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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

E. E. JACKSON .....Publisher

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Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile, reptile, weak and vain;
Awhile he crawls upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again.
—Pope.

RETAIN M'INDOE

AT WASHINGTON yesterday, Senator Chamberlain urged the war department to continue Major McIndoe as engineer in charge of the Columbia improvement.

The Chamberlain appeal voices the united desire of the Pacific Northwest. It was the reflected impulse of an empire of 300,000 square miles in which it is down grade all the way to the mouth of the Columbia.

Senator Chamberlain represented the wishes of a people whose annual productions have reached 101,967,000 bushels of wheat 67,982,000 bushels of oats, 20,492,000 bushels of barley, and countless other products. He reflected the common wish of the inhabitants of an area in which there is 723,000,000,000 feet of standing timber valued at $1,150,000,000.

These are resources of consequence, even in a nation of tremendous resources. Senator Chamberlain's errand with the war department was no ordinary errand. The things that he spoke for were no ordinary things.

The volume of human welfare contingent on the perfected navigation of the Columbia is enormous. It is seldom that a senator has back of him so much of moment as was reflected in Chamberlain's stand for the continuous and most efficient improvement of the Columbia.

Other engineers can succeed Major McIndoe and render excellent service. It is one of the boasts of this country that it has an engineer corps that all the world acknowledges as wonderfully effective.

But no new man can forward the work in the Columbia as can Major McIndoe. A new man could not have the preparedness. He could not have the enthusiasm. He could not possibly have the intimate touch with things that Major McIndoe has acquired through four years of devoted and purposeful endeavor.

Senator Chamberlain is right. The war department ought to continue Major McIndoe in charge of the Columbia work until a more favorable time for a change.

THE BALKAN SITUATION

BULGARIA and Turkey are reported to have signed a treaty by which Turkey is given Adrianople and a portion of Thrace, awarded to Bulgaria by the treaty of London. The dispatches say the two countries, recently at war, have formed an alliance, presumably against Greece.

What will happen in the Balkans nobody knows. It was only yesterday that Bulgaria was protesting vigorously against Turkish occupation of Adrianople. Anything is possible. Servians and Albanians are already fighting; wars between Greece and the Albanians and also between Greece and Turkey are threatened, and now there is probability of war between Turkey and Bulgaria as allies against Servia and Greece.

Vengeance against her late allies is the one passion that rules Bulgaria, and the Turkish alliance can have no other motive. Turkey is ambitious to recover lost territory; she wishes to repossess Salonica. Bulgaria wishes to extend her territorial limits to include Macedonia, taken from her as a result of the second war. Is the program Macedonia for Bulgaria and for Turkey whatever she can reconquer from the Greeks?

Turkish shrewdness is proving effective, for Turkey has a chance to profit through acquisition of territory in the event of another general war. Turkey is playing a bold game while Europe stands idly by afraid to use her strength as a peacemaker.

TRENTON SAVES MONEY

TRENTON, New Jersey, has had commission government two years, and Mayor Donnelly says results prove the new system's superiority. Both economy and efficiency have advanced, as shown by an audit of the city's books for the last fiscal year, the first entire year for which the commission could justly be charged with responsibility.

The cost of administering government was reduced $4377; the commission located an additional 3.76 per cent of taxable property; the city's bonded debt was reduced 3½ per cent; the tax rate was reduced two cents on each $100 of valuation; a revenue deficit of $62,000 was reduced to $12,000, and a collector of delinquent taxes has added materially to the amount of back and current taxes paid into the city treasury.

Commission government has saved Trenton $10,000 a year on advertising, $8000 in legal fees, $15,000 in the cost of street improvements, $6000 in maintenance of the almshouse, $5000 in the water department, $3300 in the assessor's office, and numerous other small savings, the total aggregating $60,000 a year.

