THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

E. A. JACKSON, President.

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Sometimes an author, fond of
his own thought,
Pursues its object till 'tis overwrought.
— Dryden

THEIR OVER USE

TWENTY-SEVEN measures are already in sight for the November ballot, and more are expected. It is an over-use of the initiative and referendum.

But why are they over-used? Because many people have lost confidence in the legislature.

Here are six road bills proposed under the initiative by the good roads committees—committees composed of able and representative men. They go to the people for roads legislation because the latest legislature made a mess of road legislation.

The point has been reached where legislatures are little trusted. Legislation has been juggled and trifled with until most people have lost faith in the delegated body. So many incompetents and nincompoops have been sent to Salem along with good men to make laws that when a good job of constructive legislation is wanted the measure if framed and put before the people.

This accounts for most of the measures on the ballot.

It would be different if we could get one or two legislatures that knew a good bill from an Ayer's almanac.

MR. CHAMBERS' FEARS

MR. CHAMBERS of Cove expresses on this page a fear that the county boards will spend road funds for the sole benefit of joy-riders. That fear, which is shared by other farmers, is one of the elements of opposition that will be met in the campaign for the road bills.

But, if members of the county court so perform, why not recall them? The joyriders are few, and the farmers are many. County boards must pay attention to public sentiment, or lose their heads.

Does not public sentiment at present largely govern the question of where improvements and repairs shall be made on roads? It will be exactly the same under the road bills, except the one third of the state aid which is to be spent by the state board.

Mr. Chambers also fears the money may be squandered. That is why there is provision in the bills for a state engineer. Most of the money spent on the roads during the past forty years, has been practically squandered. Enough work and money have been applied to the roads to have made a splendid system, but both money and effort were often misapplied. Gravel, for instances, was promiscuously dumped into soft mudholes without first applying drainage, and of course the gravel went down and down until it disappeared altogether, and the mud refilled the hole, which remained, as before, a mudhole. It is a process that has been repeated hundreds of thousands of times in Oregon, and all oldtime Oregonians know it. It was hopeless and costly waste.

The harmony road bills propose a better plan. They propose a skilled highway engineer whose expert knowledge will be at the service of the county boards.

He is a precaution against further waste, the waste Mr. Chambers fears.

MORE COAL TO BURN

JUST over twenty-two years ago the existence of coal measures close to Dover, in Kent, was proved by borings made by direction of Sir Edward Watkin, a well known English financier, and an enthusiast for a channel tunnel between England and France. But the general public scoffed, Sir Edward Watkin died, and no more borings were made for several years.

But his mantle and his faith descended to Arthur Burr, who created enough confidence to get funds entrusted to him to bore, deeper and deeper yet, until not only was the presence of coal proved, but seams four feet six inches and five feet two inches thick were found in 1906. Then another seam four feet four inches thick was discovered, and a coal field of about one hundred and fifty square miles in area was marked out.

Altogether 111 seams have been found up to the end of February, 1912, 74 being of two feet and over, and an average in thickness of four feet four inches.

Much of the coal is steam coal of quality superior to any of the South Wales coals and also grading higher than the Pocahontas coal of West Virginia.

The whole story is one of remarkable, even of heroic persistence crowned ultimately with success.

The new coalfield is within fifty miles of London, thirty miles nearer than any other, and could ship to the metropolis at about one third less than the northern coal fields. London consumes seventeen million tons a year. Ports on the Baltic and North sea are the gateways of steam coal for German, Russian and Scandinavian purchases. The Kentish field will be an immediate competitor with South Wales for this trade.

Experts estimate the coal to be available from the new field to be not less than ten billion tons, with every probability of a great increase from underlying seams not yet reached.

It was the coal mined on the French side of the English channel that gave Sir Edward Watkin his first idea.

A REMARKABLE TOUR

NOBODY knows how great an increase of poultry products will result from the recent journey of the Oregon Agricultural college poultry car through western Oregon.

