# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

E. B. JACKSON ..... Publisher

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Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other.—Sir P. Sidney.

## UNDER INDICTMENT

THE forests and water powers are at stake. Such is the conviction with which the National conservation commission will convene in Washington November 18th for a three days' session.

Increased western agitation for state control is the basis for the fear of despoiled forests and streams. That secret effort is making for a change from federal to state control is not doubted. There are sinister interests that desire the change and there are others who favor it from honest conviction.

There should be no departure from the present policy. Its effectiveness in offering a barrier to spoliation has been proven. Since the advent of Gifford Pinchot as a figure at Washington there has been real conservation of timber and water powers.

State control would open the way for timber pirates and water power freebooters.

It opened the way for the spoliation of the Portland water front.

It opened the way for the squandering of state school lands.

It opened the way for sacrifice of state swamp lands, for example of which witness the records of the 1913 legislature. It opened the way for the waste and loss of tide lands.

As exhibit A, the Portland water front situation can be submitted as an indictment of state control. The enabling act by congress declared the submerged lands between high and low water to be a highway of commerce, forever free.

The supreme court of the United States confirmed that grant. The courts of Oregon in numerous cases similarly held.

But the Oregon legislature passed various acts that seemed innocent enough. Your subterranean legislation always appears fair on the surface.

Meanwhile, the splendid property the public held along the Portland waterfront is gone. It is mostly owned by railroad corporations and other private interests.

State control did its work secretly and silently.

State control is under terrible indictment.

## EVILS OF COLD STORAGE

CHICAGO has made out a case against the cold storage houses. Retail meat prices during the week ending September 24 were from six to sixteen per cent higher than a year ago, while beef cattle were selling from one-half to one cent a pound lower.

Lower cattle prices were due to large shipments thrown upon the market because farmers in the region affected by drouth were forced to dispose of their stock for lack of forage. But while the farmer was getting reduced prices for his cattle, consumers were paying more for their meat. The farmer was getting from $7 to $14 less for a steer, while the housewife was paying a substantial advance for a roast from the same steer.

This condition was due to the ease with which packers can carry meat in cold storage. An artificial scarcity is created; the consumer is prevented from enjoying the advantage of lower prices to the farmer. The difference in prices of cattle is pocketed by the packers, and to this amount is added the extra price paid by the consumer. Cold storage is a good thing of itself, but the use to which packers put it is incompatible with the public welfare.

Cornering the supply is not the only abuse charged against present management of cold storage plants. Evidence is accumulating of perishable commodities being held so long that they undergo deterioration and then being sold when unfit to eat. It is bad enough to raid the people's pocketbooks, but it is worse to endanger their health.

At the Chicago packers' breakfast the other day stress was laid upon the fact that cold storage food was eaten and that the menu was choice and wholesome. But that meal was proof only of what cold storage plants can do—not what they always do. A few days after the packers' breakfast a Chicago rendering plant burned 9,000 chickens seized by the government from a cold storage company because they had deteriorated to the point of decay.

Cold storage plants can have a great economic value to the public, but as now owned and operated they hold up both producer and consumer. The time may come when cold storage will be under efficient governmental regulation, not only as to healthful qualities of commodities, but also for the purpose of suppressing corners on the food market.

## WHY TINKER?

WHY tinker with education? Why seek to hitch the state university to the state agricultural college or to trail the state agricultural college to the state university?

Their fields are separate. Their work is different. If there is duplication of courses there is a board of higher curricula which has no other function than to eliminate it.

Why talk about joining them when it cannot be proved that such a union would increase efficiency or reduce the cost? There is not a state in the union that ever had the two institutions separate that has consolidated them. There is no movement now in any state to unite them.

Texas considered the subject and a commission of eminent men was named to study the question. Two years of time and $25,000 in money were spent in investigation, and at the end of the period the commission unanimously reported in favor of continuing the state agricultural college and state university as separate institutions.