These economies have not been at the expense of efficiency. The street department is said to be in better condition than at any time in the city's history. Nearly $200,000 worth of paving has been done under commission rule, and the saving was $20,000, or ten per cent. The water department was made self supporting. The police, besides being the guardians of peace and order, also act as street and garbage inspectors. They report holes in streets, poor sidewalks and all pavements which are in need of repair.

Trenton's experience with commission government is, in the bettered status, in line with almost every city in which the plan has been applied.

LOCAL STUDENT WORKERS

JEFFERSON HIGH school students earned $24,200 during the last summer vacation, and are now earning $639.20 per month outside of school hours.

The figures are from Principal Jenkins, and include earnings by the classes which graduated in February and June, 1913.

In the February class there were 19 girls and 14 boys. All of the boys worked at some time during their high school course. The average earning capacity per boy during this time was $1200. In other words, the 14 boys earned $16,800 during their four years. The employments of these are listed as follows:

Carrying papers—The Journal, the Oregonian, the Telegram; clerking in a haberdashery, in a shoe store, running a printing shop. One worked in a boiler factory during his odd moments, and another in the harvest fields. The average scholarship of this class was 86 per cent. Of this class 33 1-3 per cent entered college.

In the June class there were 35 boys and 55 girls. Thirty-three of the boys worked in whole or in part during their high school course. Twenty-three of the 55 girls employed their spare time and vacation. The average earning capacity of the boys per pupil during the four years was $735. In other words, the total amount earned during their high school course was $25,725. The average earning capacity of the 25 girls was approximately $300 per pupil. Total amount earned, $6900.

The employments were varied, 8 boys had paper routes, 5 had done contracting and bridge work, 4 surveying, 4 farming, 5 clerking in grocery stores, 1 in a drug store, 1 in an auto supply house, 1 bricklaying, 1 selling cattle, 1 in a planing mill, 1 in office work, and 1 in drafting. The employment of the girls was likewise varied, including tutoring, music, teaching, house work, painting, embroidery, office and factory work, 5 competitive prize essays, an art scholarship, and 2 scholarships in college work.

Several of the boys saved considerable of their money for the purpose of making a college education possible. One young man not only worked his way through high school, but earned sufficient to assist his sister in gaining a high school education.

At graduation, 40 of the 90 signified their intention of going to college.

Of students now at Jefferson, 342 worked during the summer, and in the time earned $24,200.40. The average amount earned by each was $71.06.

One hundred and forty-four students now work outside of school hours; the amount they earn per month is $639.20. The amount per pupil is $18.32.

The work during vacation, included carpentry, contracting, farming, surveying, carrying papers, collecting, house cleaning, working in factories during the canning season, teaching music, tutoring. One ran a dairy farm, another was working in a planing mill, another in a boiler shop, another painting houses, and several girls took care of young children, some played in orchestras earning $18 a week. One was a salesman, others picked hops, several did herding, one did library work, one was an operator in a moving picture house. Several boys ushered in the theatres, and others were employed in wholesale houses.

Several of the girls did housework for their room and board; and this is not included in figuring out amounts of money earned.

In the Manual Training Department reports were received from 94 boys. Of these, 80 did work during the summer time, earning a total of $2708, or an average of $79 per boy. The reports show that the majority worked in factories, mills, on the farm, and carrying papers; a few worked all summer, but the majority worked only part of the time.

Of the 94 boys reported, 41 are now working after school hours. The 41 boys earned $17.45 per month per boy.

One boy graduated last year, who kept an accurate record of his accounts, reported he had earned over $1400 during the 4 years that he attended school. Of the boys who have graduated from the Manual Training Department, none has had difficulty in obtaining work, and one of the local firms has put in a request for more boys from that department.

In the Commercial Department, 75 worked during the summer. The work included teaming, messenger, office, railroad work, carrying papers and driving an auto truck. The total amount earned during the summer was $6082. At present 19 are working after school hours, averaging $20 a month per student. Principal Jenkins reports that the working students rank high in scholarship.