By actual count, 24,000 printed bulletins on poultry husbandry were handed by attendants, one to each visitor in the car. Obviously, some were overlooked, and the actual number of those who saw the exhibits and heard the lectures may be placed at 25,000.

Sometimes, so many sought entrance that numbers had to be turned away. The average number of those who passed through the car was nearly 1000 per day. Showing the heightened interest in poultry husbandry, floods of letters are now pouring into the department at the college, asking for further information and directions about the business.

The car went out in charge of two college experts. Before it had progressed far, the two were unable to accommodate the crowds, and a third had to be added. Before the journey was ended, a fourth was recruited, and with four men preaching the doctrine of poultry wealth, the car concluded its remarkable tour.

Two years ago, a less emphasized poultry car was sent, along with a demonstration train, over a part of the same route. It is the statement of Portland commission men that there has since been a one htird increase in the output of poultry products of the region.

The late special is the first separate poultry car that has ever been sent out in any state. It is the first demonstration car that has made so extended a tour with such long stops. It broke all records of attendance on one trip. Missouri, for instance, sent out this spring, a cow and hen special and reported an attendance of 15,000, against the 25,000 of the Oregon poultry special.

The Oregon special was the best equipped car illustrating poultry keeping any state has sent out. It was directed and planned by Professor James Dryden, head of the poultry department at the college, the man who handled the Oregon hen that laid 259 eggs in 12 months, which is the egg-producing record for the western hemisphere.

H. E. Lounsbury of the Southern Pacific was also a leading factor in the success of the car, which was hauled not only in local but in through trains, in order to expedite progress and meet datings.

Has the movement begun for stopping the costly importation by Oregon of poultry products?

PARCELS POST IN VIEW

IT is a fact past question that the nation owes a deep debt to the senate committee on postoffices and post roads, and especially to its chairman, Senator Bourne, for an intelligent understanding of the methods of all the greater civilized nations of the world in solving the problem of the parcels post.

To the chairman of the committee was delegated the duty of securing and testing the immense mass of material. His results were evidenced in the carefully worked out charts issued last year for public information.

Two varying principles are adopted by other nations. One the fixed rate for postal service on parcels regardless of distance, the other the zonal plan of rates varying with distance. The densely populated countries of small area favor the former, but the zonal plan is followed by countries of large and small area.

Senator Bourne's bill adopts the best features of both. Speaking broadly, it follows the German zonal plan, but creates much wider zones for this great country. It adopts, with some modifications the British variant rates.

The mail order houses cannot be expected to favor it. If it had been drawn for the special benefit of the farmer and of the local storekeeper, by fostering the cheap and easy delivery of the produce of the land to the city consumer, and by binding the resident of the land as a permanent customer of the local store, it is hard to see how the plan could have been improved.

Of course bitter opposition of the express companies will be met. It is feared in some quarters that they may lower their charges and introduce a rate war when the new system goes into effect. The answer is that careful examination and comparison shows that the government rates have been framed on the operation of the entire system, of short and long distances, with a great preponderance of parcels of one to eleven pounds weight. The defined purpose was to construct a plan that would make both ends meet, and not much more. If the express companies in desperation try to underbid the government their opposition would not last long and the people would profit meanwhile.

The sooner, and with the least possible change, that this carefully studied bill can become law the better will the common people be pleased.

THE GREAT MYTH

ON this page F. C. Ladd says the ballot "is no remedy" for existing abuses in social and economic life, and, as a real remedy, advocates a change of system of government.

How will the new system of government be run, except by use of the ballot? If, as Mr. Ladd claims, the ballot "is no remedy" under one system, will it not fail under any other system?

The Journal advised that we vote for men and not for parties, and Mr. Ladd says that is what we have been doing, and it has failed.

But we haven't. Except an almost negligible few, we have all been voting for party. We have been voting for party platforms. We have been voting for glittering promises that were torn up after election.

