

ALBERT TOZIER WRITES OF RICHMOND

In a letter to the Salem Statesman, dated at Richmond, June 16, Albert Tozier, of Salem, gives the following interesting description of Virginia's capital and metropolis:

Richmond, the capital and metropolis of Virginia, and geographically the gateway between the north and the south and the west and the middle Atlantic seaboard. Historically it is the center of a civilization as old as the nation itself, and commercially the rival of trade markets throughout the United States. Richmond, with a past rich in achievement and a future bright in promise, stands upon the border land of that territory which, once swept by war and travail, is today, throbbing with a new and mighty energy, born of a full realization of the unbounded resources and opportunities that lie before her.

In the life of the American nation today there is no fact more impressive or significant than the commercial awakening of the south. It is authoritatively estimated that during the past year the south is increasing at a rate of \$7,200,000 per day. Six railway systems bring it into close touch with the country to the north, south, east and west, and two steamboat lines give it water rates with the outside world.

At the head of navigation on the James river 90 miles from the sea, Richmond stands, like Rome with its Tiber, on seven hills. There is an ample and well distributed rainfall, and the climatic conditions so important in determining the commercial and agricultural possibilities of any section, is most fortunate.

Beautiful Old City.

Visitors to Richmond are at once impressed with the beauty of the city as a whole, and more particularly with the residential sections. The streets are so broad and well paved and so abundantly shaded with great trees that from the top of the high buildings the city has the appearance of a great park.

There are three parks with an area of 377 acres. The scenery is everywhere beautiful, abounding in fine views of the river, winding along below. Several parks are located on the outskirts of the city, where on a summer evening may be found thousands of people enjoying themselves in the shade and quiet. Historic buildings in and around the city enhance the natural beauty of Richmond. The city is well favored with monuments.

The list of historic buildings and monuments might be extended to considerable length, but one cannot overlook the ancient state capitol designed in France in 1785, while Thomas Jefferson was minister to that country, and erected under his supervision, and was very recently enlarged and improved; also in the capitol square are the Washington group, Houdon's Washington and

statues of Clay, Jackson and Governor William Smith.

On Monument avenue are the statues of President Davis, and Generals Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart, the last being equestrian statues, besides which there are other monuments to soldiers and statesmen elsewhere in and around the city; the White House of the Confederacy; the home of John Marshall, the great chief justice of the United States; St. John's church, where Patrick Henry made his dramatic speech which aroused the colonists to arms; Seven Pines and the other great battle of the dead, known throughout the land, where he buried the remains of the Confederacy's president, Jefferson Davis, and his wife and daughter, Presidents Tyler and Monroe and other eminent statesmen and soldiers along with countless thousands of lesser note.

An Educational Center.

The residential sections are well divided from the manufacturing districts, a condition which insures cleanliness and health and freedom from smoke, dust and noise.

Socially Richmond offers all the advantages that a city of its size and traditions might be expected to possess. Educational features are exceptionally noteworthy. The public school system is admirably conducted and liberally supported. There are separate schools for white and colored. There are 243 separate schools and 352 teachers. The school population is 24,000, of which 15,000 are enrolled. In addition there are high schools and private pay schools.

The historical educational institutions are the justly famed University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, about three hours' ride from Richmond, and that ancient but vigorous seat of learning, William and Mary college at Williamsburg, the oldest incorporated town in Virginia (incorporated in 1632) which was the capital of the colony and also the state capital until 1779, an hour's ride from historic Richmond.

There are three separate daily besides about 40 other publications.

In Richmond are 96 churches with a membership of 47,000. A Roman Catholic cathedral, the finest church edifice in the south, has just been completed. There are eight hospitals in the city. The hotel accommodations are first-class.

The average summer weather is 74 1-2 degrees. The nearby health resorts are numerous.

The city owns and operates its gas works and furnishes gas to its citizens at \$1 per 1000. The water works are municipally owned and operated. Its reservoir has a 20-day supply capacity. The taxable value of real and personal property is \$134,707,193. Tax rate on assessed values is \$1.40 on \$100. Tax rate on state is .35 on \$100. Population of city 110,000.

