EFFICIENCY IS NEED IN CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS OF STATE

Growth Has Been Such That Conditions of Decade Ago No Longer Prevail.

CONSOLIDATION IS FOLLY

Work of Departments Is Distinct and Requires So Many Employes.

By Will T. Kirk.

Salem, Or., April 30.—There was a time when practically all of the state's business was transacted by the state board, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer.

There was a time when the modern department stores were merely general merchandise stores.

There was a time when Oregon's capital was a sleepy town without paved streets or imposing business blocks.

But everything has grown and developed in Oregon in the last few years. The employes who used to wait on the trade in the old-time mercantile establishment would be but a handful in the great throng of clerks and floorwalkers and department heads and managers needed now to conduct the modern department store.

The capital city is no longer splattered by its muddy streets, which are now broadly paved and lined with beautiful, well-kept homes.

As the rest of the state has grown, so has the state government grown. Its business has increased many times in the last 10 years. This business has become so great that it is sheerest folly for anyone to say that the state board ought to handle practically all the business of the state as it used to do a decade ago. There is need of more departments and boards and commissions now than then.

But it is good common sense to say that there is need for an overhauling of the state's business, with an eye to efficiency and harmony in the character of work assigned to each department, as well as economy. When it comes down to cold figures a comparatively small sum of money can be saved by means of consolidating and abolishing boards and commissions, unless the entire work being done by any certain board or commission is cut out altogether.

How It Would Work.

For instance, but little might be saved and efficiency probably would be sacrificed if two departments like the corporation and insurance departments should be consolidated, as has been suggested by some aspiring candidates. The work of each department is distinct. It would have to be kept separate and would require practically as many employes as the two now have. There would be but one department head, and unless efficiency were sacrificed he would have to give his personal attention to one or the other section of the work. For the other section he would have to employ an assistant who would be virtually the head of that branch of the department. Again, unless efficiency were to be sacrificed, practically as much salary would have to be paid to this assistant as the commissioner now receives.

So proposed consolidations of that character do not appeal to persons here who have opportunity to observe and study state affairs.

In such departments, however, as the state engineer's office, the desert land board and the state water board, efficiency and economy are crying for a change. These three branches of the state government are spending $648,800 during this biennial period, and to a majority of the members of the boards this is but a side issue.

Can anyone wonder at the lack of efficiency? This lack of efficiency is lack of thoroughness. It is lack of time to give big affairs proper consideration. It is lack of time to make a study of this branch of the state's business.

This condition accounts for the deplorable mess in which are all Carey act irrigation projects in the state. It accounts for the many contracts disposing of land and water and power sites that have been signed in haste to the state's great loss and detriment. It accounts for the excessive amount of wrangling that features many land board meetings—the members don't know from personal investigation what the conditions are, and the state engineer has followed a policy of staying in his office making theoretical studies and reports instead of getting out over the state and gaining first hand knowledge of conditions.

Where Money Goes.

Of the $648,800, or close to three-quarters of a million, $10,000 was appropriated for the desert land board, $82,800 for the state engineer, $40,000 for the state water board, $15,000 for the Columbia river power project investigation, to be spent under the direction of a committee of which the state engineer is one; $450,000 for the completion of the Columbia Southern irrigation project, to be spent by the desert land board; and $50,000 for investigation of the natural resources of the state (known as the Deschutes river investigation), to be spent by direction of the state engineer in cooperation with the federal government, which puts up an equal amount.

None of this work is such that it can be abolished with profit to the state, but efficiency can be applied, and economy and efficiency go hand in hand. To get efficiency and economy the desert land board and the state water board should be abolished and a law enacted harmonizing the duties of the two and creating a board of three members, two to be elected and the third to be the state engineer, to perform the duties. At the same time the state highway commission, which has a fund of $238,500 to expend this year, should be merged into the new board. This would place the engineering work of the state under one department, and thus afford opportunity for economy. It would also place the state highway construction under the supervision of a board whose members would have time for giving some personal attention to the work.

Members of this board should be paid higher salaries than are now paid members of the state water board, who receive $2400 a year. They should be paid salaries that would attract capable business men and be commensurate with the duties they would have to perform.

