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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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Words are often everywhere as the minute hands of the soul, more important than even the hour hands of actions.—Richter.

WHO GOVERNS AMERICA?

SENATOR O'GORMAN will oppose the attempt to repeal the free tolls provision in the Panama act. He is chairman of the senate committee on interoceanic canals, and will have large influence in the struggle by reason of his position.

Senator O'Gorman helped to make the Baltimore platform. It says:

> Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign.

The free tolls plank was in that platform. It is one of the "pledges made to be kept in office as well as to be relied upon during the campaign." That is one reason why Senator O'Gorman should oppose repeal of free tolls. It is a reason why every Democrat in the senate should join with him.

They say foreign complications have arisen to make repeal advisable. No foreign complication can arise to relieve the Democratic party from its obligation to carry out a plain contract with the American people.

If it is "complications that have arisen" it is not the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that moves the administration to seek the free tolls repeal. How can any foreign complication or a thousand foreign complications justify the Democratic party in breaking a pact with the people?

We have a treaty obligation with the republic of Panama. We made that treaty without protest from Great Britain. We pledged ourselves in that treaty to permit the passage of the vessels of the Panama republic through the canal without the payment of tolls.

The British demand is that we not only repeal American free tolls but free tolls as pledged by us to the Panama republic. Though we made the Panama treaty as a means of acquiring possession of the Panama zone for building the canal, that treaty pledge, Great Britain insists, must be torn up. It is a treaty that has been in existence nearly eleven years, but the British insistence is that it must be repudiated.

Great Britain also insists that the United States shall not have the right to pass free of tolls through the canal, our own battleships, our own revenue cutters, our own transports and other United States vessels.

Senator O'Gorman is right. The senate of the United States has no right to abdicate its authority to the British king and British ministry.

A NARROWING DOMAIN

HUERTA'S domain in Mexico is steadily and surely narrowing. Mazatlan, a center of wealth and commerce on the west coast, has been captured by the constitutionalists. It gives them a seaport through which to secure arms and supplies. Tampico on the gulf coast is threatened.

Zapata's men have been sacking towns within thirty miles of the capital, and Huerta fears 8000 Indians who have turned against him in Puebla. These Indians can cut the railway line to Vera Cruz, but Huerta cannot spare soldiers to protect the railroad without exposing his capital to Zapata.

Villa is preparing for the great struggle of the war at Torreon. It is a strategic point of great importance, about a third of the way from Chihuahua, Villa's headquarters, to Mexico City. Huerta has 6000 men at Torreon and 4000 at Monterey, and he says he will send troops to Torreon until the garrison there numbers 10,000.

Villa will lead 20,000 men in his attack upon Torreon, and predicts that after the capture of this place all the cities between it and the capital will fall into his hands. The indications are that there will be a lull in the fighting until the constitutionalists have supplied themselves with arms and ammunition. These supplies can come through Mazatlan or from the north.

Huerta has gained an apparent advantage by reopening lines of communication between Tampico and Laredo and between Saltillo and Torreon. But this advantage may not be actual. It was secured largely because of the fact that the constitutionalists received instructions to cease operating in small bands in these districts.

Much depends upon the outcome at Torreon. If Huerta is defeated there he cannot save Tampico. The loss of this gulf city will mean that all of Mexico north of an east and west line running close to Mexico City will be occupied by the constitutionalists. It will mean the end of Huerta.

EXPOSED

THE deep, dark Democratic plot is exposed. The fell conspiracy is brought to light before a startled people by the Oregonian, as follows:

> Let the eyes of the unsuspecting citizen who thinks the old politics is merely a bad memory and the political machine a rusting wreck on the shores of the new era of political reform take a look at the performances of Governor West with the State Fish and Game Commission. * * * The state will see the live workings of a political machine to boost the plans of the governor to put his residuary legatee (former State Senator C. J. Smith) in his shoes such as it has not witnessed for many a day.

Alas, alas! And the villain still pursued her. The palladia of our liberties have been stricken to the heart and stagger beneath the foul designs of the conspirators.

What the commission did was to make Mr. Finley superintendent of the biological department. He is a Republican.

It made Mr. Clanton superintendent of hatcheries. He is a Republican.

It made Mr. Evans state game warden. He is a Republican.

It made Mr. Opsund state fish warden. He is a Republican.