IN AIR AND SEA

LESS than ten years ago, Wilbur Wright made the first man flight in history. It was done at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903.

A little more than four years ago, Bleriot flew across the English channel, a distance of 32 miles, of which but 20 miles was over water.

Recently, Roland Garros flew from St. Raphael, France, to Bizerta, Tunis, 558 miles across the Mediterranean sea. He crossed the Mediterranean at almost its widest point.

His flight would have taken him across the Pacific ocean at the Aleutian Islands, or across the Atlantic by using Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands as stopping places.

For the fastest passenger ships to cross from the Mediterranean from St. Raphael to Bizerta requires 24 hours. Garros flew the distance in less than eight hours.

At Long Beach, California, recently, a submarine rose safely and easily to the surface after having been submerged thirty-six hours in thirty feet of water with six men on board. The exploit was proof of the power of men to direct the movements of a submarine under water for indefinite periods. It is a near realization of the vessel in Jules Verne's romance of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

The two achievements direct the mind to perils that threaten the expensive dreadnought from above and beneath. The sustained air flight of 558 miles over sea, and the vessel that can quickly sink out of sight and remain in the bowels of the sea for days are steps that may well challenge the attention of naval construction.

ANOTHER CENTENARY

THE railroad locomotive is one hundred years old. It was in 1813 that William Hedley, a colliery superintendent, drove a crude and ponderous thing over smooth rails. It pulled eight loaded wagons at five miles an hour, and the fact was established that smooth wheels revolving on smooth rails have tractive power.

Richard Trevithick, the Cornishman, is given credit as inventor of the locomotive, for in 1801 a common road locomotive constructed by him carried the first load of passengers ever conveyed by steam. But the Trevithick locomotive did not run on smooth rails. The Cornishman later constructed engines which pulled cars around circular tracks, but it was Hedley who first put the locomotive to a commercial use.

Seventeen years after Hedley's demonstration George Stephenson's "Rocket" made its trial trip at 29 miles an hour. That was September 15, 1830, and that date marks the era of modern railroading. It was proved that locomotives traveling smooth rails had tractive power and could attain speed, but Stephenson and others succeeded only after discouraging experiments to overcome difficulties presented by the engine and the rails.

Some men now living were children when the inventors were doing their utmost to attain speed. Today the complaint is against too much speed. Accidents a century ago were mere incidents; today they are used as arguments against the very thing men were striving for one hundred years ago.

Probably nothing else typifies a century's progress so well as does the locomotive. It serves the present and affords visions of both past and future.

EDUCATING WORKERS

DETROIT employers are working along the German continuation school plan, some features of which are proposed for Portland boys and girls engaged in gainful occupations. The German plan provides for half-days or full days away from work during the week in order that the boy may further perfect himself through technical education.

The plan has worked so well in Detroit that twelve manufacturing plants are now sending apprentices to classes, and the boys are paid full wages during the time they attend school. One factory recently asked accommodations for forty additional students, and arrangements are being made for their accommodation.

An automobile manufacturing company has fourteen employes taking a two-year course, the boys being allowed a half day each week at the school. These boys were selected by the merit system, and it is said they are showing splendid spirit in making the most of opportunities offered them. All are good mechanics, but the company believes the school instruction is certain to make them more valuable in the factory.

Germany has been forced to utilize her resources in order that world competition may be met. That necessity furnished stimulus for continuation schools, but now the fact is recognized that individual development is equally important with the development of labor saving machines.

The continuation school idea is in harmony with the employer's best interests. Boys must be taught their trades. Why should the employer say that instruction should be limited to the shop? Detroit employers are convinced that both shop and school instruction of apprentices will return dividends to the employers.

And just as we were beginning to feel recuperated, up jumps another health expert and insists that we must use at least two or three individual towels every time we wash our faces. By and by, to wash one's face in the United States will be as perilous as engineering a revolution in Mexico.

