

McADOO CONFUTES THE RAILROADS

Former Director General Makes Clear the Obligations of Roads and Government Growing Out of Wartime Control—Shows Government's Claims Large and Definite and the Railroads' Claims Indefinite and Largely Indefensible.

The question of the government's claims the railroads of the country \$500,000,000 is before congress. The majority of the interstate commerce committee of the senate said recently that...

In order to understand the proposals of the president in his message of July 26 on the railroad problem it is necessary to keep in mind certain fundamental facts...

Under private control the railroads procured the money for these purposes by (a) setting aside a part of their net earnings...

The United States was under no obligation whatever to advance money to such capital expenditures. In fact, the federal control act, approved March 4, 1918...

In these contracts (Section 7) it was expressly agreed that the United States should not be held liable for the cost of additions and betterments made to the property of the company...

After sufficient allowance for such fixed charges, the director general was free to deduct from the net earnings of the railroads the amounts advanced for "additions and betterments..."

In order, however, to relieve railroad stockholders of apprehension as to how this power would be exercised, the director general consented to the following provision (Section 7-A Standard Contract)...

"The power to add to the contract between the company for the cost of additions and betterments not justly chargeable to the United States is further declared to be an emergency power to be used by the director general only when he finds that no other reasonable means is provided by the contract...

While I was director general (year 1918) and Walker D. Hines was director general (January, 1919, to March, 1920) the railroads were not required to pay "additions and betterments" out of the rental due them at the expense of the government...

Of this vast debt the United States has already extended, for a long period, the time for payment of \$381,000,000, representing nearly 80 per cent of the total...

February 23, 1920, congress enacted the "transportation act," providing for the return of the railroads to private control on March 1, 1920, and for the debt of the railroads to the United States...

Up to July 15, 1920, the railroads had filed with the director general counter-claims against the United States aggregating \$358,000,000. Director General Davis claims that the greater part of these claims is for under-maintenance of way, structures and equipment...

But medical science is not content with cures. It is reaching out now to effect prevention. And as in hundreds of other failures, the failure to prevent is frequently the heritage of ignorance.

To overcome that ignorance, to educate the public as to means of prevention of various ills, the American College of Surgery, along with its own clinics, is holding public meetings to which the public is invited.

Such a meeting is to be held at the Couch school, Monday evening. On that occasion some of the foremost specialists of the country will outline the causes for many of the physical ills of the time, and describe the ways to prevent them.

Those who have gone so far toward overcoming the suffering of the race, few groups of men have done more to make for the happiness of mankind. In continuing the struggle and in educating the public to help itself they are improving on a work already well done.

TRUSTEES OF WEALTH AFTER amassing a great fortune of \$350,000,000, Andrew Carnegie gave all of it away except \$2,000,000, as late figures on the value of his estate show. He recognized the principle that the possession of great wealth should be a trusteeship rather than actual ownership...

But this crudity and clumsiness need not be laid to a memory suddenly gone. In fact, it is the very stumbling nature of these things which blasts a defense based on a lapse of memory. From what little they know of the human mind, psychologists are convinced that the subconscious ego is supremely cunning and subtle. Had the subconscious mind alone been performing in the Brumfield case there, perhaps would have been none of the criminal clumsiness which is part and parcel of the conscious mind. Self-consciousness always leads to blundering acts. Consciousness of pursuit for the crime stands out in Brumfield's flight as plainly as the everlasting hills against the vision.

Not does memory lapse have to be seized upon to support the statement that a man of Brumfield's standing would not commit such a crime while in the full possession of his faculties. Crime plays no favorite station, be it high or low. It runs like a muddy vein through all strata of society, as numerous cases of recent development have shown. Today a respectable man or woman, tomorrow a notorious murderer or murderer.

Perhaps we need go no farther than Emerson's statement, that in every man there is a latent infinite capacity for crime, to explain the murder of Dennis Russell. The only lapse in the entire horrible enactment seems to be the lapse against the ancient law, "Thou shalt not kill."

Told that if he went into a dark room the body man would seize and choke her to death, a little girl ran from the room in fright, fainted and fell. When consciousness returned she was in deadly fear of shadows. Gradually she lost her voice, then her sight, and, in spite of all medical science has been able to do, is now a mental and physical wreck. A foolish story transformed her from a bright, happy child into hopeless human junk.

More than twice as much money was paid out for furs in America in 1920 as was paid for all forms of higher education. The statement was recently made by P. P. Claxton, former United States commissioner of education.