It is a human habit to have fads. It is the nature of man to be possessed by notions. There are those among us who have a notion that we should make some kind of change in our education.

There is no charge that the state university is inefficient. There is no accusation that we have too much education. There is no proof that the children of the state are given too wide opportunity for knowledge and preparedness for life and its strenuous struggle.

All there is to this state university business is that some very excellent Oregon folks think it might be better to move the state university down to the agricultural college, or move both somewhere else. It is merely a notion, and a notion is a mighty small thing on which to base a program of putting Oregon education on wheels.

The shock that the attempt to inaugurate the consolidation plan would bring on, would shrivel education into a mere shred of its present effectiveness. It would bring on a conflict from which the education of the state would not recover in 20 years, if ever.

The whole plan of change should be dropped and the university be given the pending appropriation.

## HORSES AND HUMANS

LAST Decoration Day there were, in many cities, parades of work horses, some of the horses wearing blue, red and yellow ribbons. The badges were given by humane societies in recognition of the care and merciful treatment given the horses by their owners.

The Journal of the American Medical Association approves the horse parade and the awards of honor as evidence of the horse's emancipation from cruelties common not many years ago. The propaganda against cruelty to horses has been so effective that now drivers are humane and owners take pride in keeping their animals sleek coated, healthy and strong.

The campaign against cruelty has an economic value. Formerly drivers worked their horses to the limit of their power in the fear that unless this was done competitors would secure an advantage. But experience has proved that a mercifully treated horse is a greater asset than an over-worked and poorly-kept animal. Even though more work can be obtained for a brief space from a hard-driven horse, his earlier death results in business loss.

Employers of women and children are beginning to acquire the wisdom of truck horse owners. The time is passing when thin-blooded, hollow-eyed women and growing children are to be worked like the old-time truck horse. The idea is gradually gaining ground that competition discourages rather than encourages such methods. They are too expensive, as they were too costly in the case of horses.

The American Consumers' League is one of the agencies which has contributed toward this humanizing revolution. There are other agencies, among which are the employers themselves. It is now being recognized that poverty in the workshop is being felt in the family of the employer, for if horses gain in economic value through better working conditions, women and children become more valuable for the same reason.

After all, welfare work, by state or individuals, is based primarily upon economic law.

## YUAN'S INAUGURAL

PRESIDENT YUAN'S inaugural address at Peking last Friday was a good omen for China. It was a guarantee that under his administration the new republic will progress along right lines. It was assurance to the world that the rights of foreign nations in China will pe protected, that the new China has full conception of her obligations as a nation.

Yuan's statesmanship was demonstrated by the assurances he gave. All treaties, conventions and other engagements entered into by the Manchu and provisional governments will be strictly observed. All contracts executed by former Chinese governments with foreign companies and individuals will be adhered to. All rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreigners in China by virtue of international agreements, national enactments or established usages are confirmed.

While engaged upon the task of upbuilding the citizenship and developing the resources of his country, Yuan is anxious that no excuse be offered any foreign power for meddling with China's affairs. The new president desires to place the Chinese firmly upon their own feet, and with that end in view he has mapped out a program of education and development of industrial resources which must take years to complete. He asks the world's friendship while this program is being worked out, and he has adopted a course which should command respect for a struggling nation.

Yuan's foreign policy, if strictly adhered to by China, will mean that Europe's ambition for partition of that country must be abandoned. There will be no excuse for dismembering the republic if treaty, property and individual rights are held sacred.

President Wilson's congratulatory message to Yuan was, in fact, from the entire American people. They hope that "guided by the principles of right and justice" Yuan's administration will "assure the advancement of China and conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of her people." The American president sets up the standard for China that he sets up for the United States.

## THE BUDGET DIFFICULTY

THE city commissioners are figuring on how to so reduce the budget estimates as to keep the taxation limit within the eight mills provided for in the charter.