Though the reward has been standing for fourteen years no astronomer has yet claimed the $20,000 for talking to a planet. Still many people, not astronomers, have talked to the planets, while leaning against a lamp post or telephone pole.

An eastern clergyman says a woman who wears a slit skirt will never get to Heaven. In Heaven, the same as on earth, it isn't the clothes that make the woman, the frock that makes the monk, or the frame that makes the picture.

It is said that 4000 Mexicans die annually from tarantula bites. Life is both tumultuous and precarious in Mexico between dodging tarantulas and revolutions.

A fence is being built around Matteawan asylum. Perhaps it is a prudent move to prevent Thaw from carrying the establishment away some dark night.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It rots principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

The Waste of Drunkenness.

Portland, Oct. 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am always greatly pleased with your editorials, and am especially impressed with your conclusion to "A Drunkard's Farm." It is true that the saving of even a few from inebriety justifies the expenditure of much money and effort. Let the government and benevolent organizations continue this work of reform.

But what can we say about the wisdom of maintaining 250,000 drunkard factories producing 200,000 drunkards every year for municipal effort to save 20,000 of them from a drunkard's doom? What becomes of the other 180,000 and the women and children dependent upon them? These reformatory methods are only the ambulance work in the battle between humanity and alcohol. Modern medical science has taught us with tremendous emphasis that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Would it not be the part of wisdom for us to close the drunkard factories, cut off the supply of the "wet" drug store and the bootlegger, save $2,000,000,000 of wasted cash annually, prevent three fourths of our criminality, one half of our insanity, 90 per cent of our municipal court expense, 68 per cent of our police cost, and, what is far more important, save these 200,000 men and at least 75,000 women from lives of shame and waste of human resource?

When will press and platform proclaim to an unthinking world the folly of our present day methods. "These things ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone."

J. A. DUNBAR.

Sea Level and Tide Levels.

Portland, Sept. 30, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal—What, if any, is the difference in sea level on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the isthmus of Panama? M.

(The question, as framed, admits of only this answer, that there is no difference. "Sea level," a term popularly used, seems to have in the popular mind the same meaning as the more scientific term "mean sea level," by which is designated that point midway between mean high and low tide. So far as is ascertainable there is no difference in mean sea level on the two sides of the isthmus, though the possibility of discrepancies between other compared coasts is discussed.

But sea level as modified by tides is another matter. The Encyclopedia Britannica (10th edition) is authority for the following statement, contained in an article discussing the then proposed De Lesseps sea level canal:

"At certain states of the tide the levels of the two oceans differ materially; while at Colon the difference between high and low water is not more than 22 inches, at Panama it is generally 13 feet, and at times upwards of 19½ feet. The current thus produced in the canal would be sufficient to stop navigation for a number of hours at each tide; and to obviate this difficulty it will be necessary either to construct locks at the Panama extremity or to slope the canal from Colon to Panama.")

Drinking Cups in Theatres.

Portland, Or., Oct. 2.—To the Editor of the Journal: Is there not a law in Oregon prohibiting public drinking cups in public places? If so, are theatres not in this class? The writer saw at a local play house water boys refill drinking glasses without even rinsing said glasses. This was done at least twice at one performance. If this is against the law I will gladly swear out a warrant for the arrest of the management of the theatre.

THEATRE PATRON.

(There is no law abolishing the common drinking cup. Such public action as has been taken has been through an order of the state board of health. This order, issued September 1, 1911, provides:

"That on and after this date, no person or corporation in charge or control of any railroad station or any railroad train, electric car or any public conveyance or in any public or private school or any state educational institution shall furnish any drinking cup for public use, and no such person or corporation shall permit on said railroad train or station, or on said electric car or at said public or private school or said state educational institution, or on said public conveyance, the use of the common drinking cup."