This increase in salaries would be more than offset by the material reduction that could be made in the aggregate office force of the three boards.

Reorganization Is Imperative.

Under such an organization Oregon's land and water matters and highway construction could be handled intelligently by men who would have opportunity to go out and get first hand information, and act on their own judgment instead of reports from some one else. An until some such reorganization is effected land matters in this state are going to remain in a deplorable muddle.

On the side of economy, if the people don't want to spend $50,000 making investigations of natural resources, or $450,000 for an irrigation project, or so much money for topographical and other surveys by the state engineer it is up to them through the legislature or by direct vote to say so. Such matters rest entirely upon the shoulders of the people, but the money which is to be spent, and public land matters generally, are entitled to the efficient handling that would be possible with a reorganization as suggested.

On the other hand by relieving the state board of these duties, the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer would have much more time for closer supervision of state institutions, where millions of dollars are being spent, and for the general work of their offices.

The suggestion has been made that the state land board should be included in the above consolidation, but it is not likely that the people of the state ever would approve of any tampering with that board, which is the only board created by the state constitution. This board was created especially to be custodian and guardian of the state school funds, which now amount to more than $6,000,000, loaned out on farm mortgages at 6 per cent interest for the benefit of the schools. Its duties include the selection and sale of all state lands, the collection of moneys therefrom, the loaning of the funds and collection of interest, and the annual distribution of the interest to the various school districts of the state.

The members of the board are the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, the three principal officers of the state, and it is not probable that the voters, who have a right to be jealous of any move affecting in any way the common school fund, would sanction any change.

For the sake of economy the office of state labor commissioner should be abolished, and the duties of that office should be added to the industrial accident commissioner by a law that would harmonize them as nearly as possible with the work of the commission.

The labor commissioner has an appropriation of $8000 for the biennial period, and in addition his department collects fees for inspection of manufacturing plants and establishments, which pay the salaries and expenses of the inspectors and all the employes in the labor commissioner's office.

One of the principles behind the workmen's compensation law is to provide safety first for employes in hazardous industries, and to compensate them without the necessity of litigation in the event they are injured. To carry into effect the safety first principle will require inspection of various establishments. There will be no need for this inspection to be done by the commission and also by the labor commissioner. At present the law allows the labor commissioner to charge for inspection fees that nearly all plant owners declare are exorbitant for the amount of time put in by the inspectors. This arouses resentment against the law.

Duties Would Overlap.

On the other hand the inspection by the industrial accident commission probably will be done by the auditors, men sent out to check up employers' payrolls, so the inspection fee could be made nominal, or commensurate with the services performed.

The principles of the employers' liability law are more or less antagonistic to the principles of the workmen's compensation law, but the employers' liability law is tied into the compensation law anyway, in the body of the act as it now exists, the industrial accident commission could harmonize these two to a greater extent than could be done by two departments. The other duties of the state labor commissioner could be easily handled by the commission.

Suggestions have been made that the industrial welfare commission and the board of child labor commission should also be consolidated with the industrial accident commission, but so far no one has offered any argument to show the economy of such a move. There could be but little economy, and certainly there would be a loss of efficiency. These two commissions might be consolidated themselves, but they should not be shuffled onto the industrial accident commission or any other commission, because their work is of a distinct character of large importance to thousands of employes as well as large employers, and should not be mixed in with the work of another commission. The appropriations for these two commissionds aggregate only $12,000 and the members of the commissions do not receive salaries.

The educational and biological department of the state fish and game commission is largely a luxury. The budget for 10 months of this year calls for approximately $20,000. This money is derived from fees collected by the fish and game department, but if the taxpayers are looking for economy there is an opportunity here to save over $20,000 a year by abolishing this branch of work and turning the money into the general fund.

There is room for trimming the payroll in connection with the supreme court, where the employes are highly paid and have but little work to occupy their time.

About Attorney General.