And this is the foul Democratic plot, so-called! But what the average citizen cannot harmonize in this darkling conspiracy is, how is it that four Republican office holders are going to be a Democratic machine and not a Republican machine.

Thus, George Kelly is campaign manager for Candidate Booth who wants the Republican nomination for senator. Mr. Kelly made many of the motions and was an all-round performer at the meeting which put the game affairs of the state in Republican hands. The commission is composed of Mr. Kelly and one other Republican, two Democrats and Mr. Kinney, an independent, who is fighting Governor West.

How is it that Mr. Kelly, the campaign manager of Candidate Booth is head fugleman in organizing a Democratic political conspiracy? If Mr. Booth's campaign manager is thus head of a pestilential Democratic machine, why does he appoint four Republicans to the four chief game jobs?

Is the game situation as it now stands, a diabolical Democratic conspiracy or a first aid to Candidate Booth?

THE NEW VIEWPOINT

PRESIDENT SMITH of the New York Central system is in favor of government regulation of security issues by railroads. In a Pittsburg address he took the ground that a commission should be formed to decide whether a proposed outlay of money is for the benefit of a railway and to pass upon the need of bond issues.

Mr. Smith said there is a conflict of opinion whether permanent improvements should be charged against capital account or paid for out of current earnings. One system means borrowing and the other means "paying as you go," perhaps at the expense of dividends to the stockholders.

The significant part of Mr. Smith's address was his expression of confidence in the ability of government to supervise railway operations, especially on the financial side. It was an indication of the railroad man's new viewpoint. He is appreciating the fact that men who wrecked the Frisco, the New Haven and other roads by overloading them with useless debt have forced a situation which must be faced.

Railroad patrons are not concerned so much whether permanent improvements are paid for out of earnings or by bond issues. But the patrons are vitally interested in having money raised by railroads spent honestly for the benefit of the railways. That is the underlying reason for regulation, for every dollar wasted by a railroad means an unnecessary burden imposed upon its patrons in the terms of rates.

THE SMALL INVESTOR

RAILROAD and big industrial corporations are now paying attention to the small investor. They are issuing $100 bonds which are available to the man or woman seeking investment of savings.

A number of cities have made their bond issues suitable for their own people. The United States government issued some of its Panama canal bonds in denomination of $100. New York City bonds as small as $10 can be purchased, and a portion of New York state's recent issue of $51,000,000 was in $100 pieces.

Until recently the corporations had no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted from big financial institutions and wealthy individuals. But now the corporations are looking to the people for a portion of the money needed to finance business.

There is a concerted movement to interest the small investor in first class securities, and Moody's Magazine offers a plan for furthering the cause. Savings clubs are suggested. The plan contemplates that ten members of such a club pay $10 a month into the treasury. Each month the treasurer will buy a $100 bond, selected by some member with the approval of the others, and at the end of ten months there will be a $100 bond for each member.

The plan is urged as a combined savings and investment scheme. A number of such clubs have been formed in Pennsylvania and other eastern states. Bonds are purchased through the local banks or bond dealers and distribution of the securities is made as soon as payments by members are completed.

THE CASE OF THE DREDGE

A MEETING was held in Washington yesterday at which the case of the dredge for the mouth of the Columbia was presented to the acting chief of engineers.

One great argument in behalf of the appropriation is unanswerable. The people of Portland and Astoria have taxed themselves $500,000 to be used as supplemental aid on the channel after the present government appropriation is exhausted.

The $500,000 is the profound faith of the people in the undertaking. It is 500,000 reasons why Congress should provide such a dredge as world experience has proven to be of complete effectiveness in opening ship channels.

As far back as 1904 the "possibility of dredging on the Columbia bar with a dredge specially adapted to it has been fully determined" was proclaimed before the International Engineering Congress by Major Sanford, corps of engineers, United States army. He said:

> To dredge to a 40 foot depth one half mile wide will require the removal of about 13,000,000 cubic yards of sand, making about 20,000,000 tons, which on a basis of one and one half cents a ton, as on the Mersey bar, would cost to remove, about $300,000. For a width of 800 feet would require 6,000,000 tons.

The dredge in use at the mouth of the Columbia was formerly the transport Grant, and before that, the Mohawk. She was converted into a dredge at Mare Island Navy Yard in 1902 and named the Chinook. On account of her deep draft she has never been perfectly fitted for the purpose, but in spite of it, she has proven the effectiveness of dredging on the bar.