Per capita wealth estimated at \$1250. The total banking assets for 1936 show \$13,597,170.

No section excels Virginia in its tobacco product. Richmond's 22 warehouses have a storage capacity of 50,000 hogsheads of tobacco. Richmond manufactures 22,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Richmond handles the tobacco product of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina to the extent of 60,000,000 pounds annually. Her other industries show sales of \$80,000,000.

A more sociable, a more hospitable and a more entertaining class of citizens are to be found in no section of this great nation.

FOREST TREE PLANTING.

Forestry Department Has 5,000,000 Young Trees Growing.

A recent forestry bulletin says of forest tree planting:

The section of planting deals with all phases of forest planting within the national forests. In the past two important problems have received special attention. (1) The reforestation of denuded watersheds where planting is needed in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns; (2) planting within the treeless national forests in the middle west to provide for timber in the future to serve as an object lesson to the people.

The trees used in planting are grown at eight government nurseries in the following national forests: San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, Gila, Dismal River, Pikes Peak, Salt Lake, Pecos and Lincoln. The combined area of seed beds at the eight stations is 11 acres. They now contain over 5,000,000 trees, from 1 to 3 years old. The seed sown in 1907 should produce not less than 4,000,000 trees, giving a total of over 9,000,000 in 1935.

Man and Dog Killed by Lightning.

During the heavy thunderstorm Monday evening Ed Fuller, who lives with his parents on Fish creek, was struck by lightning about 7 o'clock and instantly killed. He has been herding sheep for Laidlaw, and with him at the time of the strike was a camp tender and a dog. The camp tender was standing not three feet from Fuller and the dog was between them. A blinding flash occurred and Fuller and the dog were killed outright, but the camp tender escaped uninjured. Fuller was about 22 years of age. It is probable that the funeral will take place in Bellevue some time today.—Halley News-Miner.

Dades Little Liver Pills keep the

system clean, the stomach sweet. Prompt relief for headache and biliousness. Good for all the family. Sold by A. C. Koeppen & Bros.

The body of an unknown murdered man was found in the underbrush near Frenchtown, a suburb of Missoula, Montana. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the deed or identity of the corpse.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

SEATTLE PAPERS START A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Wholesale Commission Houses Meet Every Day at Noon and Fix Prices—Wholesalers Also Refuse to Sell Direct to Consumer. Thus Giving Retailers a Chance for Big Profits—A Combination to Raise Living Expenses.

The alarming increase in the cost of living in Seattle has caused an investigation by newspapers of that city and the Seattle News gives the following account of its investigations along this line:

Traced to its real source, the increased cost of living in Seattle is due to various combinations which control the necessities of life and force the consumers to pay a price that is much higher than the same articles are sold for in other places, says the News.

This is particularly true of the lines of goods that are handled by the Western avenue commission houses. The commission men have their association and will not sell direct to the consumer, no matter what quantities the consumer may desire to buy. In each of the commission houses on Western avenue is posted a notice to the effect that goods will not be sold to the consumer and no quotation will be given to him. The Seattle produce association, to which all commission men in the city belong, meets at noon each day and fixes prices. All of the houses must maintain these prices.

Next, the retailers have an association which has for its purpose the same object. The employees of the different business houses are members of a labor union which has for its object the protection of those employed in the business houses on the questions of wages and working hours.

Thus an endless chain is formed. The retailer must charge more for his goods because he pays more to the wholesaler, the clerk must get higher wages because it costs more to live; the carpenter must charge more for his work because his living expenses are increased by the others; the landlord must charge more rent because the cost of building is increased, and so it goes in a circle that has no end. In the meantime the consumer is the only one that is unable to form any sort of an association that will regulate prices. He must pay what he is asked and take what he gets.

The poor man that is engaged in a profession that is not a part of organized labor is crushed between the unions and the greed of the business houses. He pays for all of this increased cost of living but receives nothing in return.

All kinds of lubricating oils at Nilsen & Son's.



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