In the attorney general's office the time of assistants and stenographers is largely taken with answering letters and rendering opinions for every Tom, Dick and Harry who want a settlement of a controversy over a boundary line fence, or want to know if a land title is good. Comparatively little of the time of the attorney general and his force is occupied with the duties imposed upon the office by law. For the sake of efficiency the work of the office should be confined to that intended under the law; if not, then for the sake of economy the force should be reduced. The appropriation for the department for this biennial period is $26,660.

There are a number of other boards and commissions that are attracting the attention of persons who are acclaiming against the cost of state government, but those who expect to accomplish a big saving by wholesale consolidation are going to be disappointed. If the work is to be done at all it will require a given number of people to do it, regardless of the name of the board which has supervision of it. And each branch of work would have to have some sort of a head, the same as now.

It must be remembered that the state has grown, and that state affairs have grown with it, and if material reductions are to be made in the cost of state business some of the work will have to be abolished entirely.

There is the bureau of mines and geology, spending $20,000 a year for research and exploration work. If the taxpayers don't want to pay for that sort of work, it should be abolished, but the point is that there is no use of deluding one's self by shouting to consolidate it with some other department as a means of cutting down expenses.

In making consolidations the question of efficiency should be the dominate note, and if efficiency is obtained the state will get the worth of the money it expends.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

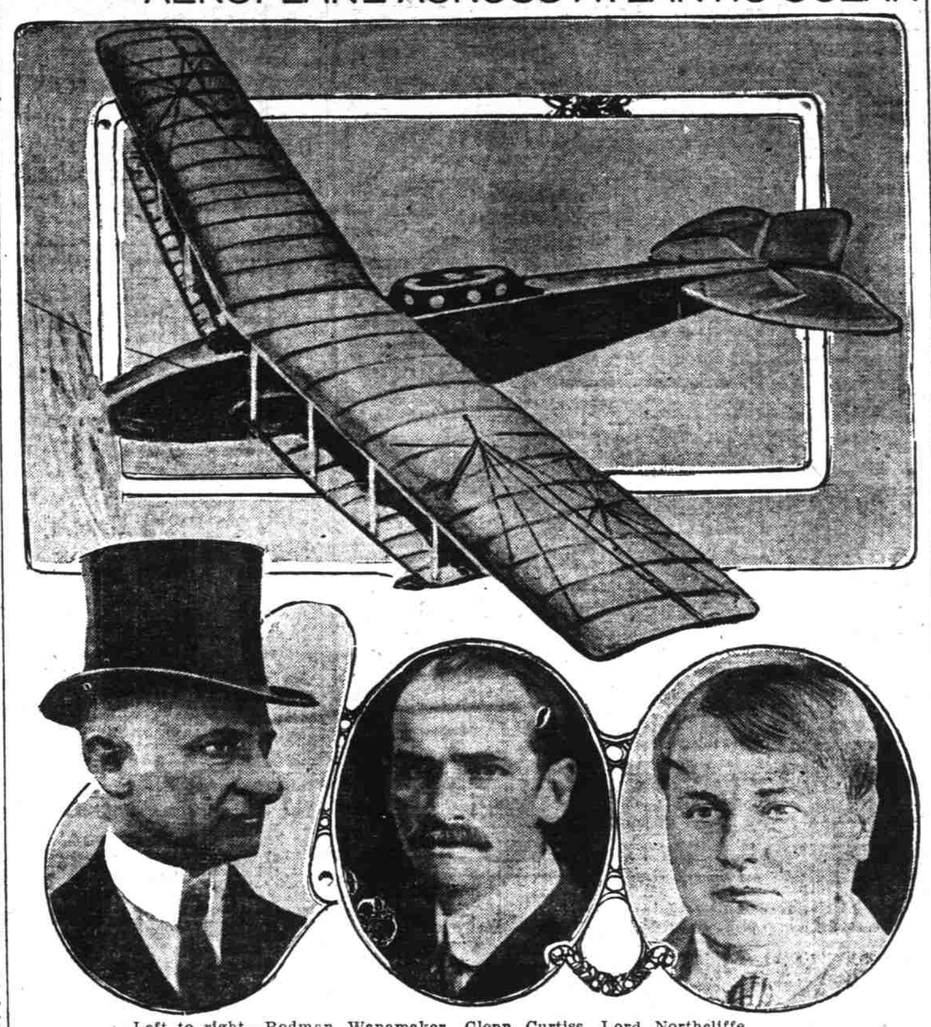
Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