Dredging increased the depth on Mersey bar from 11 feet to 30 at low water. There, over 50,000,000 cubic yards of sand has been removed. One fourth as much work would give the Columbia 40 feet depth half a mile wide. The dredge asked for and towards which the people of Portland and Astoria have practically contributed $500,000, would be similar in design and equally effective with the great dredge used at the Mersey.

Congress should respond favorably to this appeal in behalf of the river that is second in size only to the Mississippi and that is one of the premier waterways of the world.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

DURING the last six months of 1913 immigrants admitted to the United States reached a total of 734,869. This total exceeds any full year's record prior to 1903, except the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, when the total was 788,992.

There was a flood of immigration into America in the early years of the decade beginning in 1880, and 1882 held the record for a number of years. During that period the Germans led in the movement toward this country, but now the proportion of German immigrants is relatively insignificant.

Among the 734,869 aliens who came to America in the last half of 1913, southern Italy furnished 152,917; Jewish immigrants numbered 89,076; Polish, 87,737, and Germans, 45,619. Southern Italy furnished nearly 20 per cent of the entire number, while Germany furnished only six per cent.

Departures during the six months' period included 43,917 Italians, 2912 Jews, 14,948 Poles, and 5725 Germans. Many Italians returned, but in six months the net gain in population from southern Italy was 109,000. Southern Italians led the Jews by nearly 22,000, the Poles by 36,000, and the Germans by 69,000.

December statistics showed no check in immigration. The month's total was 95,387, as against 76,315 for the same month in 1912 and 61,620 in 1911. December departures numbered 30,243, as against 45,048 in 1912.

The figures illustrate the necessity of further laws restricting immigration. The time is here when the United States should select the aliens it will admit to this country. The flood now pouring out of Europe is a conclusive argument for new regulations which will assist in building up Americanism in America.

Pendleton has declared war on the cigarette. The school, the home and the city council are in the movement and drastic measures will be taken to prevent smoking by boys of 18 and under. In Corvallis, they make it boys up to 21.

In these days of high cost of living, fancy the emotions of the Kentucky farmer whose wife yesterday gave birth to only five. Three were boys and two girls. The girls died.

The Oregonian is busy using the pulmotor on its prize story about a political machine in the game commission. There has not been at any time, the slightest basis for such a story. The last thing in the world to charge against Governor West is that he has been partisan, or that he has used his appointing power for political purposes. The story is silly.

With a woman affirming and a man denying it, the question "Resolved that women are naturally smarter than men" is to be debated at the next meeting of the Ridgefield grange. It may be difficult to guess who will get the decision, but not to figure out who which will get in the last word.

The honor student at the Agricultural College last semester is a girl. She is Miss June Seeley of Independence, and her standing is nine A's. She does honor to her sex and is worthy of the educational advantages placed at her disposal by a generous state and nation.

Eggs were reduced five cents in the wholesale market yesterday. In view of this winter's prices, the hen ought to go thundering down into history as the national bird.

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.

Foreign Mission Money.

McMinnville, Or., Feb. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—In Monday's Journal a correspondent, Fannie Harley, seems distressed that the churches of America are paying for foreign missions some $20,000,000. Without argument or appeal to the direct command of our master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," let me give a few figures which are wonderfully illuminating as to the way the American people spend their money:

Intoxicating liquors	$2,000,000,000
Tobacco	1,200,000,000
Jewelry and plate	800,000,000
Automobiles	500,000,000
Church work at home	250,000,000
Confectionery	200,000,000
Soft drinks	120,000,000
Tea and coffee	100,000,000
Millinery	90,000,000
Patent medicines	80,000,000
Chewing gum	13,000,000
Foreign missions	12,000,000

This is taken from one of the church papers and I presume it is reliable. I am sorry the statistics do not include moving picture shows, theatres, balls, pageants, etc. Many of these items are distinctly harmful; others are entirely useless, while others are mostly for making a bigger show than our neighbors.

I do not know to what class our correspondent belongs, but I do know that the class who contribute to foreign missions are those who have eliminated all needless luxury and who are practicing self denial almost to the point of abstemiousness. They also constitute largely the class who are contributing to the $250,000,000 for the home work.