The education referred to included all training in colleges, universities, professional and technical schools, whether supported by public taxation or by private endowment.

When a country is spending less than half as much on the higher training of its future citizenship as the women spend on the mere item of furs, worn largely for personal adornment, things are awry. Three hundred million dollars for furs and less than \$150,000,000 a year for all training above the high school, leaves the country no room to complain at the cost of American education.

The cheapest thing that America is buying today or any other day, the thing in which the country is getting the most for its money, is education.

For actual money advanced, the railroads owe the government \$1,444,000,000. On flimsy claims that labor during government operation was inefficient, the railroads argue that the government owes them \$758,000,000. The government is proposing to pay the roads \$500,000,000 on these claims and have some kind of settlement in about 10 years. That is the gist of the McAdoo statement on this page.

A GALAXY of medical specialists, many of whom have spent a lifetime in study of causes and effects of physical ills, will gather in Portland Monday and Tuesday for the dissemination of information on the causes, care and treatment of diseases in an effort to spare humanity the sufferings that beset human kind.

The struggle to overcome the illnesses that have forever attacked the human race has been long and arduous. Generations have come and gone as information of diseases and their cure has been added to the storehouse of knowledge.

But the seeds of search have borne fruit. Disease is today under greater control than ever before in the history of the world. Few are the maladies that medical science cannot conquer. Few are the ills on which science is not informed.

But medical science is not content with cures. It is reaching out now to effect prevention. And as in hundreds of other failures, the failure to prevent is frequently the heritage of ignorance.

To overcome that ignorance, to educate the public as to means of prevention of various ills, the American College of Surgery, along with its own clinics, is holding public meetings to which the public is invited.

Senator Capper of Kansas says farm tenantry has increased after all great wars, and he insists that it has been because the little farmer has been unable to obtain sufficient credit to carry on his work.

For the good of America, Senator Capper says, the farmer should have improved credit facilities.

THE PEOPLE HAVE PAID

PORTLAND wants no crime wave this winter. In preparing now to combat an uprising, Mayor Baker, Chief of Police Jenkins and Sheriff Hurlburt are pursuing a wise course.

But to fight crime, the police department has requested \$9 more patrolmen and additional equipment. It is reported that the request is meeting with favor at the city hall.

One that has been made is not the only one that has been made for the city administration. There have been repeated and widespread requests for a decrease in the cost of government.

Those requests have come from the people who are straining to pay the salaries of the present force of policemen and the bills for the present equipment.

Municipal government in Portland during the last few years has been more expensive than ever before. There have been constant demands from the city council for more money. The people have granted it until the breaking point has been reached. The time has arrived for the high tide of taxes to recede.

A large body of people in Portland think the crime wave can be overcome without additional expenditures on the police department. That department now is costing twice what it cost three years ago. There are three men in the department now where there were two three years ago. There is more and better equipment at the police station than ever before. Is it more money, then, that the department needs, or is it more efficiency in the department?

Portland is paying liberally for police protection. Three-quarters of a million dollars is given up to that end this year.

With that sum and the aid of the sheriff's office, adequate protection against crime waves at all seasons of the year should be provided by the police. If it is not, it is not because the people have not paid for it.

It is said that President Harding is likely to save a goodly balance from his salary during his present term. Hayes saved \$44,000 a year. Arthur saved \$50,000 during his three and a half years. Cleveland entered the White House a poor man, but retired to private life comfortably provided for. McKinley entered the presidency in debt, but after five and a half years in the office was able to pay his debts and provide adequately for Mrs. McKinley after his death. Both Roosevelt and Taft saved money. It is estimated that Wilson saved \$50,000 a year during his eight years in the White House.

EMERSON'S VIEW OF BRUMFIELD

IN FEW cases in American criminal annals has the circumstantial evidence of the crime been stronger than that against the man charged with the slaying of Dennis Russell near Roseburg. So strong does this appear on its face that it is not extravagant to say that acquittal probably would not result if Dr. Brumfield himself were the only witness called to testify, and were allowed to go so far as to tell his story unhampered and unembarrassed by cross-examination by prosecuting counsel. Even under such circumstances it would be doubtful if he could establish his innocence, all the while giving him that inalienable legal right—the presumption that he is innocent until convicted.