Why not begin the reform at the foundation? Why not increase the assessment value of some of the property that is worth so little for tax purposes and worth so much more for sale purposes when the public wants to buy?

There is some of the fine water front property. One little parcel of it that the dock commission bought cost $310,000. It was assessed at $91,250.

There is the East Side dock site for which the commission paid $350,000. It was assessed at $113,470, or one-third the asking price.

There is Swan island, for which the public is asked $1,000 an acre. It is assessed at $219 an acre.

There is Mock Bottom for which $3,000 an acre was asked, but for which the price is now reduced to $2,500 an acre. It is assessed at only $600 an acre, or one-fifth the former asking price and one-fourth the revised asking price.

All this time, a solemn statute of the state declares that property shall be assessed at its "true cash value" which means that the assessed price shall be the sale price.

Why not revise some of these water front valuations when the public wants a just share for each property's obligation for support of government?

Why not also revise the tax values of properties like new postoffice sites, library building sites, auditorium sites, high school sites and kindred properties for which the public has been forced to pay a purchase price three to ten times the assessment price?

Why not in another year, by beginning at the bottom, make easier the city commissioners' task of squaring the budget with the eight mills charter requirement?

## EFFICIENCY THE TEST.

THE attempt is being made to create an impression that the spoils system will prevail at Washington under the Wilson administration. When the president appointed thirty American consuls the other day the critics were disarmed as to that branch of the service. Now Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce has taken another weapon away from the malevolents by stating his policy as to the steamboat inspection service.

Writing to Congressman Leib, Mr. Redfield's letter was characterized by frankness unusual with men in high office. As a matter of fact, frankness is a chief characteristic of the present Washington administration. The idea seems to be that the people are entitled to know where the president and members of his cabinet stand on important public questions.

The steamboat inspection service will be kept free from all taint of partisan politics. It is not and cannot be a political service; it is a human one. It has under its care women and children often in conditions in which they are helpless to care for themselves. Not only honor, said Mr. Redfield, but the weight of an aroused public opinion require that the steamboat inspection service should be run on the sole basis of ascertained efficiency.

Secretary Redfield is right when he says this service has no political function. Its sole duty is to enforce the law, and this it should do without being tempted by political partisanship or personal partiality. There may be removals for the good of the service. But Mr. Redfield makes the significant statement that much political pressure against inspectors whose removal has been sought seems to have origin with those who have either been negligent or against whom the law has been enforced. In other words, the steamboat inspector who does his duty efficiently and fearlessly will have the backing of the secretary of commerce as against anybody and everybody.

That is as it should be. Officers of ascertained efficiency should be retained in the service; the negligent and incompetent should be dismissed. Secretary Redfield's letter is important, not because it promises the unexpected, but rather on account of its effect upon the malevolent critics.

Violinist Kubelik has had his hand insured for $200,000. The plan is worth all it cost in the newspaper publicity that it has occasioned.

## 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 robs 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 Spitzenburgh.

Portland, Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I read with great surprise the article on the front page of your paper of October 9, headed "Famous Apple Is Gay Deceiver." Born in Oregon in an apple orchard over 62 years ago, where the favorite of all apple growers was the Esopus Spitzenburgh. Of course my earliest recollections were of that apple and that name, and I do not feel like permitting that name and that apple to be separated without giving it a fair trial as to its right to the name.

My father was one of the earliest fruit raisers of Oregon, planting an apple orchard in 1848 near what is now Aurora, and when I can first remember we had the Esopus Spitzenburgh, and I remember well how the rich fragrance of the Esopus Spitzenburgh would pour out into the room whenever the door of the large cupboard by the side of the fireplace, where a few of those apples were kept, would be opened.

Those apples were often called "Esopus" for short, and perhaps as often called "Spitzen," but we always understood it to mean the Esopus Spitzenburgh. I still possess a book presented by Governor George L. Curry to my father, written by John J. Thomas, and published in 1855, entitled "American Fruit Culturist," which gives a very correct description of this apple and gives the name as Esopus Spitzenburgh. It also describes Kaign's Spitzenburgh and Newtown Spitzenburgh.