As to the "charity" she speaks of, the world, through Christian teachings, is fast coming to the conclusion that it is not so much "charity" that is needed, as "justice." Her argument that this paltry $20,000,000 would render our country a perfect nation is very amusing and shows an entire ignorance of economic conditions.

If she would indeed better the world and our own nation, let her turn her attention to eliminating the saloon and thus rescue that enormous sum of $2,000,000,000 which would indeed make a showing toward bettering the condition of our people financially, besides saving the wrecks of humanity to a better life. We of the churches would be glad of a chance to use this worse than wasted millions for the uplift of the race. Until this is done there is more hope of the gospel in heathen nations than in this.

M. A. COOPER.

The Compensation Act.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—I was interested in reading Monday's editorial comparing the Massachusetts and Oregon compensation acts. There appears a disposition upon all sides to blame the casualty companies for the evils of a passing system, existent since the abolishment of feudalism. Liability insurance did not come into being until the latter part of this century, and was only a reflex of the laws, and as necessary to industry as fire insurance. Now that industry has grown out of the hands of individual workmen, it is economically and socially just that dependents be taken care of, the only question being the manner.

The Oregon law is structurally the weakest of any in the 22 states; but it seems that whenever it is criticised the cry goes up that the insurance companies wish to "retard * * * the nation wide movement toward adequate compensation laws." They believe in compulsory compensation "adequately" insuring dependents; administered by a commission; and, as in California, allowing healthy competition between state, corporate companies, mutuals; or allowing the employer to carry his own risk upon the deposit of a bond.

The most important thing is elimination of accidents, such a plan being the merit rating system, evolved by the insurance companies, and in use under compensation laws in New York, New Jersey, California, etc. It is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

State competition is desirable; state monopoly is an economic abomination. "If the state has a superior scheme, it needs no monopoly; if not, it has no right to monopoly."

I am not a political henchman, hence must be efficient or step out of line.

There is no business whose acquisition and operating expense is as low as that of a casualty company. It has been shown by William A. Fricke, former Wisconsin insurance commissioner, in an article in the American Underwriter, that the actual cost of state insurance in that commonwealth is greater than in a private company.

O. W. DOYLE.

Traitors and the People.

The Dalles, Or., Feb. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—For some time I have read with interest the editorials in The Journal, and while they all make good reading, many of them are remarkable for the data they contain. In these editorials you have consciously or unconsciously struck the profit system some hard blows. Under the caption, "Holding Up Uncle Sam," on December 27, 1913, you show how large sums of money are lost to the people by dishonest conduct on the part of men who are sworn to serve their interests; for instance, paying $17.50 for half inch shrapnel by the war department, when the same article can be made, and is being made, in our own—or at least the government—arsenals for $7.94 each. Also the government is paying $616 a ton for armor plate that is sold to foreign countries for $219 per ton.

Don't you think we should feel a deep concern for the welfare of our country, when we face such facts as these? Could Judas have been more false to his master than these profit mongers, who are also officers under the United States government, are to the trust placed in them?

Getting nearer home, we have the Portland dock site to think about, where the city of Portland pays $350,000 for a property that, in the very nature of things, should have been public property.

Is it any wonder we have no money for public improvements, with such wanton waste as this going on? Is it any wonder there is unrest among the people, with such treachery as this going on? I, for one, am glad to see the people beginning to wake up, because if they do not come to their senses pretty soon we, the common people, will be lost, so far as our rights are concerned. The most healthy sign of better days coming is the growth of the Socialist movement, not only in the United States, but all over the civilized world. For the solution of the burning questions let us not rest on a Taft, a Roosevelt or a Wilson, but upon the applied intelligence of the common people; for no government was ever better than the common people made it.

JUSTICE A. FAIRPLAY.

Mr. U'Ren's Candidacy.

Vanora, Or., Feb. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice in last Sunday's Journal the announcement of W. S. U'Ren's independent candidacy for governor and his platform. We of course must admit that Mr. U'Ren has been a very useful man in the interest of the people of Oregon and there is no record that he would sacrifice this interest for official position; yet some seem to think his former good works were done for the purpose of acquiring this desired position. He says, among other things: "I will enforce all laws of the state to the utmost limit of the constitutional powers of the governor's office." And again: "I have joined with some friends in preparing and submitting the $1500 home tax exemption amendment now before the people." To exempt this much from taxation would surely bring me and very many others under the non-taxpayer's cloak; yet our little mites must be made up by assessing someone else, which I don't consider just. Neither do I consider any exemption just, except as now provided in the constitution. The constitution says: "The legislative assembly shall provide by law for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes as may be specially exempted by law." How can Mr. U'Ren harmonize this with his expressed views, and enforce the laws thereunder, and also favor his $1500 exemption, or all property except land?