We have carried torches in the party processions. We have yelled and stamped and cheered ourselves hoarse at the party meetings. We have whooped it up for the party when the spellbinders spelled. We have illusioned ourselves with the sweet belief that party, not men, saves the country.

And all the time, a few shrewd, sagacious, cunning, subtle men, behind closed doors and with a sense of their powers of command, ran the party. They manipulate the party. They have the promises made, and then steer the party in another direction. They own the party. They boss the party. They manage the party in such a way that it will yield them huge dividends in legislation, administration and otherwise, and that is the deep seated root of the abuses.

There wasn't a man in the United States in 1908 but knew that, if elected, W. J. Bryan would stop the plunderings by predatory interests. There wasn't a man in the United States who knew anything, but knew Mr. Bryan would demand and get a square deal for the plain people. There wasn't a man of average information in the United States in 1908 but knew Mr. Bryan would, if elected, use the presidential office to stop the very abuses of which Mr. Ladd complains.

The trusts knew it, and every one of them and their brigadiers were against him. The captains of Big Business knew it, and every one of them was against him. Those who get special favors from government knew it, and every one of them was against him.

But in vast numbers the plain people joined with the trusts in selecting Mr. Taft, and they got what they voted for.

We have the ballot, and we have the numbers, and we will always get exactly the kind of government we vote for.

AN UNDESIRABLE

MORE than one candidate opposed by The Journal in the recent campaign has gained unenviable notoriety since the primaries.

One is H. C. King, candidate for state representative. He is accused of having swindled Joe Miller, a client, out of $281.35 and a revolver. Miller was under arrest and, as his attorney, King induced him to sign a paper which conveyed the money and the revolver to the lawyer. Miller is unable to read, and claims King assured him that the order he signed was for $50, the amount of the attorney fee. Miller has brought suit to recover his money.

Because of so many complaints by prisoners that they had been swindled by police court lawyers, Chief Slover recently promulgated an order forbidding the payment of money to attorneys until the terms of the order have been confirmed by the person by whom it is signed.

That King was an undesirable, was pointed out by The Journal during the campaign.

But he was nominated in the primaries, and is a regular Republican candidate for representative. He is likely to be elected.

If elected, Mr. King will have a voice in exercising the taxing power over $890,000,000 of Oregon property.

AT LAST

PORTLAND, Oregon, the twenty-eighth city in the union in population, is third city in the amount of deposits in the postal savings banks. New York is first in both, and Chicago second, St. Paul, twenty-sixth city in population, is fourth in deposits, and San Francisco, eleventh in size, is fifth in deposits. Philadelphia is third in size and eleventh in deposits.

Though in operation but a few months, the postal savings banks already have an aggregate deposit of $16,200,000, a heavy percentage of which came from old stockings, tin cans and other hidden receptacles. It all goes into general circulation now, and helps to stimulate the movements of industry and trade.

Though other nations had proved the value of the system over and over again, it took our authorities at Washington 123 years to discover a good thing.

In Switzerland, each of seventeen young women who have been defrauded by him under promise of marriage, insists that she will wed Albert Stierli when he gets out of jail, a year hence. He ought, by all means, to be let out on probation.

Besides killing four husbands of her own, Frau Paprucnan of Vienna has aided five other wives to become widows. There is one spot on earth where there are drawbacks for June bridegrooms.

An eastern woman, just divorced, has been married six times. It is evident that every time she married she found it different from what she expected.

Letters From the People

Articles and questions for this page should be written on only one side of the paper and be accompanied by the writer's name. The name will not be published, but is desired as an indication of good faith.

Capitalistic Failure.