I do not know what grounds the government has for changing the name, but I do know that there are some who will be hard to convince that the Esopus Spitzenburgh is not still entitled to that name. J. P. HUFFMAN.

### Figures Support Water Meter.

Portland, Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. Montrello, in his vigorous criticism in yesterday's Journal of Commissioner Daly's meter plan sees, it seems to me, but one side of the question. On East Salmon street, where the writer lives, one side of the street has meters. One the other side of the street meters for some reason were not installed. Where meters are in, the mimimum rate is 75 cents per month. If more water is used it must be paid for in proportion. On the other side of the street, where there are no meters, the flat rate is $1 per month. On one of these lots without a meter, on a small front yard, the hose was running every day from three to four hours all last summer—a needless waste of the city's water supply, which, if it had been run through a meter would have cost, I should say at a rough guess not less than 25 cents extra. But you see the reasoning is: "It's $1 a month anyway, and let 'er go." Such waste and rank injustice can only be corrected by installing a meter at every lot. C. E. CLINE.

### "Why Squabble Over the Bible?"

Clackamas, Or., Oct. 9.—To the editor of The Journal—I have been reading the letters in The Journal relating to the matter of the Bible in the public schools. Now one has to learn to read before he is able to take up the Bible as a study. As our schools are created to teach children to read, write and spell, it might be better to class the Bible among the higher studies and wait until children learn the meaning of words before they take up the Bible as a study. Remember that all truth is founded on the Bible—the book of knowledge. The beauty in a rose tells of God's love to mankind. Why squabble over the reading of the Bible. VIOLA BURR.

### Charter Amendments Proposed

Portland, Or., Oct. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—In Friday's Journal, "C. A. R." states: "In one election, however, the preferential ballot utterly failed. To talk majority election is a plain fraud."

Surely "C. A. R." has not looked up the returns. About 45,000 voted for mayor, and with five candidates running 26,817 voters endorsed Mayor Albee—more than a majority. About 41,000 voters voted for commissioners, and with about 76 candidates in the field, and only four to be elected, still Daly was voted for by 21,044 votes, a clear majority. Dieck, with 19,046 votes, Bigelow with 18,343 and Brewster with 18,168, were not far from being indorsed by a majority of the voters. This is a most phenomenal proving of the worth of the preferential system, considering that about 76 candidates were voted for.

"C. A. R." makes some suggestions as to nominating candidates, but his suggestion would add extra and needless expense to elections. Rather, amend the charter so that a nominating petition could not be hawked about the streets, but would have to be signed at the city hall before some city official. This would entail a little trouble upon petition signers, and unless they were interested they would not take that trouble. This would lessen the crop of candidates that plague the public.

I further believe it desirable to amend the charter so that 40 days, not 20 days as at present, must intervene between the closing of nominations and election day. Twenty days is too short a time to ascertain the personal merits and demerits of candidates.

I should like to see these two amendments, if nothing better can be suggested, added to the charter. J. WALTER SEABERG.

### Roseburg Laborers Protest.

Roseburg, Oct. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—I read in The Journal of October 9 an article headed "Hours and Wages to Be Discussed October 20." As I have to work as a laborer to keep body and soul together, I beg to inform you of the method of two contracting firms doing city work in Roseburg. The work is municipal street work. These contractors are working their employes nine hours each working day, and I have been informed that the law calls for eight hours work each day for that kind of work. I do not know if there was any minimum or maximum scale of wages set in the framing of such a law, but I do know that these contractors, who are grading for new streets, are working their hands nine hours each day. One firm pays $2.25 a day and the other pays $2.50 a day. Both firms work their men nine hours each day. I understand that that kind of work, which is municipal or city work, calls for eight hours. If the men employed by these contractors refused to work more than eight hours, the contractors would only pay them 25 cents an hour, or $2 for eight hours. But the way they do is to make their help work the nine hours, and while one firm pays $2.50 for the nine hours the other pays only $2.25. Laborers who are single men, who board and room by the week, have to pay $4.50 for one week's board and $1.50 per week for room rent, so that it leaves the unskilled workingman who helps to improve the public streets and highways of Roseburg $1.25 a day and board and room in one case and $1.50 a day and board and room in the other. Men with families to support receive the same treatment.