In all likelihood there will be no attempt by the defense to explain away the damaging circumstances of the case. Indications are that these will be allowed to stand as evidence of an insane act. The sole mainstay of the defense, in the light of present facts, will be centered in a lapse of memory, of which the suspected delinquent is talked inaptly and freely. Yet even in this intricate network—this memory lapse—the pattern of design starts out like an avenging fate. The shipment of the box of clothing to the point where the suspect was captured; the finding of Dennis Russell's decapitated corpse under the charred remnants of the suspect's automobile, with the evidence that an attempt had been made to create the belief that the dead man was the suspect; the successful flight of the suspect through the states under an assumed name; the discovery of two letters under the suspect's bed in Canada, in one of which he is said to have invited a woman, not his wife, to accompany him to Australia, and in the other of which he made an elaborate effort to convince the searching authorities that he, the suspect, was dead and that Dennis Russell was alive—all these things, not to mention others, bear the earmarks of careful premeditation, however crude and clumsy that may be.

But this crudity and clumsiness need not be laid to a memory suddenly gone. In fact, it is the very stumbling nature of these things which blasts a defense based on a lapse of memory. From what little they know of the human mind, psychologists are convinced that the subconscious ego is supremely cunning and subtle. Had the subconscious mind alone been performing in the Brumfield case there, perhaps would have been none of the criminal clumsiness which is part and parcel of the conscious mind. Self-consciousness always leads to blundering acts. Consciousness of pursuit for the crime stands out in Brumfield's flight as plainly as the everlasting hills against the vision.

Not does memory lapse have to be seized upon to support the statement that a man of Brumfield's standing would not commit such a crime while in the full possession of his faculties. Crime plays no favorite station, be it high or low. It runs like a muddy vein through all strata of society, as numerous cases of recent development have shown. Today a respectable man or woman, tomorrow a notorious murderer or murderer.

Perhaps we need go no farther than Emerson's statement, that in every man there is a latent infinite capacity for crime, to explain the murder of Dennis Russell. The only lapse in the entire horrible enactment seems to be the lapse against the ancient law, "Thou shalt not kill."

Told that if he went into a dark room the body man would seize and choke her to death, a little girl ran from the room in fright, fainted and fell. When consciousness returned she was in deadly fear of shadows. Gradually she lost her voice, then her sight, and, in spite of all medical science has been able to do, is now a mental and physical wreck. A foolish story transformed her from a bright, happy child into hopeless human junk.

More than twice as much money was paid out for furs in America in 1920 as was paid for all forms of higher education. The statement was recently made by P. P. Claxton, former United States commissioner of education.

The education referred to included all training in colleges, universities, professional and technical schools, whether supported by public taxation or by private endowment.

When a country is spending less than half as much on the higher training of its future citizenship as the women spend on the mere item of furs, worn largely for personal adornment, things are awry. Three hundred million dollars for furs and less than \$150,000,000 a year for all training above the high school, leaves the country no room to complain at the cost of American education.

The cheapest thing that America is buying today or any other day, the thing in which the country is getting the most for its money, is education.

For actual money advanced, the railroads owe the government \$1,444,000,000. On flimsy claims that labor during government operation was inefficient, the railroads argue that the government owes them \$758,000,000. The government is proposing to pay the roads \$500,000,000 on these claims and have some kind of settlement in about 10 years. That is the gist of the McAdoo statement on this page.

A GALAXY of medical specialists, many of whom have spent a lifetime in study of causes and effects of physical ills, will gather in Portland Monday and Tuesday for the dissemination of information on the causes, care and treatment of diseases in an effort to spare humanity the sufferings that beset human kind.

The struggle to overcome the illnesses that have forever attacked the human race has been long and arduous. Generations have come and gone as information of diseases and their cure has been added to the storehouse of knowledge.

But the seeds of search have borne fruit. Disease is today under greater control than ever before in the history of the world. Few are the maladies that medical science cannot conquer. Few are the ills on which science is not informed.

But medical science is not content with cures. It is reaching out now to effect prevention. And as in hundreds of other failures, the failure to prevent is frequently the heritage of ignorance.

To overcome that ignorance, to educate the public as to means of prevention of various ills, the American College of Surgery, along with its own clinics, is holding public meetings to which the public is invited.

Such a meeting is to be held at the Couch school, Monday evening. On that occasion some of the foremost specialists of the country will outline the causes for many of the physical ills of the time, and describe the ways to prevent them.

Those who have gone so far toward overcoming the suffering of the race, few groups of men have done more to make for the happiness of mankind. In continuing the struggle and in educating the public to help itself they are improving on a work already well done.

TRUSTEES OF WEALTH AFTER amassing a great fortune of \$350,000,000, Andrew Carnegie gave all of it away except \$2,000,000, as late figures on the value of his estate show. He recognized the principle that the possession of great wealth should be a trusteeship rather than actual ownership...