Glendale, Or., May 8.—Editor of The Journal, Portland, Or.—Will you allow me space to call to the attention of your readers the letter of W. H. Addis, which you published on May 7, under the heading of "Red Flag and Red Mouths," with your editorial comments, in same issue, under the title, "The Red Flag." I wish to state in connection with the articles mentioned that too many have seen the truth of Mr. Addis' remarks to allow the workers to again be lulled into the "quiet confidence" slumber by The Journal's threadbare ballot antidote that we have been taking, to our sorrow, for a hundred years or more, the antidote that has brought the conditions described by Mr. Addis. All these years we have been voting for the man who told the smoothest lie and "tore up his platform the quickest, and now, after more than a hundred years of failure to provide even a symptom of justice for the producers I think it time for the producers to hire a man and provide him with a platform of instructions and when the hired man fails to follow those instructions, provided by the people, let the people discharge him as you would discharge an employe who failed to perform the service for which you were paying him. How long could a business enterprise endure, that depended on the employment of labor which paid a stated sum for a stated term of employment, regardless of the service performed during the stated period of employment? A business thus conducted could not long endure but it is the system our politicians have adopted and we that object are told to go to Mexico or some other hot place.

You admit the conditions do exist, as described by Mr. Addis, but advise no remedy but the voting for men instead of parties and platforms, which is no remedy at all, as most of us know, and you have previously admitted, the promise of most candidates is not good after election, so what can we hope to gain by voting for the man whose corruption is covered by the political varnish of a decaying system?

In your statement that street orations, preaching revolution is not the right way, you are evidently holding to the only definition capital understands for revolution, i. e., powder and ball, but in Webster you will find revolution defined as "change or alteration of system," which is the definition accepted by Socialists, and while every true Socialist is a revolutionist he is at the same time paying dues to the greatest power for peace on earth today, at the same time that capital is ever ready to sacrifice the blood of its millions of workers, in extending trade for profit, and the acquisition of territory. It is capitalism that is, and ever has been, attempting to divide the producers into opposing factions, blinding them by confusing issues and guiding the voting strength of the people into the hands of "special privilege" until today we find the producers who have been robbed of billions and allowed to retain but a bare existence, denied the right to voice their sentiments in the open air, and, as the halls they have built, have been confiscated by the idle rich, the workers can not enter there, but the command is given, from press and pulpit and next will be from legislative halls, move on, move on, with your red flags to Mexico.

F. C. LADD.

Mr. Chambers' Fear.

Cove, Or., May 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—You say the county board of Union county wouldn't have the direction of where the money would be spent or where the roads would begin and end. The object of my question was to find out if our county court could spend this money where it pleases. Under the state aid could the county court spend, say $200 in fixing a bad mud hole in Cove and at Elgin, Union and any other part of the county? Is it not a fact that the county is to say where the road is to begin and where its to end and it is then turned over to the state engineer and he takes charge? This road has to start at a certain point and end at a certain point, therefore the road would be in a continuous line. So you see the county court can not spend the money where it sees fit, in different parts of the county, and if it can't how would it help the farmers? We all know the Union county court would start the road at La Grande, run it south to Hot Lake along the foothills for the benefit of La Grande joy riders. What benefit would the farmers get?

I am not much afraid of Union county voting any county or state bonds. It had a severe spell of good road fever about four years ago. It spent about $10,000 in road machinery and work and built one-half mile of macadam road and that was enough. The editor will find lots of Chambers when the votes are counted next November. Under the state aid system it will cost the state $20,000 per mile for every mile of macadamized road built. Watch the prediction and you will find that mossback Chambers is right.

If the farmers will make road drags and drag the roads in the spring they will have good roads. Some of our farmers take two boards seven feet long, 16 inches wide, two inches thick, nail them together two feet apart, hook a chain around each end, hitch a span of horses to it and the whole thing don't cost over 50 cents and you can drag 10 miles a day and keep your roads in good shape if you keep them well drained.

HENRY CHAMBERS.

"A Royal Gardener."