The city engineer of Roseburg knows the men are working more than eight hours, and nothing is said about it. But is it right that the laboring man should be treated in such a manner, simply because he is not a tradesman?

Without the laboring man—that is, the unskilled man—the streets of Roseburg would never be paved and in the good condition they are in, because the skilled mechanic would not pick up a shovel or a pick or drive a scraper team and start the mule part of the work, which the unfortunate laborer does. It would be below their dignity to help grade the street and get it in shape for the top dressing.

We, the unskilled, have to grade the street and do the mule part of the work, and work an extra hour each day, for less than the right compensation.

We would feel very grateful to The Journal if this letter is published, so that the citizens and taxpayers may get an idea as to how laboring men are treated in Roseburg. All we want is a square deal. A LABORING MAN.

The 32,000 members of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks will take a referendum vote to decide whether the association shall affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

## PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Home is home, even at home.

* *

Most hens haven't college professors for teachers.

* *

The big bridge approach can't lead directly to every man's street.

* *

Now it is mostly birds that people are mistaken for by fool shooters.

* *

Lincoln Beachey would better have stuck to his resolution to retire from aviation.

* *

The ways to waste money are multitudinous; the Progressives are to raise big campaign funds.

* *

If hops shouldn't get back up to 25 or 26 cents, wouldn't the fellows who sold at those prices consider themselves wondrous wise?

* *

How the population of Mexico must have been underestimated; seems like about 75,000,000 have been killed in the last two or three years.

* *

It is a hard task for a big old thing like the Republican party thoroughly to reform itself. But sincere efforts in that behalf are admirable.

* *

If you had to be changed to somebody else, and could take your choice, said he, what particular sort of man, woman or child do you think you'd prefer to be? Don't know, I said; and he answered quick: In a second I'd decide. No, it wouldn't be a bridegroom spick, nor yet the blooming bride. It wouldn't be a millionaire, much less a prince or king, nor a scientist with wisdom rare, nor the poet who best could sing. It would not be the president, nor yet the luring Gaby; but the child not long from Heaven sent, the prize eugenic baby. * * * A baseball champion is great, exultant the new-trousered boy; very happy the lover-kissed lass at the gate, divine the new mother's joy. But I'd pass them all up, if I had the chance—will we have it hereafter, maybe?—to smile and dimple; and dazzle and dance, a winning eugenic baby?

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Statesman admonishes the people of the Capital City to get a successful linen mill started there, and then watch Salem grow.

* *

The last issue of the Sherwood News-Sheet contained six pages of advertising for one local firm, and it wasn't a particularly good day for advertising either.

* *

After abandoning the semi-weekly and reverting to a weekly, the publisher of the Lebanon Express found the demand so strong for a continuance of the twice-a-week paper that its publication has been resumed.

* *

Banks Herald: Forest Grove may be the "prettiest town in Oregon," but it will not be so long if the people at Banks will all take up the pace set by the town's school board. It is a fact that this town has one of the nicest and best four room school houses in the state.

* *

It is said there is somewhere near Bandon an inlaid table representing all the woods of Coos county, and the Bandon Commercial club is advertising for it, that it may be put into a Bandon exhibit requested by the Portland Commercial club for the big land show to be held at Chicago.

* *

Under the caption, "Yes, We Should Worry," the Dallas Observer prints at the head of its editorial column a seven-line pome, which, set tandem, appears thus: "When the prunes are in the dryer, and the hops are jumpin' higher, and the winter crop of 'taters are a restin' in the bin; then its time to tune the lyre, sing a song of gladsome, squire, toast your shins up to the fire. We should worry and get thin."