"I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 724 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

RODMAN WANAMAKER HOPES TO SEND AEROPLANE ACROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN



Left to right—Rodman Wanamaker, Glenn Curtiss, Lord Northcliffe.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2.—It is related that Isabella, Queen of Spain, finding her husband parsimonious, pawned her jewels in order to assure the sailing of the Atlantic ocean by Christopher Columbus. So when a quiet but impressive young American merchant called Glenn Curtiss, the aviator, aside a few days ago and said: "Glenn, we aren't going to give this up until we fly across," it was to be expected that the speaker was ready to go to any length in borrowing money to finance a Transatlantic aeroplane trip.

"He can get a loan from his dad," many might remark. But let it be said right here that Philadelphia people will tell you Rodman Wanamaker is a much wealthier man than his father. Also, before asking a loan from dad to pay for his flying machines, Rodman might raise some money on his life insurance. He has $4,500,000 worth, which is more than any other mortal, and he adds to it quite often.

"Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker," is the way he always appears in print; and as he admires his merchant prince father immensely, he does not complain. But the younger Wanamaker, who is now the only son, would have gained an eminent position in American affairs without the boost which his name gave him. Besides establishing the Wanamaker Paris branch and later running the New York store, he has made so many amazingly lucky investments that the fortune he will inherit some day will be only an item in his ample means.

A "Transatlantic" Enthusiast.

Rodman Wanamaker enters the Transatlantic crossing arena with all the enthusiasm of Queen Isabella and with much better credit.

Lord Northcliffe, Great Britain's leading publisher, has offered a $50,000 prize for the first crossing of the big pond by aeroplane, so Mr. Wanamaker has a chance to recoup part of the fortune he may have to place at the disposal of the ingenious Mr. Curtiss. And he can collect a further $5000 from Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, an English flying patron.

When the Wanamaker-Curtiss flyer swoops off a Newfoundland cliff next August with her eight cylinder, 200 horsepower engine chug-chugging and Lieutenant Porte or some other hardy navigator of the pathless upper air at the wheel, there will be $55,000 sitting on the west coast of Ireland and beckoning to the steel bird.

Aeroplanes have long been one of Mr. Wanamaker's hobbies. But he has many others—life insurance, automobiles, yachts, fine paintings, and the American Indian. This last should stand at the top of the list.

He decided that the noble aborigine should have a great national memorial at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, the highest point of land overlooking New York harbor.

Wanamaker and the Indian.

To convince congress that money should be appropriated for this purpose he set up and conducted an Indian exhibition in Washington. Few members of congress after seeing the things which Mr. Wanamaker and his friend, Buffalo Bill, displayed, failed to lose their objections to the monument project. Mr. Wanamaker won his fight and was made head of the committee to select a design and erect the statute. Last year 32 Indian chiefs paid reverence to the Stars and Stripes at the laying of the cornerstone. Some of them had fought the white men, killed and massacred them through many years. One carried 23 bullets in his body.

Seeing their enthusiasm for the flag, Mr. Wanamaker conceived the idea of carrying the message of the great sculptored Indian which will stand beside the Statue of Liberty to all the 169 tribes governed by Uncle Sam. He organized an expedition of citizenship. This expedition found many difficulties. In a corner of New Mexico was discovered a highly intelligent tribe which had never seen or heard of the flag. Sometimes the members of the expedition had to argue long with the Indians before persuading them that the white men were no longer their enemies.

They had to travel 25,000 miles, much of this by stage and horseback. But they did not give up until every little nation had received its big red, white and blue flag of fine material, had hauled up and unfurled the emblem, and had sworn allegiance to the great white father.

Another Pet Project.

Another of Mr. Wanamaker's pet projects is the American Art association in Paris. After he had been graduated from Princeton university, Mr. Wanamaker went abroad to look after his father's interests in the French capital. He lived there so many years that he was even accused, but wrongfully, of liking French life better than American. He became much interested in the struggles of young artistic geniuses from across the water. He knew of cases where they had lived in garrets, starved, grown melancholy and even taken their own lives for lack of a friend and cheerful surroundings.