Portland, May 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—The appreciative notice on yesterday's editorial page regarding King George of England's activities as a gardener, recalls to mind that the children of the British royal family have been trained in garden work since the days of George III, "the royal farmer," as he was called. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the royal consort, were particularly fond of gardening and all their children were inducted into this pleasant and healthful pursuit from their earliest years. As children in their 'teens and before that, they were accustomed to invite their royal parents to entertainments at Frogmore lodge in Windsor Great Park, where everything on the table was prepared or produced by themselves, vegetables and salads of their own growing; butter and cream from their own cows; bread and pastry made and baked by the young princesses entirely, the "piece de resistance" and side dishes mostly theirs also, under the superintendence of a lady of the household. The table linen was embroidered and washed by the girls. The boys helped in various ways. These happy reunions were often mentioned by Queen Victoria in her correspondence. The present King George as a boy with his older brothers and sisters, continued this custom and regally entertained their royal grandmother and parents at Frogmore and Sandringham.

ROBERT E. BRAY.

Preventable Deaths.

New York, April 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—In connection with the Titanic disaster, I beg to call your attention to the fact that every day of the year in the United States over 1700 people are needlessly sacrificed, just as were the lives on the Titanic. There are 1,500,000 annual deaths, 42 per cent of which are from preventable causes. This fact was strongly brought out in the report on national vitality of the conservation commission.

Senator Owen has introduced a bill in the United States senate establishing a government health service. This bill provides for the coordination of the public health and marine hospital service, the food and drug act and the division of vital statistics, so that they may serve the nation more economically and efficiently than they can at present, scattered in three different departments.

The Owen bill has been reported favorably by the committee on public health and national quarantine of the senate, and is now number 561 on the calendar. All periodicals which are supporting the movement for the conservation of human life should urge prompt action by the senate in passing this bill.

E. F. ROBBINS,
Executive Secretary, Committee of One Hundred on National Health.

Bible 204 Years Old.

Portland, Or., May 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In reply to your correspondent with reference to "an old Bible," I have in my possession a Bible published in the year 1708, which makes it 54 years older than the one Mrs. Beard possesses. It has been in our family for four generations.

ERNEST GRAY MORGAN.

An Irishman's Explanation.

Portland, May 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In scrutinizing the record of the past to put one over on each other, Dear Will and Dear Theodore remind one of two Irishmen just landed who on entering a barber shop witnessed for the first time a tonsorial artist singeing a customer's hair:

"What th' divil is that he's doing?" asked one of the astonished celts of the other; "Damfino," was the response. "I think he's searching for them with a torch."

J. H. M.

Parks, City and National.

Portland, May 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can you give me names and date of establishment of our city parks?

How many national parks are there in the United States?

MRS. L. H. MOORE.

(Portland's city parks and the dates when they were purchased or established are: City park, January 17, 1871; Kenilworth park, September 20, 1909; Terwilliger park, November 12, 1903; Governor's park, December 29, 1894; Macleay's park, June 21, 1897; Columbia park, June 29, 1891; Peninsular park, March 26, 1909; Mount Tabor park, May 6, 1909; Sellwood park, August 13, 1909; Gammans park, December 14, 1910, and the Lownsdale and Chapman squares, September 21, 1870. Besides these there are numerous pieces of property owned by the city known as park blocks.

There are 12 tracts of land in the United States known as national parks. They are: The Yellowstone national park, Yosemite national park, California; Glacier national park, Montana; Mount Rainier national park, Washington; Sequoia national park, California; General Grant national park, California; Crater Lake national park, Oregon; Wind Cave national park, South Dakota; Sullys Hill park, North Dakota; Platt National park, Oklahoma; Mesa Verde national park, Colorado; Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona; Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas. Besides these there are 28 tracts set aside by the government for the preservation of American antiquities, but they are not known as parks.)

Still Older Bible.

Portland, Or., May 10.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have a Bible printed in 1741, being 171 years old. I also have a lot of old school books and I think McGuffey's is among them.