Mr. U'Ren also favors fine roads, but who will finally have to pay for them, or who favored them before the death and accident dealing automobile came into use?

Mr. U'Ren sanctions Governor West's administration, and so do most other aspirants, before election at least. But will they if successful? That is what the masses are anxious to know, for Governor West has certainly made good, and the masses regret very much that so far he has declined to announce himself for reelection and a sure election; and I fear he will regret it, too, if he persists in not heeding the people's call.

JOHN T. DIZNEY.

The Fireman and His Task.

Portland, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—In answer to A. F. Currin I would say that I could put a spray on a nozzle that would take up no noticeable room and weigh not over two pounds, by the use of which a fireman could face the heat until the hose burned off behind him.

My motto always was, "When duty calls or danger, be thou not wanting there. * * *" Were I the fire chief I would order the men out of a building when it became apparent that it was doomed. Why send men in to be killed by falling floors? A fireman may be called a dry land whaler. The whaler must stay with his ship, but he has equal to nothing to do until a whale is sighted. A fireman must stay at his engine house, but he has equal to nothing to do until the alarm is received. Evidently the fireman's job is a pudding for those who can pass the other service requirements, and stand in with the gang.

P. W. BRITTS.

Industrial Justice.

From Collier's Weekly.

Henry Ford's gigantic plan for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $5 per day has been given the notice it deserves, but our journalists miss one of the more important economic points of it. The facts seem to be that the plant has been built out of earnings and that no securities have been sold to the public. The capital stock is $2,000,000 and there are no bonds. How foolish and wrong this must appear to the average Wall street "operator" when he notes that last year's profits were $25,000,000! On this earning power as a base our talented "financiers" would easily build you a capitalization of at least $400,000,000. They would issue and reissue, sell and resell, incorporate and reincorporate and concoct the old hodgepodge of preferred and common, bonds and debentures, holding companies and supply companies, that is so familiar a sight in our business history. The sponge of "securities" and "rights" which could easily be devised would absorb even these enormous earnings as the Sahara desert sucks up the babbling brook. The business would stagger along and labor would be paid the "market rates" of wages. This is where Henry Ford is "utopian." He has refused to burden a great enterprise with the false and parasitic capitalism which has blighted so many of our railroads and mills. The business is enormously successful so that the results are startling, but Mr. Ford's great departure lies in that he has given the enterprise the benefit of its own power. In doing so he has shown us what the business of the future is to be like.

An Explanation Due.

"S. D." in The Public.

Some day there will be a congressional investigation of the manner in which telegraphic news is furnished the daily papers. It too often happens that after a conscientious correspondent has sent in a correct report it appears in type in an unrecognizable form. For instance, at the recent singletax conference in Washington, the eastern correspondent of the Portland Oregonian went to considerable trouble to secure accurate information of all that took place. Having secured the information he presumably sent in an account in accordance with what he had learned. Yet, as it appeared in the Oregonian, it contained statements that the correspondent could surely not have included therein. The Oregonian seems to owe to its correspondent a public exoneration of all blame for the appearance of these misstatements, and to its readers an explanation of the substitution of false reports for correct ones. Perhaps this will appear in an early issue.

A FEW SMILES

"You ought to typewrite your poetry," said the harsh editor.

"Great Scott!" replied Mr. Penwiggle; "if I were expert enough to do that kind of typewriting do you think I'd be putting in my time on poetry.

Excited Individual—See here, Mr. Bangs, you are a scoundrel of the first water. When I bought that hoss I supposed I was getting a good sound animal, but he's spavined and blind, and got the heaves. Now, I want to know what you're going to do about it?

Bangs—Something ought to be done, that's a fact.

Excited Individual—Well, I should say there had.

Bangs—Well, tomorrow I'll give you the name of a good veterinary surgeon; it's a shame to have that horse suffer in that way.

"Maggie," said the inexperienced young thing to the cook, "the biscuits were a sight. If you can't do better next time I will have to discharge you."