* *

The Coos Bay Harbor, published at North Bend, can boost some. Here is a 10-line sample: "North Bend is the most progressive city in Coos county today. There is more money being spent in public and private work here than in any other town in southern Oregon. Every house in the city is filled and rooms are not to be had. Building of all kinds is in progress in all parts of the city, and the spirit of progressiveness pervades every line of business."

## BEFORE AND AFTER THE TARIFF

From the New York Evening Post.

Some amusement, but more satisfaction, will be caused by the statement of the president of the American Woolen company in regard to the new tariff. He cheerfully takes the view that it was not much of a shower, after all. Woolen manufacture will go on as profitably as before wool was made free and the rates on finished goods cut in half. Indeed, old-fashioned protectionists will scent something like treason in Mr. Wood's assertion that "free wool is of inestimable value to the cloth-maker." Are the very mountains of protection quaking that such a thing can be said by a protectionist? After having been solemnly assured for years that the wool tax was the very keystone of the arch of the "American system," we are now told that knocking it out will be a great advantage. And though Mr. Wood thinks that the mills making fancy woolen goods will find their problem "more difficult" than that of the others, he is certain that the American Woolen company "will be able," after needed adjustments and economies, "to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad." After this, what can be astonishing?

It would be cruel to place over against these calm assurances by Mr. Wood the alarmed protests and dire predictions that were made, when the wool schedules were pending, in the name of the American Woolen company and others in the wool manufacture. One sees now that all this was a kind of inherited and professional fear. The manufacturers simply felt bound to cry out before they were hurt. They had been doing it for generations. They knew from long practice exactly how to fall into the tone of dismal prophecy. Nor do we allege that they were entirely insincere or hypocritical in this course. They had so often heard and said that American industry would perish without high protection that they had come to more than half believe it. Besides, they were under the pressure of class and old associations. The tacit agreement among all the beneficiaries of the protective tariff was that all should make common cause in protesting against any change. So it was that a great many of the alarmists were necessarily perfunctory. They merely went through the motions, as was expected of them. And now that all is over, it is needless to point out the somewhat ludicrous contradictions between what they said before the tariff was passed and what they say now that it is law.

For our part, we feel that every indication of courage and good hope and renewed energy on the part of our manufacturers, in facing the new conditions, ought to be hailed. That is the real American spirit. It has long been disguised by the sophisms and superstitions of the protective system. We have been taught to believe that we could not stand the strain of competition; that we had various disadvantages and inferiorities, as compared with foreigners; and that our only safety lay in heavy tariff rates levied against them. Whatever element of truth there may have been in this at one time and in respect to certain industries, it long since ceased to be, for the broad range of American manufactures, anything but a myth, a kind of hideous survival and intellectual obsession. And now that the time has come to shake it off, we look for many more optimistic affirmations like that of Mr. Wood. Americans are not so mean-spirited and dependent in this tariff matter as they have been pictured. They have the pluck and skill and resolution to hold up their heads and fight their own commercial battles; and the coming days should see a marked display of the conviction that our salvation does not depend upon tariff rates but upon our own inventiveness and energy in making the most of our great natural resources.

If the woolen manufacture does not admit that it will be seriously injured by the new tariff, neither does the iron and steel business. The Iron Age prints in full the new duties of the iron and steel schedule, and shows that they are, in general, cut 50 per cent from the Payne-Aldrich rates. But it betrays no tremor of apprehension as to effect on the American trade. Its market reports do, indeed, speak of "inquiries for foreign iron and steel prices," but at the same time refer to the efforts of American producers to push their interests in Europe, and treat "the tariff developments in the steel trade" as quite negligible. Editorially, the Iron Age discusses the probabilities of foreign competition under the new rates, but evidently does not believe that it will amount to much. It declares that the "steel-bar buyer in the twilight zone"—meaning by this certain sections on the coast—"may have a great deal of studying to do," but that was precisely the aim of the lowered duties. Their avowed object was to keep the possibility of foreign imports open as a means of blocking a rise in prices not called for by the actual cost of production.