Theatres are not mentioned, and there does not appear in the order any general provision that could be held in any wise to include theatres or any other places of public resort other than those specifically named. However, the preamble of the state board's order contains the statements that "it has been proven beyond doubt that the use of the common drinking cup is responsible for the spread or many infectious and contagious diseases," and that "the abolishment of what is known as the common drinking cup would be for the betterment of the public health."

More Views on Bible Question.

Portland, Oct. 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—I would like to express my views with regard to the Bible in schools. I think it should be there, that one hour every day should be devoted to the reading and teaching of the Holy Scriptures, and that all the teachers should take pains to explain it to the little ones and explain to them what Jesus Christ meant when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Bible is the grandest and most glorious book in the world and will endure to the end, for our Savior said when he was here on earth that heaven and earth should pass away, but that his word would not until all things were fulfilled. All the laws of the world for the good of mankind are founded on the Bible.

It is a shame the way the children are brought up at the present time. They are out on the street until late at night and such language as they use is awful. It is a wonder that God does not send us a little of what he sent to Sodom and Gomorrah. It is no wonder that so many of our boys and girls go wrong. There should be a Bible in every home and if the head of the house would read it to the little ones they would soon get interested and the whole family would be better for it.

G. S. THOMAS.

A Rat Mystery.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

There is a mystery concerning rats that the public health service cannot solve, but it says that if it could be solved the knowledge would become useful in many directions.

The mystery is: What becomes of the dead rats? It is estimated that there is one rat to each inhabitant of every city and that the average life of a rat is five years. According to that there ought to be found a great number of dead rats every month, but the fact is that very few are ever found.

The public health service in Manila, P. I., undertook to find out what became of the dead rats. If there was only one rat to every two of the inhabitants of that city there should be a mortality of 2500 every month or about 82 every day. The doctors undertook an investigation. They say that though fuel is very high in Manila and the population would not undertake to burn dead rats, if any were found about the premises they would be put in the garbage can. An inspector was stationed at the crematory and examined every can of garbage for a month and only one dead rat was found. They made a sanitary inspection and every house was examined, all furniture removed, all boxes and barrels were opened and examined, all wood piles were taken down and repiled, all straw and filth of every kind was taken to the crematory and burned, and although hundreds of live rats were found and killed with dogs or clubs not a dead rat was found. They further declare that the sewers are all sanitary with closed traps and rats could not get into them. The Manila doctors want to know what became of the two or three thousand dead rats that should die of old age in the city every month and there is no answer.

Where do rats go when they die?

Another Gas Failure.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Official warning has been issued to the people of Kansas to get ready for a natural gas shortage. There was not enough gas last winter to keep the fires going all the while, and the supply will be less this year.

Every district in the country which has had a natural gas period will look with understanding sympathy toward the cities of Kansas which are now readjusting their domestic and business affairs upon a coal basis. There have been communities—Indianapolis was one—where lack of foresight caused property owners to build their houses with furnaces, grates and flues specially adapted to the use of gas. When the gas ran out, as it always finally does, these houses had practically to be rebuilt before they could be heated. Findlay, Ohio, once enjoyed a gas boom which was the wonder of the world. The people thought cheap fuel would make their town a metropolis and projected their improvements on a metropolitan scale, but Findlay is not so big a town today as it was 20 years ago. It was the same old story of diminishing pressure and ultimate exhaustion of the gas supply.

But where the people have had sense to regard the discovery of gas as a bit of temporary good luck such losses and disappointments have been avoided. The return to coal with all the labor, dirt and increased cost involved is not pleasant even in such cases, but the gas has been an unmixed blessing while it lasted.

A "Few Words."

From the Chicago Tribune.

The one element lacking to make the dementia governing in certain parts of the east recognizable as essentially "Americana," was observed by the mayor of Concord, a perceptive and diligent person, who moved to supply the lack.

"Mr. Thaw," said this buoyant burgomaster, "the people of Concord have been crowding about the hotel to see you, and I think it would be a good plan if you would step out on the veranda to say some words."