"Ye will, will ye?" Maggie retorted. "I'll have ye know, mum, that I've been workin' out two years, an' I've worked for 89 of the best families in town, an' I ain't ever been discharged yet. I'm leavin' this afternoon for a better place."

Columbus had returned to Spain bringing news of wonderful new lands across the sea.

"How much shall I write on it?" queried the maritime reporter of the Cadiz Evening Bulletin, who had brought in the story.

"Don't write anything," replied the editor. "Let Columbus pay for his advertising if he wants any. It's prbably a real estate promotion scheme."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Profit-sharing will puncture Socialism.

• •

Two things to swat—flies and cigarettes.

• •

Get in, Governor Geer, Mr. Johns, and others; the water is fine.

• •

It will take a monster "ring" to hold all the "hats" or "castors" shied into it.

• •

The average man is a selfish egotist; his interest is greater than that of all others.

• •

All men would better register early; toward the end they may be crowded out by women.

• •

"Go to church Sunday" and don't hunt for pennies to take along for the contribution plate.

• •

Thorough training in jiu jitsu is valuable now to Japanese legislators and administrators.

• •

All candidates quote, cite or point to Lincoln; then say, inferentially at least: "I'm just like him."

• •

The United States is big enough to back out from a promulgated policy without feeling humiliated as a little nation would.

• •

Trips around the world in aeroplanes will no doubt be made, but nobody knows how many or what aeronauts will be killed in the attempts.

• •

Sweden also has the big armament craze against which the numerous Socialists of that country are loudly protesting—and many other working people and taxpayers.

• •

That great political conspiracy in connection with the Fish and Game Commission, that has filled columns of the Oregonian lately, also turns out to be mere bosh, as nearly everybody knew it was all the time.

• •

S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, hence an extreme high tariffite, as to wool at least, now admits that wool growers have better prospects than last year. He has quit yelling "Ruin!"

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

"The diphtheria scare in Bandon," says the Recorder, "is about over as there are no new cases developing and the patients who have been suffering from the disease are nearly well."

• •

The Condon Globe has opened a 20-years-ago column, in which appears this item: "At a public sale recently held at Pendleton 100 head of horses were sold for 86 cents each, and 3000 sheep for 65 cents each."

• •

Twenty-five years ago Wednesday, according to the Statesman's reprinted news, the streetcar management at Salem decided, for the convenience of Sunday travelers who might be out for pleasure, "to run both cars through to the depot all afternoon."

• •

W. C. Conner has sold the Cottage Grove Leader to J. D. Quillen, a newspaper man with a 32 years' record, who has of late been interested in the publication of the Port Orchard (Washington) Independent. Mr. Conner's future program is not yet announced.

• •

Baker Herald: Baker doesn't want to learn the tango. Efforts to organize a dancing class of society folk here to take up the study of the dance which has fascinated certain sections of the country have fallen flat and as a result the professional dancers who came here last week to organize such a class have decided to withdraw from the field.

• •

Burns Times-Herald: The Monday morning exercises inaugurated in the public school have become quite popular and very instructive. Last Monday morning the third grade pupils told interesting stories of the Cliff Dwellers and also rendered a song that was both patriotic and pleasing. Quite a number of parents and visitors attended.

• •

For Wallowa's winters the Sun makes no pretenses of a semi-tropical character. But there is good winter weather as well as bad, and Wallowa's is quite to the good, just like this: "While almost every other section of the country reported freak winter storms, Wallowa county enjoyed normal winter temperatures with the unpleasant weather left out. The mean temperature for January was 21.1 degrees."

ILLUSIONS OF THE POLITICAL CAREER

From the Lewiston Tribune.

An Idaho editor and publisher, T. J. Piggott of the Hailey News-Miner, has been invited to become the candidate for governor of an influential body of citizens, and in declining the honor quotes from his paper of 20 years ago his answer to a request at that time to stand for congress. His position as earlier stated was, in effect, that were he elected he would be powerless in congress, with only a vote to cast as a general thing, his constituents would be disappointed and perhaps aggrieved, the salary would no more than cover his necessary expenses, and in the end, in two, four or six years, he would have to return to private life, with his business abandoned or impaired, age creeping upon him, his manner of life changed and his future clouded and difficult. His chosen calling seemed the safer and the more congenial, even conceding that his congressional campaign were crowned with success at the outset instead of defeat.