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE In there any cream on the milk of human kindness? Just how does a rigorous winter fit into the scheme of eternal happiness? Small boys and girls will testify that there is no sweet music in the toll of the school bell.

SIDELIGHTS It is hoped that, in connection with the present shoe war industry, the "bello" girls will decide to give the patrons a hearing.—Eugene Register.

When automobiles get as much sense as Old Dobbin has, there will be safe vehicles for the hours of courting swains.

When the lexicographers discovered the one so frequently associated with the other they made lady and lady spell very much alike.

Seems, just offhand, that there is something lacking in faith, bearing and theories of minor order, as long as little children suffer pain.

A great army organization will spend the money of American taxpayers in "Clara" diving, the whole crime there is the fact that soon after the apprehension of the criminals they show a ferocious and unrepentant insanity.—Roseburg News-Review.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town A few days ago a Heppner bank, fulfilling the law, published a list of unclaimed deposits which have lain in the bank's vault for years. In the list Phil Metachan of Portland was credited with a balance of \$1247. A friend of Phil's informed him, and it is unnecessary to say that Phil lost no time in drawing on the bank for the full amount.

One day while my work was done in Yamhill, this last named section is of traffic for at least 60 days. The completion of these two stretches gives a continuous pavement from Portland to McMinnville by way of Hillsboro and Forest Grove.

Eric Hauser of the Muttonoh hotel is in receipt of a box of fresh strawberries sent him by George O. Watson of Roseburg. The strawberries were grown by E. M. Mathews of the Lookingglass district, near Roseburg.

Stanley K. Bartlett of Coquille, who has been motoring through Washington and Oregon, is in Portland on his way home. "We are having a wonderful time," he said.

Herman Wieg, postmaster of Astoria, is in Portland on one of his periodic visits. He says he is ready to give up his job to a Republican successor.

Ed Cole, a stockman of Haines, brought down a carload of cattle for the Portland and Seattle markets.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baldwin of Rockaway are registered at the Imperial.

L. B. Davis and J. Allen of Salem were in Portland Wednesday.

J. Crocker of Goldendale, Wash., is making a business visit to Portland.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley Wanderings and adventures of one who spent much time seeking gold in the West but finding little, but who settled down in time to become one of the "settled" class. Point of continuous residence, are related by Mr. Lockley. The story is told in two succeeding installments.

"My people named me Josephus," but I changed the Josephus to Joseph C. I was born in the town of Salem, in the state of Missouri, in the year 1862. I am the two oldest residents of Salem from the standpoint of continuous residence in the Capital City.

"In the spring of 1860 I was one of a party of 50 to start out with ox teams for the newly discovered gold diggings in Colorado. Like most of the other gold-seekers, we pointed on the wagon-coach to the mountain, 'Pike's Peak or Bust.' From early in July till late that fall I worked in a placer claim that four of us bought. We averaged \$10 a day through the season, and I was a lot more than many of the other tundergees made. That fall after the claim was pretty well worked out a party of three and two men from the same state which gives you good idea of how the Pike's Peak diggings had drawn men from all over the Union. This was in the fall of 1860 and I had been in the South and from New England, and though politics was red-hot in those days, there was not a sharp word spoken on the whole trip.

"There was an Abolitionist living there who was also a Prohibitionist, which in those days was a rare thing. He was thought to be reporting the illegal practices going on in Shawnee town to Jim Lane at Lawrence, Kansas. One day he was shot in the back of the side of his door a bullet came between his body and his arm and buried itself in the door frame. Later, while he was sleeping, a bullet hit his head and he died. He didn't seem nervous about being shot at. He claimed he was getting used to it."

"The state board of equalization has fixed 5.57 mills as the total general state tax levy for all purposes. The levy which was fixed for 1920 was \$1,000,000 higher than last year.

Elmer Teal, whose body was found Sunday on a trail near Finley, was found on a trail, came to his death through poisoning, apparently taken with suicidal intent. Teal and his wife had quarreled.

Bonneville county has a bonded indebtedness of \$750,000 and a tax valuation of \$18,285,291.

Frank N. Dempsey, mayor of Malheur, is in Portland on his way to Boise.

Grangeville's seventh annual Border Day celebration was held on the 23rd and 24th of September.

A rancher near Caldwell owning 160 acres of late potatoes has just turned down an offer of \$1400 for his field. The garage belonging to T. L. Porter at Blanchard was destroyed by fire Monday, with a loss estimated at \$500.