With the "few words" without which no occasion is complete and with which every freeman is equipped, the few words of the 50 page manuscript of extemporaneous thought tucked away in the inside coat pocket of the wholly unprepared orator, the few words of the prominent citizen who unconsciously clears his throat every time he sees more than five persons gathered in lawful assemblage, with the few words which are bulwarks of our liberties, the dementia could have been unmistakably our own.

Up to the point at which the perceptive person of Concord entered with his suggestion Canada could reflect that nothing had been left undone in the dominion which Americans would do at home, but this last touch is all our own, our inheritance from the days of the Honorable Elijah Pogram.

Penrose.

From Harper's Weekly.

President Wilson, in his conduct of the Mexican crisis, has acted only for his country's welfare and for the welfare of Mexico. So have most members of congress. There are a few exceptions. It is easy to understand Senator Penrose's solemn declarations of our duty to protect American lives in Chihuahua. If only our interference could be brought about, the administration's tariff and banking programs would be indefinitely postponed. Republicans of the Penrose kidney have worked for this end, just as certain politicians interested in perpetuating slavery secured our jingo Mexican war in 1846. One would expect a senator serving what is likely to prove his last term, to be bent on bettering his unpopular record, rather than on playing peanut politics as of old, but Boies Penrose is a Bourbon to the bottom of his heart.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The "ruin" scream now only arouses mild derision.

* *

Still the police pot of the past smokes malodorously.

* *

Are you helping make Portland the Pacific coast New York?

* *

For once, at least, the voters were wrong and the judges are right.

* *

Sensible firmness is a very different thing from jackassical obstinacy.

* *

The more the wiseacres talk about a hereafter, the more we don't know about it.

* *

It took nearly six months to pass a tariff bill; can a currency bill be passed within two months?

* *

Man shot for a wildcat. This is a little more humiliating, though it didn't hurt any more, than to be shot for a deer.

* *

Row between kaiser's afflicted daughter, recently married and her husband, reported. Also, that ex-King Manuel's bride won't live with him. The matrimonial sea seems very hard for the upper class to navigate.

* *

English paper says young Quimet won the tennis championship because the audience wished it, exerted a hypnotic influence upon him. When he goes over to England and does the same, some other excuse will doubtless be ready.

* *

Probably no preceding president ever led his party majority in congress as completely and successfully as Wilson has done. The Democratic members not only follow his advice or instructions, but do so willingly and without resentment.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

It's all off with the dog muzzle at Astoria until next summer. The open season for Towser's mouth began day before yesterday.

* *

Eugene Register: Aviator Steele, of Stubblefield, has set a new Pacific coast record for distance over the ocean, and still lives. All of which furnishes further proof that Oregon is in many ways a most remarkable state.

* *

The Astoria Budget, bracing itself for the inevitable, says: "Portland has discovered a gold mine in one of her city parks. Wonder what Seattle will do now? Probably she will find diamonds growing on the shrubbery in the suburbs."

* *

"Baker county stone should be used in the new federal building in Pendleton because it is the best stone and because it is Eastern Oregon stone," is how the Baker Herald makes practical application of this "made in Oregon" thing.

* *

Still in the ring, though lamentably disfigured, is a celebrated Hood River canine. The News tells the sad story thus: "Marlooch, Phil Carroll's famous fighting dog, met his Waterloo Saturday when he tried to tear a charge of dynamite from a stump at the home of George F. Hitchcock. The dog lost an eye and sustained a broken shoulder in the encounter."

* *

Fossil Journal: James G. King brought in a two-year-old dressed ewe that weighed 80½ pounds. He sold it at 9 cents, making $7.35, and the pelt is worth 50 cents. When a man can get $7.75 for a two year-old ewe, raised in bunch grass, it would seem that the sheep business is a long way from being "played out" yet. Jim could have got 30 cents more for his ewe if he had cared to peddle her around town in quarters, and four dollars more had he sold her on the block.