The American Art association had started in humble quarters and had done a great work in bringing together the poor young students. Mr. Wanamaker established the organization in its present commodious quarters, paid the salary of an excellent chef, and gave a fixed sum every year for general expenses. The downcast young dauber can now wander into these cheery quarters, eat a fine meal for a small price, and, what is more, find a good word from home. English and French art students take advantage as well.

At the salons, too, Mr. Wanamaker was a familiar figure. He bought pictures by unknown artists in large numbers. From the salon of 1903 he obtained more than 400 canvases. These he shipped to America.

In London, Mr. Wanamaker is also well known. He rented the big place called Taplow court, on the bank of the Thames, last year, from the Desborough family.

Honored by France.

Mr. Wanamaker was mentioned at one time as a possible ambassador to France. He is now about 45 years old. It is quite certain that the American people will grant him signal honor some day. The French government did so many years ago. Not only for his work in making the life of the Paris art students brighter, but for important labor in bringing the United States and France more closely together commercially, he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1897, and 10 years later President Fallieres named him an officer in this distinguished body.

Mr. Wanamaker is a resident of New York, but he is much interested in Philadelphia. Recently he gave $50,000 to that city for the benefit of municipal employes who were injured in the discharge of their duty. In New York he recently gave a fine trophy to the New York public school athletic league. His interest in aeroplanes dates back at least to 1909, when he purchased a Bleriot.

Ready for Enemies.

From Lippincott's.

Ellen, Mrs. B.'s cook, had invested several months' savings in an elaborate Easter hat and gown, and had selected her afternoon off as the day in which she should burst forth in all her glory.

Having carefully arrayed herself and longing for admiration, Ellen made an excuse to go into her mistress' presence, and waited for a compliment.

Knowing what was expected, Mrs. B. exclaimed:

"Why, Ellen, how splendid you are in your new hat and gown! I hope you will meet all your friends this afternoon, so that they may see your fine clothes."

Ellen smiled graciously at the compliment, but tossed her head at the suggestion.

"Me friends, mum. What'll I be wantin' to see thim for?" she asked, scornfully. "Sure, I don't care to make me friends jealous. It's me enemies I want to meet whin I'm dressed up!"

Plenty of Inclination.

Mrs. Van Alen Thompson, whose entry into the country gave her much difficulty with the customs officials, was recounting her experiences to a few friends in Boston. She said:

"It was all very unpleasant, but not the least unpleasant part was the attitude of the customs officials. I hope they don't intend to be as rude as they appear to the returning traveler.

"But," continued Mrs. Thompson philosophically, "I suppose it would be difficult to be popular as a customs inspector. Everybody dislikes these poor men. Everybody feels toward them like the old skipper.

"This skipper, after undergoing several hours of suspicious cross-questioning from two inspectors regarding his cargo, was at last leaving the wharf when a young official, unaware of his previous grilling, accosted him.

"'Have you anything to declare, sir?' he demanded sharply.

"Furious, the old skipper stared at the young man and shouted:

"'Yes, young man, I've a good deal to declare, but I'd be ashamed to say it before a boy like you. You're too young to hear what I would like to declare!'"

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A well known New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. No more of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette or chewing tobacco to pacify the morbid desire. The author, Edw. J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., 62-G., New York City, will mail his book free to those interested.—Adv.

COMMERCIAL BODIES HEAR EXPLANATION OF SOMERS SYSTEM

A. H. Guild Discusses New Method of Realty Appraisal Being Installed Here.

VALUES ARE EQUALIZED

Basis of Idea Is Unit Foot, Consisting of Strip One by One Hundred Feet in Size.

In an address at the noon hour yesterday before the officials of the Commercial club, Realty Board, Ad club, Rotary club and Progressive Business Men's club and a large number of the membership of those organizations, Arthur H. Guild discussed the Somers system of realty appraisal. Mr. Guild, who is vice-president of the company now installing the Somers system in this county, delivered the address upon the invitation of the board of governors of the Commercial club. He said in part as follows:

"No one will deny that generally throughout this country there is a situation of unspeakable inequity in assessments, and that many property owners are unjustly burdened with more than their share of the taxes, because of this inequity.