The plain fact is that American manufacturers, if they are worth their salt, will be able to prosper under the Underwood tariff. With the average rates still more than 20 per cent, the common verdict will be that, if they cannot survive, they do not deserve to. But they will survive. They have been, through all the tariff discussion, like the man who was struggling in the river and crying piteously for help, but whom an old fisherman exhorted to stand up. He did so, and found that the water was only three feet deep. Many others besides Mr. Wood are now discovering with whatever mortification over their past outories, that they can stand upon their own feet.

## YOUR MONEY

By John M. Oskison.

Jenks' first job was in a railroad office, and he went to work under a man who took the trouble to point out that he would be a more valuable man to the road if he made a practice of saving a part of his earnings.

That was 22 years ago, and Jenks is now 40 years old. He is holding a good position in the executive department of a big railroad system, and his bank account may be described as fat. But I'm interested in following his career as a saver of money.

At the age of 18 Jenks began to save 10 cents a day—he has kept that up for 22 years. At the age of 19, when he got his first raise, he began to save an additional 5 cents a day—he has kept that up for 21 years. At the age of 20 he started another 5-cents-a-day saving fund; at the age of 22 he began another 10-cents-a-day fund; eight years later he was able to start a fifth savings fund—this time of 20 cents a day, and when he got to the age of 35 he set up a 50-cents-a-day fund, making his saving total $1 a day.

He has kept his savings in banks which paid him 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually—he has wanted them absolutely safe and available at all times.

Now, what is the result in the case of Jenks?

There lies in various savings banks to the credit of Jenks the sum of $5245—his insurance against accident and misfortune. He has other investments, for he has been earning big pay for 10 years, and he is a man who can see opportunity when it steps inside his door and sits down.

But it is that steadily-added-to savings fund in which I am interested. I wanted to find out how rapidly interest payments are increasing it at this time. I know that Jenks is feeding it $1 a day. A calculation which is not hard to make shows me that while Jenks is adding $1 a day to the fund, interest earnings amount of 57 cents a day!

### Atlantic Is Deepest Ocean.

The greatest ocean depths are: Pacific, 30,000 feet; Indian, 18,582 feet; Southern, 25,200 feet; Arctic, 9000 feet; Atlantic, 31,614 feet.

## IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"There is a verse somewhere in the Bible which says, 'having eyes they see not.' I never appreciated this fully till I camped for a while with Frank Allen," said Oscar Minor.

"Whenever a person has to go somewhere else to see things, you can depend upon it they won't see very much. A person who wants to see and knows how to look can find plenty to interest them wherever they are.

"Some years ago, while driving a band of cattle with Frank Allen, he said: "'You had better ride ahead and keep the cattle from bolting through that timber to the creek below.'

"I rode ahead and sure enough, the cattle tried to leave the road at the place he had indicated. When I came back I said, 'How did you know the cattle were going to bolt at that particular time and place?'

"He said, 'Any man who can't think like a cow and know what a cow is going to do, shouldn't claim to be a cow man. Whenever you see cattle moving their ears that way and casting glances in a certain direction, you may know that that's where they are planning to go. A cow or a steer makes an entirely different sound for the different things they want. For example, no man who has been with cattle and is a close observer would ever mistake the way they bawl for salt for the way they bawl for water, or the sound they make when they are hungry or want their calf or smell blood. The noise they make when a wolf is coming around is different altogether from any other sound. I don't know how many sounds they make, but I can distinguish 15 different calls and I know what they want by each one of them.'