BALBOA AND THOMAS JEFEERSON

From the Oakland Tribune.

Four hundred years, almost to a day, after Vasco Nunez de Balboa sighted the Pacific ocean from the continental divide at Panama, a vessel passed through the canal connecting the two oceans. Some historians give September 25, 1513, as the date of Balboa's discovery. Others fix September 26 as the day. If the latter be correct, the four hundredth anniversary of Balboa's discovery was commemorated by sending a vessel from the Atlantic to the Pacific through a waterway the Spanish conquistador dreamed should pierce the isthmus.

Since Balboa's time an interoceanic canal at Panama has engrossed the attention of engineers, statesmen, scientists and merchants. Thomas Jefferson gave the project profound study, and when he represented the old colonial confederation at the court of Louis XVI he wrote a monograph on the subject. At that early day he perceived that the colonies which had just gained their independence had a paramount interest in any canal which might be excavated on the isthmus. He foresaw that the connection of the two oceans by canal was inevitable, and he was solicitous that the colonies should be in partnership with any such enterprise. Even then he was opposed to the idea of any single European power controlling the waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Jefferson was the most imaginative statesman of the Revolutiinary period. The colonies had scarce gained their independence before he began to look forward to a time when the new nation would gain possession of the mouth of the Mississippi and a foothold on the Pacific. He made the bargain with Alexander Hamilton which established the seat of government at Washington. He bought the Louisiana territory from Napoleon, and sent Lewis and Clark across the continent to take possession in the name of the United States and plant the American flag on the shores of the Pacific at the mouth of the Columbia. With a prescience almost prophetic Jefferson discerned even before the federal government was permanently organized that a canal at Panama was the key to the destiny of the American republic. He perceived that the mouth of the Mississippi, the Pacific coast and Panama were the strategic points commanding the course of national development.

Balboa's dream has come true, and Jefferson's statesmanship has been vindicated. All three of the great strategic points which Jefferson perceived would ultimately give commercial and political control on this hemisphere are in the possession of the United States. Possession of the mouth of the Mississippi gave us actual possession of the mouth of the Columbia—converted a shadowy claim into a reality. The canal at Panama is a natural sequence of the Louisiana Purchase. The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and portions of Colorado and Utah were a logical consequence of the acquisition of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth. Having stretched our dominion across the continent a canal at Panama was necessary to protect the sea approaches on both sides.

The American flag waves at Panama, the mouth of the Mississippi and the mouth of the Columbia, and the scheme of national greatness pictured in Jefferson's mind when the infant colonies were still squabbling over a scheme of government is realized. Balboa's title to immortality is acknowledged, but the breadth and grasp of Jefferson's statesmanship has as yet received but tardy recognition. Many of his countrymen perceive in him only a tricky and insincere politician flattering the people and stabbing his enemies with artfully worded letters, but he was the greatest political genius this country ever produced.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"You don't have to be very old to be a pioneer in some parts of Oregon," said A. R. Gardner, the editor and publisher of the Kennewick Reporter.

"In 1880, and that is only 33 years ago, my father left Kansas, bound for Oregon. He settled on Prairie Creek, not far from Joseph. He took up a homestead there. About 1887 he moved to Benton Flat. In those days Wallowa county was still a part of Union county. When Wallowa county was created there were no towns of any size. Joseph wanted to be the county seat, so did Lower Store, as Wallowa was called at that time. There was a store at Joseph, it was the upper store and farther down the valley was another store, hence it was called Lower Store. As Joseph and Lower Store could not reconcile their differences they compromised upon having the county seat located midway and located it on Benton Flat. My father had a preemption claim. He platted 50 acres of it. John Zurcher and R. F. Stubblefield also platted part of their holdings. They decided to call the town after one of the three men, but not being able to agree which one of the three was entitled to the honor they compromised on Enterprise. My father put up the first building which was used as a hotel. I was born about 30 years ago on our first farm. It was a log cabin with puncheon floor and a shake roof. I was 16 before I went out to Elgin and saw for the first time a train of cars and I can remember what an astonishing sight it was.