By the board of equalization which held its final session Saturday, the assessed value is still \$1,000,000 higher than last year.

The cost of running the schools of Twin Falls for the school year of 1921 was \$140,000, or about 25 per cent over last year.

The football season approaches. Now comes the football season. With the next college year only a few weeks distant, sports fans are turning their attention to the year's gridiron prospects. The Sunday Journal sports section next Sunday will contain the schedules of the major teams of the East, the Middle West and the Pacific coast.

Motorist, Mind Where You Park A set of new parking regulations is to be entered in Portland in the near future. What they provide will be shown in graphic form in The Sunday Journal Automotive section next Sunday.

What Goes On At the Beaches The general beach resorts on the Oregon and Washington coasts still ham with the activities of their respective summer colonies. These happenings are related in detail in The Sunday Journal.

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, OREGON

McADOO CONFUTES THE RAILROADS Former Director General Makes Clear the Obligations of Roads and Government Growing Out of Wartime Control—Shows Government's Claims Large and Definite and the Railroads' Claims Indefinite and Largely Indefensible.

The question of the government's claims the railroads of the country \$500,000,000 is before congress. The majority of the interstate commerce committee of the senate said recently that...

In order to understand the proposals of the president in his message of July 26 on the railroad problem it is necessary to keep in mind certain fundamental facts...

Under private control the railroads procured the money for these purposes by (a) setting aside a part of their net earnings, if sufficient for the purpose; and (b) appropriating a part of their net earnings and selling bonds or new capital stock of their industry...

The United States was under no obligation whatever to advance money to such capital expenditures. In fact, the federal control act, approved March 4, 1918, expressly required that in every agreement between the United States and the railroads...

In these contracts (Section 7) it was expressly agreed that the United States should not be held liable for the cost of additions and betterments made to the property of the company...

After sufficient allowance for such fixed charges, the director general was free to deduct from the net earnings of the railroads the amounts advanced for "additions and betterments..."

In order, however, to relieve railroad stockholders of apprehension as to how this power would be exercised, the director general consented to the following provision (Section 7-A Standard Contract)...

"The power to add to the contract between the company for the cost of additions and betterments not justly chargeable to the United States is further declared to be an emergency power to be used by the director general only when he finds that no other reasonable means is provided by the contract...

While I was director general (year 1918) and Walker D. Hines was director general (January, 1919, to March, 1920) the railroads were not required to pay "additions and betterments" out of the rental due them at the expense of the government...

Of this vast debt the United States has already extended, for a long period, the time for payment of \$381,000,000, representing nearly 80 per cent of the total...

February 23, 1920, congress enacted the "transportation act," providing for the return of the railroads to private control on March 1, 1920, and for the debt of the railroads to the United States...

Up to July 15, 1920, the railroads had filed with the director general counter-claims against the United States aggregating \$358,000,000. Director General Davis claims that the greater part of these claims is for under-maintenance of way, structures and equipment...

But medical science is not content with cures. It is reaching out now to effect prevention. And as in hundreds of other failures, the failure to prevent is frequently the heritage of ignorance.

To overcome that ignorance, to educate the public as to means of prevention of various ills, the American College of Surgery, along with its own clinics, is holding public meetings to which the public is invited.

Such a meeting is to be held at the Couch school, Monday evening. On that occasion some of the foremost specialists of the country will outline the causes for many of the physical ills of the time, and describe the ways to prevent them.

Those who have gone so far toward overcoming the suffering of the race, few groups of men have done more to make for the happiness of mankind. In continuing the struggle and in educating the public to help itself they are improving on a work already well done.

TRUSTEES OF WEALTH AFTER amassing a great fortune of \$350,000,000, Andrew Carnegie gave all of it away except \$2,000,000, as late figures on the value of his estate show. He recognized the principle that the possession of great wealth should be a trusteeship rather than actual ownership...

But this crudity and clumsiness need not be laid to a memory suddenly gone. In fact, it is the very stumbling nature of these things which blasts a defense based on a lapse of memory. From what little they know of the human mind, psychologists are convinced that the subconscious ego is supremely cunning and subtle. Had the subconscious mind alone been performing in the Brumfield case there, perhaps would have been none of the criminal clumsiness which is part and parcel of the conscious mind. Self-consciousness always leads to blundering acts. Consciousness of pursuit for the crime stands out in Brumfield's flight as plainly as the everlasting hills against the vision.

