,000 pounds, brought suits and even arrested him during a meeting and had him cast into the Fleet.

Then it was that Penn's friends rallied to his aid. The general treatment of him by his servants was monstrous, and he was a compromise was effected with the Fords just as peace was being restored in the province across the seas. Thereupon, Penn retired to Rusecomb, in Berkshire, and

alone at primary elections for that special purpose "and forbidding the nomination of candidates for public office by such political parties in any other manner."

And yet the same old party leaders again hold their conventions and try by virtue of the great majority of their partisans and appeals to party loyalty to force their nominations upon the people at the primaries—and you call this action, which the people passed, a special law for the express purpose of preventing, as proper and legal as eating three square meals a day!

What is the ostensible reason for the assembly? Is it for the sake of the party? What is the matter with your party? You say it outnumbers any other party two or three to one and yet you say it cannot receive justice in a free competition at the primary! If you put up good men for candidates at the primaries alone, will not your partisans who are in such overwhelming majority vote for them? And if you put up rascals that even such an array of partisans will support, is it for the welfare of your party that such should be elected?

The committee on regulations at the assembly meeting recently held in our county said they were in favor of the plan of recommending candidates for public office, believing that the

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Much building is being done in Eugene.

Butte Falls is to have a commercial club.

McMinnville will spend \$3000 improving its parks.

Talent will incorporate. It contains men of talent.

Eugene has 14 miles of electric railroad in operation.

There are four apples on a 2-year-old tree near The Dalles.

Klamath Falls may have a large medical bath house and sanitarium.

Contrary to expectations, the grain yield in the Grande Ronde valley will be almost up to the average.

Man near Newberg got a yield of 114 pounds of dried apples per acre from three quarters of an acre.

W. J. Clarke gives up his postmaster at Gerards and to devote himself to campaigning for state printer.

There is under way, including the management of the commercial building, the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars in improvements in Tillamook.

Many hobos and bums at Umatilla claim to be looking for a job in the harvest field—but you couldn't push some of them with a traction engine, says a correspondent.

When the Oregon Electric reaches Albany there will be added to the large list of passenger trains registered at Albany twenty more, ten each way daily, making 60 trains a day for the city.

A Butte Creek man took a back load of five gallon cans home with him, which he expects to fill with alfalfa honey, the finest in the land, stored away by his bees since the season opened.

Ten years ago a man bought 120 acres eight miles west of Eugene, Or. He had made improvements costing \$10,000, but made this and more off the place, and he has sold it to a man from Minnesota for \$30,000.

Two seals at the mouth of Rogue river were making satisfactory catches of salmon last week of what used to be a spring run of salmon in Rogue river, some years ago, has lately changed to a summer run. Very few fish are caught there now in the fall.

A Dufur correspondent writes: Stock raisers in the north part of the valley were warned last Tuesday night that a descent of horses would make a raid on the stock running on Squaw Flat the latter part of the week, and riders were sent out there on horse back to drive the stock off that part of the reservation, so that none would be captured by the Indian raiders.

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Marshfield News: The Nonpareil says that one of the necessities of the present is a decent hearse. We suppose Dr. H. is a pretty dead town, all right, but the residents should not give way to despair. It is a disgraceful announcement of the Southern Pacific was made that they would at once build a railroad from Marshfield to Coos Bay, and that it should be able to keep up courage on that promise for a few years more.

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