This example and this reasoning, we think, should be given more serious consideration than the other sort of example and reasoning, which tempts too many young men, and older ones, too, for that matter, to seek what they deem soft places and easy money in public places. There is no doubt that the turn toward some rose-hued line of political distinction threatens in a general way to be a more dangerous allurement in this country than it has ever been before in any country, all things considered. This is so in the nature of things. Ours is a republic in which all citizens are invited to run for office or seek some other sort of sinecure or semi-sinecure. There are with us more offices and richer offices than there have been in any other country. They are growing in numbers and in perquisites faster than they ever grew before. No other country has so many different sets and sorts of officials as this country has. Some low methods in politics are countenanced which are not tolerated in any other country. Money has an influence and valuation out of all proportion to its natural importance, which in itself is great. Money, power and position will always command a more or less legitimate preponderance over the lack thereof, resulting in plural votes in multiplied degree through natural operations. Money will have even greater weight, doubtless, under the new dispensations, in being able to make campaigns and procure favorable publicity, as against a reverse condition.

Under the circumstances, it is not only surprising that the display of wealth in office, the extravagancies, the frequent luxurious trips at public expense, the opportunities to help or hinder friends or opponents, not to speak of the illicit gains and spoils which court proceedings have all too often exposed, should excite the imagination of young men without position or patrimony. Want of judgment in such matters is general, and comes of an inherent tendency of human vanity to become morbid in ambition and desperate in rivalry.

We go entirely too much to politics. It is the meat and drink of many who make it their business to keep it before the people continually. The everlasting clamor for place has magnified the importance of public office. That the examples set along this line, even by respectable and honest men, have been pernicious, there can be no manner of doubt, and, for that reason, among others, it is both a pleasure and a duty to give currency to the outlook of the sturdy old Wood River editor, whose observations and experience during the intervening 20 years have only confirmed his earlier impressions concerning the fallacy not only of office seeking, but of office holding.

Some men have a natural capacity for public business, and for pleasing most all of the people, but, for the most part, the running for something, and even the gaining of something, in that calling is as empty and fatal a vanity as any other of the costly vanities that undermine, enervate, consume and at last destroy the children of men.

MINING INVESTMENTS

By John M. Oskison.

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There are two kinds of mining stock investments—the real and the imaginative.

Listed on the exchanges of the principal cities are a number of mining stocks which represent shares in actual producing, well-managed, and profitable mines. They are usually the stocks of companies which own more than one property, and which are all the time extending their holdings. These companies make mining a business, like manufacturing or railroading; and investment in their stock becomes a matter of judgment based on careful investigation of the company's history, its resources, and its management.

Outside these few companies there are a vast number of promoters of mining companies who offer stock to the public. If this stock has any value it must be because one particular mine or prospect is capable of being developed profitably.

Now, if the promoter could show conclusively that this mine or prospect would turn out rich, he would not have to issue shares and sell them to the public; he could find plenty of private capital to take the matter of development in hand.

So the investor who risks his money on the stock of individual mines or prospects put on the market by promoters is throwing it away. Once in 10,000 times perhaps will he get any adequate return on his investment, and about once in a thousand times will he come anywhere near getting out of the mine as much as he put into the stock.

It is just as profitable and far more exciting to spend money on lottery tickets as on the sort of mining stock offered by promoters. If you become interested in legitimate mining you can find actual and reasonably safe and fairly profitable investments in the stocks and bonds of the big holding companies which own great areas of proved copper producing territory, and which are equipped to mine and manufacture the product on a modern basis.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"Shortly after my father, Charles Craft, arrived in Oregon in 1845, he started a tannery," said Mrs. George P. Litchfield, who was born in Salem in 1847. "When I was 5 years old we moved out to the Waldo Hills. I went to school to Mr. Carter. 'Doc' Gibson, who recently died and who for many years was chief of police of Salem, was a schoolmate of mine; so were Henry and Mary Gibson, his brother and sister. Another schoolmate of mine was Virginia Campbell, who married Ed McKinney and who, with her husband, has lived for the past 40 or 50 years near Turner. Susan Campbell was another of my schoolmates. Mary and Margaret and Sarah and Jerome Bridges also went to school there, as did Charley and Sam Tucker and Betsy and Maria Taylor. Maria Taylor married George Beale. You probably remember that George Beale, with a man named Baker, was hung here in Salem for killing old man Delaney for his money. Narcissis Waldo, or 'Siss' Waldo, as she was always called, who later became Mrs. Brown and is the mother of George G. Brown, the clerk of the state school land board, was another schoolmate. She was wonderfully bright and a very lovable girl. Averilla Waldo later became Mrs. Hogue, while Mary Waldo married a brilliant lawyer named Logan. William Waldo also went to school there. John Waldo was another of the Waldo children who went to school there. He is dead now and his widow lives in Portland. Ann Waldo, who was born in 1846, died in her twenties.