H. S. M'DANEL.

Grants Pass Courier: The numerous arrivals in this city of men of means looking for investments in lands and mines justifies the conclusion that this part of the Rogue river valley bears a good reputation abroad.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE.

Spring came full blown and full blooded at last.

* *

Taft might appropriately allude to the Santa Fe case and Paul Morton.

* *

Young animals are like boys; think they are wiser and smarter than their elders.

* *

Half cent and 2 cent coins will be just lovely for the habitual bargain businesses.

* *

Yet the Beavers may not remain at the tail end of the list all summer; it's early yet.

* *

Ackerson leads in the votes for delegates. If a man named Alberson had been running, he would have had the most votes.

* *

Apparently La Follette will have only his 10 delegates in the convention, but even this small number may possibly be of service to him.

* *

It is a difficult thing, for most people, when a person is accused, really to "withhold judgment"; it pleases nine out of 10 to believe him guilty.

* *

Some people may despise the onion, but it is not only nourishing and healthful, but has helped many a person to gain financial independence.

* *

When one candidate receives a million votes and another receives 999,999, the victor has no occasion to boast loudly about the will of the people.

* *

In a murder trial there is often great sympathy for the defendant—sometimes not altogether undeserved — while the dead victim lies buried and forgotten.

* *

Don't altogether overlook or forget the heroism of the coast life savers; the Garibaldi crew did a fine, hard job in rescuing the crew of the steamer Voorburg.

* *

Another eye has been put out of business by a long hat pin, but as it was the eye of a mere man, perhaps the incident isn't worth even this slight mention.

* *

The late Jerry Simpson, his widow says, is for Clark for president, and says he will be elected. But at any rate the departed Jerry can't campaign or vote any more in this country.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Snider's new opera house, at Lakeview, will be dedicated May 17 with a grand ball under B. P. O. E. auspices.

* *

Both the city and county school boards at Klamath Falls are planning for better fire protection for the various schools of the city.

* *

Roseburg News: "And what is as rare as a day in June? the poet asked. The answer is, the seventh day of May in the Umpqua valley.

* *

Burns Times Herald: The roads are improving some since the long stormy period and the auto trucks will perhaps begin making regular schedule time in the near future.

* *

Gresham Outlook: Through the kindness of one of Gresham's leading citizens a tract of about two acres has been offered for garden purposes to the school children.

* *

Lakeview Herald: Postmaster Ahlstrom has added an extra hundred new lock boxes. There has been a continual demand for more boxes and it is believed they will all be taken at once.

* *

Eugene Register: The county court has decided to build two first class steel reinforced concrete bridges on the river road beyond Santa Clara. One will be eight feet in width and the other about 30 feet.

* *

Roseburg Review: The heaviest April rainfall recorded here was in 1882, when the total was 6.14 inches. In 1886 it was 5 inches and in 1903 it was exactly the same as last month, 3.86 inches. Only 37-100 of an inch of rain fell during the entire month of April, 1909.

* *

Grants Pass Courier: Quite a number of our farmers have taken up the production of canteloupes for the markets north of us. It is well known that the Rogue River valley can produce these melons as abundantly as California and the climate finishes them to perfection.

* *

Milton Eagle: Those living in the rocky section of the valley have the opportunity to rid their places of stone at small cost. During the past two months the rock crusher furnishing macadam for the county road from Freewater to State Line, has taken approximately 100 yards of rock per day. The county has paid 30 cents per yard for this.

SEVEN POPULAR LEGENDS

Hiawatha.

The Indian is a particularly superstitious race and the peculiar beliefs and myths of the various tribes have been incorporated into volumes. The legend most familiar to us is that of Hiawatha, which has been immortalized through the famous poem by Longfellow. While the New England poet has taken the main facts for his "Indian Edda" from traditions prevalent among the North American Indians, he has also woven into this tradition other curious Indian legends, drawn chiefly from the various and valuable writings of Mr. Schoolcraft, to whom the literary world is greatly indebted for his indefatigable zeal in rescuing from oblivion so much of the legendary lore of the Indian.