Inequity of Old System.

"I do not know of any reliable statistics which show the exact amount of money levied annually in the United States for taxes upon real estate, but there is a general reason to believe that it will now approximate a billion dollars. But if the total is but one-half that large sum, the robbery of some owners by proportionate overassessment, which results to the benefit of others is an inexcusable wrong. That is, those property owners whose real estate is assessed proportionately higher are compelled, by the imperfect administration of the assessment laws, to pay more than their share of taxes while those whose properties are assessed at proportionately lower values, escape their full share.

"The theory that taxes should be levied on the basis of true values of all property is violated everywhere because no adequate method of equitable appraisal is prescribed by the statutes, and none is used by the assessing officials. It is this situation that the Somers system is designed to correct.

"The Somers system of realty valuation is a method by the use of which the assessments of real estate can be equalized.

"I do not believe that any appreciable amount of these inequalities exists because of dishonest assessors, for my experience has been that the assessor is, as a rule, doing his best with the means at hand, and that his inefficiency results from the lack of any equitable standards for the measurement and comparison of real property values.

Various Influences Appraised.

"With the Somers system the assessor is given a way by which he can appraise the various influences that make the value of individual parcels of land and buildings. In every city site there are at least three factors of value. The effect of these three factors in combination makes the value of the particular site under consideration. These three factors are—size, location and shape. Owing to the multiplicity of sizes and shapes of lots in any city, it is manifestly impossible for the assessor to make intelligent comparisons, even when the values are known.

"Under the Somers system we eliminate the consideration of two of these factors in the mental operation of expressing value—size and shape. This makes it necessary to consider only the factor of location and to express this factor in some definite term. Every one will agree that the factor of location is the most important one of the three. We express this factor by obtaining the value of a strip of land one foot wide by 100 feet deep in the middle of the block. This we call a unit-foot and by it we express the street influence.

Unit Foot Is "Yard Stick."

"The unit-foot is the Somers system yardstick or unit of quantity. It expresses the usefulness of the block frontage due to the single element of accessibility or street influence.

"It has been an accepted fact for many years by students of the subject that there is a mathematical relation between the values of all sites affected by the same street influences. This mathematical relation has often been expressed in the form of percentage tables, showing the percentage of value of the different depths from the street of some definite size lot. The most widely known of these is the table that was prepared by a New York real estate dealer, called the Hoffman-Neil rule.

"Mr. Somers prepared his table after years of systematic study covering investigations of many thousands of situations in many cities. With this table of percentages, Mr. Somers perfected his system. The system consists of mathematical formulae and mechanical devices for using this law of constant effect of depth on the value of city sites.

Tentative Values Found.

"The first act of the assessor in the installation of the Somers system is to prepare a map of the central business district of his city. The reason for starting in this district is only because it is there that there is always the greatest interest in values. By consultations with real estate men and others, he tentatively determines the value of a Somers unit foot upon each of the block frontages in the district and uses these tentative values as the basis for public discussions, in which all citizens are invited to participate. The consensus of opinion which is, under this plan, obtained from the community, is a well-nigh infallable guide to relatively correct assessments.

"But little accurate information can be gained from property owners when only the value of individual lots is discussed, but when citizens begin to talk about street value they can and will talk intelligently.

"There are few people in any community that with a map of the central business district before them, cannot tell which block frontage is the most desirable. This plan is followed by districts throughout the city.

"When the value of a unit-foot has been determined on each of the four sides of a block the value of each lot is then computed by the Somers tables. The lots coming within that part of the block which has but one street accessibility are computed by the depth tables. Sites at or near corners are generally agreed to be of more value than sites in the center of the block, away from what is called corner influence. All lots within this corner influence are computed by the Somers corner tables.

Corner Is Diagrammed.