Not does memory lapse have to be seized upon to support the statement that a man of Brumfield's standing would not commit such a crime while in the full possession of his faculties. Crime plays no favorite station, be it high or low. It runs like a muddy vein through all strata of society, as numerous cases of recent development have shown. Today a respectable man or woman, tomorrow a notorious murderer or murderer.

Perhaps we need go no farther than Emerson's statement, that in every man there is a latent infinite capacity for crime, to explain the murder of Dennis Russell. The only lapse in the entire horrible enactment seems to be the lapse against the ancient law, "Thou shalt not kill."

Told that if he went into a dark room the body man would seize and choke her to death, a little girl ran from the room in fright, fainted and fell. When consciousness returned she was in deadly fear of shadows. Gradually she lost her voice, then her sight, and, in spite of all medical science has been able to do, is now a mental and physical wreck. A foolish story transformed her from a bright, happy child into hopeless human junk.

More than twice as much money was paid out for furs in America in 1920 as was paid for all forms of higher education. The statement was recently made by P. P. Claxton, former United States commissioner of education.

The education referred to included all training in colleges, universities, professional and technical schools, whether supported by public taxation or by private endowment.

When a country is spending less than half as much on the higher training of its future citizenship as the women spend on the mere item of furs, worn largely for personal adornment, things are awry. Three hundred million dollars for furs and less than \$150,000,000 a year for all training above the high school, leaves the country no room to complain at the cost of American education.

The cheapest thing that America is buying today or any other day, the thing in which the country is getting the most for its money, is education.

For actual money advanced, the railroads owe the government \$1,444,000,000. On flimsy claims that labor during government operation was inefficient, the railroads argue that the government owes them \$758,000,000. The government is proposing to pay the roads \$500,000,000 on these claims and have some kind of settlement in about 10 years. That is the gist of the McAdoo statement on this page.

A GALAXY of medical specialists, many of whom have spent a lifetime in study of causes and effects of physical ills, will gather in Portland Monday and Tuesday for the dissemination of information on the causes, care and treatment of diseases in an effort to spare humanity the sufferings that beset human kind.

The struggle to overcome the illnesses that have forever attacked the human race has been long and arduous. Generations have come and gone as information of diseases and their cure has been added to the storehouse of knowledge.

But the seeds of search have borne fruit. Disease is today under greater control than ever before in the history of the world. Few are the maladies that medical science cannot conquer. Few are the ills on which science is not informed.

But medical science is not content with cures. It is reaching out now to effect prevention. And as in hundreds of other failures, the failure to prevent is frequently the heritage of ignorance.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE In there any cream on the milk of human kindness? Just how does a rigorous winter fit into the scheme of eternal happiness? Small boys and girls will testify that there is no sweet music in the toll of the school bell.

SIDELIGHTS It is hoped that, in connection with the present shoe war industry, the "bello" girls will decide to give the patrons a hearing.—Eugene Register.

When automobiles get as much sense as Old Dobbin has, there will be safe vehicles for the hours of courting swains.

When the lexicographers discovered the one so frequently associated with the other they made lady and lady spell very much alike.

Seems, just offhand, that there is something lacking in faith, bearing and theories of minor order, as long as little children suffer pain.

A great army organization will spend the money of American taxpayers in "Clara" diving, the whole crime there is the fact that soon after the apprehension of the criminals they show a ferocious and unrepentant insanity.—Roseburg News-Review.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town A few days ago a Heppner bank, fulfilling the law, published a list of unclaimed deposits which have lain in the bank's vault for years. In the list Phil Metachan of Portland was credited with a balance of \$1247. A friend of Phil's informed him, and it is unnecessary to say that Phil lost no time in drawing on the bank for the full amount.

One day while my work was done in Yamhill, this last named section is of traffic for at least 60 days. The completion of these two stretches gives a continuous pavement from Portland to McMinnville by way of Hillsboro and Forest Grove.

Eric Hauser of the Muttonoh hotel is in receipt of a box of fresh strawberries sent him by George O. Watson of Roseburg. The strawberries were grown by E. M. Mathews of the Lookingglass district, near Roseburg.

Stanley K. Bartlett of Coquille, who has been motoring through Washington and Oregon, is in Portland on his way home. "We are having a wonderful time," he said.

Herman Wieg, postmaster of Astoria, is in Portland on one of his periodic visits. He says he is ready to give up his job to a Republican successor.

Ed Cole, a stockman of Haines, brought down a carload of cattle for the Portland and Seattle markets.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baldwin of