"Mr. Stubblefield is a keen business man. He had not learned to read nor write when a boy, so he worked till his children had gone to school and he learned from them. Our principle source of revenue when I was a boy was the money derived from the bacon we put up. Father would haul a horse wagon load of bacon to Walla Walla and sell it for 12½ cents a pound. Though I live in Kennewick and am doing well here I still think Wallowa county one of the most beautiful and one of the richest districts of the west. Wallowa Lake and the mountains that surround it can not be excelled even in Switzerland for scenic grandeur. The fish and game, the timber and marble, the building stone, the fruit, and sheep, the cattle and hay, the wool and minerals of Wallowa county make it a district of vast undeveloped raw materials, while the rapid streams and waterfalls will furnish abundant power to turn much of its raw materials into the finished product.

"It is splendid district for a poor man to get a foothold and get ahead. Men like Pete Beaudain and Jay Dobbins who came there with nothing but the clothes on their backs are now wealthy, and that in spite of limited education. With them and scores of others who are well to do there it was seeing and seizing the opportunities that presented themselves. No, the opportunities are not all gone. There is still lots of land a little back from the railroad that can be gotten at a very low price and it is merely a question of taking hold and holding on."

YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

A man who buys and sells (outright) a great deal of stock sent for his broker in the summer of 1912. He handed the broker a list of stocks of 10 big recently created industrial combinations, ranging from a machinery manufacturing company to an oil company.

"Can you borrow these stocks?" the man asked. That is a question which must be settled by the man who undertakes to sell "short"—that is, who sells stock which he does not own, in the hope of buying it later at a smaller price.

After a little investigation, the broker reported that he could borrow all of the 10 stocks for delivery pending the decline in price the seller thought was coming.

"Then," said the man, "sell 500 shares each of those 10 issues."

"Why?" asked the broker. "Do you know anything about these companies?"

"Yes," the man answered, "I know that they are all right; that they have real business, and that eventually they will grow up to their recent capitalization. But, also, I know what price they have paid for the money they have raised by the sale of preferred stocks and bonds. They paid too high a price, and as soon as the stock is out of the hands of the bankers who undertook to sell it to the public, there is going to be a big slump."

Within six months the man bought back the 5000 shares of stock he had sold "short," and his profits ranged from $10 to $40 a share.

This man is not a speculator in the Wall street sense. He is a man who keeps closely in touch with the business of the country. He knows what money is being lent for; he watches bank clearings all over the country; he can find out who the men are behind the big industrial consolidations; and he knows that competitive companies must work on a reasonably even basis if they are to be successful.

When those 10 concerns agreed to pay an exceptionally high price for money to sustain their business, this man was able to foresee the time when their earnings would have to be stretched to cover charges. And as a matter of course, when that became known, the market price of their stocks would go down.

"Logic and a sound economic sense are the necessary equipment of the man who would become a "bear" on the industrial future of America.

Pointed Paragraphs

There are lots of "also rans" in the human race.

* *

And many a man indulges in horse play who doesn't play the races.

* *

When a conceited youth gets married he feels sorry for a lot of other girls.

* *

No, Cynthia, marrying an artist or sculptor does not make one a model wife.

* *

A woman never shows the white feather—if some other color is more fashionable.

* *

Even those who have an iron constitution must obey the laws and by-laws of nature.

* *

It takes a girl to marry a man because he is a good dancer, then blame him because he is a poor provider.

* *

A woman may not even want to know her own mind until after she has changed it four or five times.

* *

When two girls of the same dimensions and general style of architecture are chums they syndicate their clothes.

* *

How happy the average married man would be if he were only half as well satisfied with his wife as he is with himself!

* *

When a man marries he cuts out the solo and takes part in a duet—and for two or three days thereafter he thinks life is one grand, sweet song.