"In computing the values of the lots by these tables lot 100x100 feet at the corner is diagrammed and is subdivided into 100 squares each 10x10 feet. Any lot coming within the 100x100 feet is drawn on the diagram in its exact location. The tables show the value of each of these 10-foot squares for every combination of units, so that any change, however slight, in the size, shape of a lot or its relation to the streets forming the corner, will, upon computation, show a difference in value in an exact mathematical ratio. There are variations in the tables to apply to retail, wholesale and residential properties.

"The Somers system does not at any time usurp the functions of the assessor, who is charged with the responsibility for the assessment. It is an aid to him in arriving at fair comparative values for assessment purposes. The methods for uniformly appraising buildings in connection with the Somers system are similar to the land value analysis. The first thing is to find out just what kind of a structure a building is, and the method pursued is that of transcribing upon specially prepared cards the complete descriptions and measurements of all buildings in the city. Most of the buildings in a city can be included within five or six classifications as to ther general type of constructon.

"All buildings are appraised at the approximate cost of reproduction by the use of units per square foot of floor space.

"These units are based upon the present cost of material and labor.

"From the value thus determined, depreciation is deducted for age, for mechanical deterioration, for obsolescence and for lack of utility, upon uniform schedules which insure equity to each property owner."

Eastern Cities Use System.

The Somers system has been installed in about 20 eastern and southern cities, including Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, Ill., Denver, Houston and Galveston and Augusta, Ga.

Work of installing the system was begun in Portland about two months ago. Up to date about 30,000 houses have been measured and 15,000 lots calculated. The monthly payroll is about $3000. With the exception of Mr. Guild, who has charge of the work, and James Buchanan, the building expert, both of whom are eastern men, the entire force engaged in putting in the system is composed of local men—more than $2500 of the $3000 monthly payroll being disbursed among Portland people.

Indians Esteem Rangers.

From the Washington Post.

Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, in a speech in the house regaled members with an Indian's estimate of the prowess of a Texas ranger.

"In the early seventies and eighties," said Murray, "when the Comanche Indians swooped down on Texas and robbed, scalped and murdered people, the Texas rangers promptly ran them out. After peace was restored an Indian went to the Indian agent at Anadarka, and said:

"'I—I want a rifle.'

"The agent said to him: 'You cannot have it; you might shoot a soldier with it.'

"The Indian replied: 'No, I do not want it to shoot a soldier. We kill soldier with stick; I want rifle to shoot Texas ranger with.'"

Journal Want Ads bring results.

EX-SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERAN BURIED

William Curtis Spencer.

The funeral of William Spencer Curtis, ex-Spanish American war veteran, and for several months a second lieutenant on Colonel Gantenbein's staff, 3rd infantry, O. N. G., was held Friday afternoon from Finley's chapel and the body interred with full military honors in the veterans' plot in Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Curtis was the son of E. D. Curtis, principal of the Sunnyside schiol. Death was due to spinal trouble, which was caused by an accident while he was serving his country in the Philippines as a corporal in the Second Oregon volunteers. He fell while he was in command if a squad which was repairing a railroad track the natives had wrecked.

Since that time he had not been well and was subject to numerous fainting spells.

Mr. Curtis was 34 years of age and was a native of Oregon. He had lived most of his life in Portland and had numerous friends. He is survived by his parents and three brothers.

Erasure Feared.

From Onward.

"S-s-s-s-sus-say, ma," stammered Bobby, through the suds, as his mother scrubbed and scrubbed him, "I guess you want to get rid o' me, don't you?"

"Why, no, Bobby, dear," replied his mother. "Whatever put such an idea into your mind?"

"Oh, nuthin,'" said Bobby, "only it seems to me you're tryin' to rub me out."

The Doctor's Advice

by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms of diseases are given and the answers will apply to any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Elwood Sts., Dayton, O., enclosing self addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

"Marie" writes: "I would like a remedy for a pimply, oily skin. I suffer from constipation, headache and indigestion."

Answer: Get from your druggist 3-grain sulpherb tablets and take according to directions. These tablets are packed in sealed tubes and contain full directions for using. I have found them to be the most reliable in such ailments as arise from constipation. They are made of sulphur, cream of tartar and herb medicines, and if taken regularly will relieve your constipation and purify the blood, thus causing your skin to become clear. These are fine for children, as they do not sicken.