"As we rode along he said, 'Ely has been up here.' 'How do you know?' I asked. He said he had noticed his horse's hoof mark. I asked him to show me how he could tell its shoe mark from any other. 'I can tell the riding horse of any man in this part of the country,' he said, 'as each shoe had some little peculiarity and no two blacksmiths shoe a horse just alike or put the nails in just the same and by that same token I can tell if a stranger has been in the country. For example, the camp tender has come along here this forenoon bringing a quarter of beef.' 'How can you tell he has brought a quarter of beef?' 'A few drops of blood dropped along the trail and the flies are attracted by the blood as they would not have been by drops of water or anything else except blood,' he said. When we got to the camp, sure enough, there hung a fresh quarter of beef.

"Presently he pointed out a track in the road and said, 'A coyote came across here two days ago.' I saw the coyote track all right, but I couldn't tell whether it had been two days or two minutes ago. He showed me slight marks in the track where bugs had crawled across it which would not have been there if it had been a fresh track.

"As we went along the trail we crossed the track of a band of cattle. He pointed out one track saying, 'That's a bull. It leaves a rounder, deeper track. This track is a steer. It is as large as the bull's but the points are sharper. This smaller track is a cow.'

"A few days later he came into camp and said, 'The salmon are running. I saw some fish tracks up the stream.' That was too much for me. I could stand for the rabbit tracks, the steer tracks and even distinguishing the different horses, but how a fish could leave a track in the water was a little too much. I said, 'Did you see some fish?' He said, 'No.' I said, 'Did you see where the bears had gone down to the stream to fish for the salmon?' He said 'No, I saw the fish tracks.' I was still incredulous so he took me out and sure enough, showed me what I would never have noticed—the fish tracks. Just above the riffles there were little piles of sand in the bottom of the water. The female salmon swim just above the riffle and with their tails sweep a place on the bottom of the stream bed, laying their eggs in it, and then brush sand over the eggs.

"One day while we were riding along the trail he said, 'There was a heavy slide here about 50 years ago,' and pointing to some small trees he said, 'I notice also that five years ago was a very dry season.' I asked him how he made that out. He pointed to some of the larger trees that had a bend low down in their trunks. 'Fifty years ago, when those trees were little, a slide came and bent them over. They then grew up and you can see there is about 50 years' growth since their injury. The trees put out four or five limbs each year; if the limbs are large and vigorous, it has been a good season. If, on the other hand, there was a very dry season, they will not make much growth, so you can tell instantly by looking at a tree, not only approximately how old it is, but also something of its history from year to year.'

"Frank knew the woods and streams and trails and could read them as you and I can read a book. Nature's printing was just as plain to him as type is to you. If he ever became sick, he knew exactly what roots to dig to cure himself. He could tell by the sunburned side of a tree which way was south, so he never needed any compass. If he was caught out without blankets he would build a fire near a fallen log, let it burn for a couple of hours and then, breaking off some fir boughs, sweep all of the coals away and put out any fire that had caught on the log. He would then build a smaller fire six or eight feet away from the log and lie down on the ground from which he had swept the hot coals, between the log which had become dried out and the fire. No matter how cold the night, he could keep warm and comfortable.

"I could talk to you for an hour and tell you the different things he could do for his comfort from catching fish with a loop of horsehair from his horse's tail to trapping birds and rabbits and large game.

"He had a dog that, from long association with him, was smarter than most people. Frank and his dog were both pretty nearly mind readers and knew as soon as the cattle or the sheep themselves, about what they were planning to do."

## Pointed Paragraphs

Even the vegetarian may try to make both ends meet.

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People who go away for a change usually come back broke.

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Many an earthly saint has a face that scares away temptation.

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A man's success may be due either to his backbone or his cheek.

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It isn't the easiest thing in the world to transform duty into desire.

* *

Most of the students in the school of experience are forced to study economy.

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A woman has no right to blame her husband for drinking if she drives him to it.

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Music may be the food of love, but that doesn't seem to prevent the corner grocer from piling up a fortune.