Hiawatha, according to the estimate of the Indians, was a person of miraculous birth, who was sent among them to clear their rivers, forests and fishing grounds and to teach them the arts of peace. He was known among different tribes by the several names of Michabou, Chiabo, Manabozo, Tarenyawagon and Hiawatha. The scene of the Longfellow poem is laid among the Ojibway Indians on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable, and this, in the idea of the Indian, was the section in which the romance about this life is chiefly laid.

Hiawatha, or the Wise Man, received his name, as its meaning indicates, on account of his great wisdom in council and power in war. He was of high and mysterious origin. He had a canoe which would move without paddles, obedient to his will, and which he kept with great care and never used except when he attended the general council of the tribes.

It was from Hiawatha the people learned to raise corn and beans; through his instructions they were enabled to remove obstructions from the watercourses and clear their fishing grounds, and by him they were helped to get the mastery over the great monsters which overran the country. The people listened to him with ever increasing delight and he gave them wise laws and maxims from the Great Spirit, for they believed that he had been second to him only in power previous to his taking up his dwelling with mankind.

Hiawatha selected the Onondagas for his tribe. After he had come among them they passed many years in prosperity. But in the midst of this there suddenly arose a great alarm at the invasion of a ferocious band of warriors from the north of the Great Lakes. Hiawatha advised the calling of a council of all the tribes. This took place on the banks of the Onondaga lake, where a great concourse of chiefs assembled.

Three days elapsed and Hiawatha did not appear. The multitude began to fear that he was not coming, and messengers were dispatched for him. They found him depressed with a presentiment that evil would follow his attendance. These fears were overruled, and Hiawatha, taking his daughter with him, put his wonderful canoe into its element and set out for the council.

When he arrived and was mounting a steep ascent a long whirring sound was heard above, as if caused by some rushing current of air. Instantly all eyes were directed to the sky. As the descending object came near they discovered it was a gigantic white bird, with wide-extended and pointed wings. This bird came down with ever-increasing velocity, until, with a mighty swoop, it dropped upon the girl, crushing her at once to the earth.

Upon the removal of the bird not a trace could be discovered of his daughter. Shades of anguish contracted the dark face of Hiawatha. He stood apart in voiceless grief. No word was spoken, but he turned to them and walked with calm dignity to the head of the council.

The first day he listened with attentive dignity to the plans of the speakers, and the next day in an earnest address he pleaded with the five nations to unite in one common interest. His plans of union were considered and adopted by the council, after which Hiawatha again addressed the people with wise words of counsel, and at the close of his speech bade them farewell.

He went down to the shore and assumed his seat in his mystical canoe. Sweet music was heard in the air as he seated himself, and while the wondering multitude stood gazing at their beloved chief, he was silently wafted from sight, and they saw him no more. He passed the Isle of the Blessed, inhabited by Owayneo, the name for their Great Spirit, in the dialect of the Iroquois.

"To the kingdom of Ponemah,
To the land of the Hereafter."

Next week—Seven Prophets of the Bible.

Who Owns the United States?

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There are in the United States about 18,000,000 families. The privately owned wealth of the nation is estimated at $125,000,000,000. Two families have half a billion each, four families have $192,000,000 each, eight families are rated rated at $80,000,000, 25 at $40,000,000, 90 at $20,000,000, 320 at $10,000,000, 770 at $5,000,000 1926 at $2,000,000, and 4620 at $1,000,000. In these nine groups are 7737 families with a total wealth of $36,000,000,000.

Next come 15,000 families with $750,000, 32,000 with $375,000, 48,000 with $187,500, and 100,000 with an average of $93,750. In these four groups are 181,000 families with a total wealth of $34,000,000,000.