"Mary"—You can easily correct your little girl of bedwetting by mixing 1 oz. of comp. fluid balmwort, 2 drams tincture rhus-aromatic and 1 dram tincture cubebs. Mix thoroughly and give in water about one hour before each meal, 10 to 15 drops.

Mr. C. P. writes: "What should I do to relieve a severe case of kidney and bladder disease? Urine is dark, foul of odor and passage is irregular, painful, etc. Have depression, fever, chills, pains like rheumatism, and soreness in region of bladder?"

Answer: For such symptoms as you describe, I prescribe my favorite formula under the name of balmwort tablets. This is a splendidly efficacious remedy for such abnormal conditions. Begin their use at once as per directions on each sealed tube.

"C. G. O." writes: "I am constantly hawking and spitting on account of a bad case of catarrh and would like your advice to overcome it."

Answer: I always prescribe antiseptic vilane powder, which you can obtain in either a 2 or 8 ounce box with full directions. The results please all who try it.

"Sadie" says: "I misplaced the prescription you sent me for dandruff and itching scalp. Will you please send it again?"

Answer: There is nthing better for dandruff and itching scalp than plain yellow minyol, which is sold in 4 oz. jars at any well stocked drug store. Use this according to directions and you will soon be relieved of all diseases of the hair and scalp.

"Nina R." writes: "Please advise me what to take to overcome extreme thinness. My arms and bust have no development and my face is so thin that it is positively homely, although my features are regular."

Answer: Many ladies would be much more beautiful if they were somewhat fleshier, and as an increased weight is possible it is the duty of every woman to be always at her best. Begin taking three grain hypo-nuclane tablets, which are obtained in sealed cartons with directions, and continue until your weight is satisfactory. Frequently a two months' treatment adds 15 to 20 pounds, besides adding more color to the cheeks and lips and a sparkle of health to the eyes.

"Mrs. O." writes: "Kindly publish again the prescription for rheumatism which you gave to 'Ted' some time ago."

Answer: I shall be very glad to repeat the formula. Get at the drug store the following ingredients and mix yourself, taking a teaspoonful at meal times and at bedtime. Iodide of potassium, 2 drams, sodium salicylate, 2 drams; wine of colchicum, one half oz.; comp. essence cardiol, 1 oz.; comp. fluid balmwort, 1 oz.; and syrup sarsaparilla, 5 ozs. This is my favorite prescription for rheumatism.

"Charlotte" writes: "Some time ago you answered through your columns telling 'Marie' how to cure bad cough and cold. Will you kindly repeat the formula?"

Answer: I shall be very glad to repeat the formula for you. Get from your druggist a 2½ oz. package of essence mentho-laxene and mix with honey or home made sugar syrup and take accroding to directions given on the bottle. This is a very mild laxative and will surely overcome your cold in a few days at most. It is absolutely harmless and very pleasant to take.

"P. B." writes: "What can you prescribe to relieve dyspepsia, which annoys me very much? I have pains and heavy lumplike feeling after eating, sour risings, nausea, etc.?"

Answer: A three-course treatment, triopeptine tablets, is very effective in relieving and permanently overcoming stomach distress due to indigestion.

"John W." writes: "Being past middle age and observing that my nervous system is in bad shape, I write for a prescription to help me gain strength from my food, am weak, listless, forgetful, sleepless at times, tired, and unable to act the part of a strong man of health, such as I was at one time."

Answer: Get from a well stocked pharmacy a sealed tube of 3 grain cadomene tablets, which are especially made for those needing a strong, harmless, rejuvenating tonic. Astonishing and pleasing results follow and life and hope are renewed.

"Mrs. De V." asks: "I should like to ask you how one can reduce the weight. I am too large, and last summer suffered on account of excessive fat. Can you advise a remedy, harmless and safe?"

Answer: I have frequently prescribed a liquid remedy, but, owing to its disagreeable taste, I am now prescribing the same formula in a tablet form. It is called 5-grain arbolone tablets and is sold by druggists in sealed tubes with full directions for home use. I advise anyone who is too fleshy to try this excellent tablet.