"In 1845 my father and mother came back to Salem. My father went into the contracting and building business, though he always retained a great love for horse trading. He was a born horse trader. He and Mr. Helm were always seeing who could get the best of each other. I have heard my father say that he and Helm got rich trading horses to each other.

"When I came back to Salem I went to the Oregon Institute. President Hoyt was in charge of the institute then, while Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur taught. I went to the institute for four years. I have always been interested in keeping track of my old schoolmates. Among my schoolmates in those days were George and Mary and Myra Holman, the children of one of the earliest settlers in Salem. All of Dr. Belt's children went there also. There was Alfred and Emily and John, and I think one or two others of the Belt children. Another of my schoolmates was Edna Dickinson, who married Perry H. Raymond, now bailiff of the supreme court here in Salem.

"Phoebe Brey was another of my schoolmates. Sam Simpson, the author of "The Beautiful Willamette," and many other beautiful poems, used to go with Phoebe Brey. Sam Simpson, as a boy, was a wonderfully attractive young fellow. He was so courteous and pleasant and so unfailingly good hearted. In those days we lived where Asahel Bush later lived and the Simpsons lived next door to us. There was Sylvester and Sam and Louisa and Eleanora Simpson. Sylvester married Francis McFarland and became a newspaper man of California. Sam married Miss Humphrey. Sam had two children. I don't know whether they are alive now or not.

"Oliver Beers also went to school. After his father's death the Beers children were taken by different neighbors, my father taking Oliver.

"Charley B. Moores, who now lives in Portland, and his sister Gertrude were also at school then. Then there was John and Jim and Joe and Elizabeth Sellwood. Thomas Crawford was also one of the students in those days, and so was P. S. Knight, who still lives in Salem and who probably has the record for having performed more marriages than any other minister in Oregon. Thomas Crawford now lives in Corvallis. He married Emma Crandall. Dave McCully's two daughters were also at school then. Mary McCully married a man named Creighton, and Estella married A. N. Gilbert, who for many years was the postmaster here in Salem and later was superintendent of the penitentiary and whose son, Warren, won fame as a cartoonist on the Denver Post and other eastern papers. Ella Starkey, one of my schoolmates, married Bob Bybee. Bob was at school then. Later he became a well known horseman, his horses winning many races in the early days of the state fair. Lucy Anna Lee, one of my schoolmates, was the daughter of Jason Lee, the missionary. She married Frank Grubbs, later a professor in the schools. Ella Pringle, a sister of Octavius M. Pringle, who now lives in Portland and who is a brother-in-law of mine, also went to school there in those days."

The Ragtime Muse

Reveille.

I like to hear the little birds,
The rustle of the trees,
The whisper of the breeze,
And other sounds like these;
I like the cock's crow shrill and clear,
But what I like the most to hear
Is mother grinding coffee in the morning.

There's something in that merry sound,
Combining every art,
That stirs me to the heart
And out of bed to start!
It has but little melody,
Yet musical it is to me
When mother grinds the coffee in the morning!

I know that soon the odor
Of that delicious brew
The house will wander through
And find me ready, too!
No bugle note can match the charms
Of this, the sleeper's call to arms,
When mother grinds the coffee in the morning!

Pointed Paragraphs

A poor leader may make a good follower.

• •

But it is better to labor than be worked.

• •

Why hunt for trouble? Everything comes to him who merely hangs around.

• •

How a woman does admire anybody who can outalk her!

• •

The less religion a man has the more he expects of his wife.

SUNDAY FEATURES

The Sunday Journal Magazine offers these compelling features for women readers each Sunday:

Patterns for the home dressmaker.

Suggestions for the needlewoman.

Hints on home economy.

Talks on health and beauty.

Sunday Journal Magazine