Next in order are 204,000 families with an average of $46,875, 400,000 families with $23,437 each, 791,000 with $11,718, and 1,610,000 families with $5859. In these four groups are 2,525,000 families with a total wealth of $84,000,000,000.

That brings us to the lower end of the scale. There we find 2,400,000 families with $2000 each, 3,700,000 families with about $1500, 5,000,000 with about $750, 3,600,000 with $250, and 3,613,000 who cannot boast of possessing more than $100 each in money and worldly goods. In these five groups are 15,313,000 families with a total wealth of about $15,000,000,000.

Now for the summing up:

Seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven families own 34 per cent of the nation's wealth.

One hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-seven families own 54 per cent.

Three million twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven families own 97 per cent.

Fifteen million four hundred and twelve thousand six hundred families, representing five-sixths of the population of the United States, own 13 per cent, which is a trifle more than one-eighth of the nation's wealth.

And yet there are eminent authorities who call such a condition of affairs prosperity, and are fearful lest it be disturbed.

Always in Good Humor

A DEBT TO COLUMBUS.
From the Washington Star.

"What do you consider the most important event in the history of Paris?"

"Well," replied the tourist who had grown weary of distributing tips, "so far as financial prosperity is concerned, I should say the discovery of America was the making of this town."

KNOWLEDGE BROADENS HIM.
From the Detroit Free Press.

The more a man knows about this world the more willing he is to put up with the petty faults and vices of his fellows.

A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION.
From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"How much is he worth?"

"About 30 cents."

"You don't understand me. How much money has he?"

AN EXCEPTION.
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Always mind your own business," said the Sage. "It doesn't pay to get mixed up in other people's quarrels."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the Young Man. "I'm a lawyer."

THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY.
From the Detroit Free Press.

A woman is foolish to marry a man for his money, but then the man is twice as foolish to let her.

Pointed Paragraphs

A man may be on the level and still climb upward.

* *

But an actor who cuts no ice is apt to be a frost.

* *

Most men are like rainbows—they follow their natural bent.

* *

Some men don't seem to want a reputation for paying their debts.

* *

The fellow who is cornered doesn't think he's getting a square deal.

* *

Try loving yourself as you do your neighbors and see how you like it.

* *

When the question is popped it is usually followed by a noise like a kiss.

* *

The man who lives only for himself never heads a very long funeral procession.

* *

We get more fun out of things we spend money on than things we make money out of.

* *

A street fight is apt to remind some married men that there are other places like home.

* *

When a pretty young widow camps on a bachelor's trail, he's as good as engaged or as bad as married.

* *

You are fully qualified to run an information bureau if you can answer half the questions a small boy can ask.

* *

Probably the serpent told Eve that eating the apple would be just as good for the complexion as any of the advertised preparations, and less expensive.

Hard to Please

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

"This rain," I said to Farmer James, "will surely boost your little games. It is a good thing for the wheat, and you should chortle and repeat." He looked around with gloomy frown. "I hate to see rain coming down; we farmers want to sow our oats, and can't unless we sail in boats." I met him later when the sun was shining till it took the bun. "Why lookest thou," I asked, "so tough? This weather surely is the stuff." "We need a rain," the farmer said; "the grass is looking brown and dead; my squashes scarcely are alive; my peas and pumpkins do not thrive." I meet this farmer every week, and tears are always on his cheek; he wants dry weather when it rains, and when it's wet he still complains; he kicks because there's too much wind, and says the weather bureau's sinned, and when we have refreshing snow, he springs a little spiel of woe. And when his cribs in autumn strain beneath their loads of golden grain, he stands around and sadly yawps about the shortage in his crops. "Had there been less sunshine and rain," he wails, "I hadn't toiled in vain!" I sometimes wonder that the gods don't lamm him with their chastening rods; they must grow tired of roastings rude, complainings and ingratitude.

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Walt Mason