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+ Not to the Present, nor to the
+ Past.
+ No thought of joy or sor-
+ row—
+ I drink alone to what will last.
+ That which will be tomorrow.
+ I drink to songs yet to be sung.
+ I drink to unwritten story.
+ I drink to the flag that's yet
+ unflung
+ On the field of future glory.
+ —Clarence E. Edwards.

WHY WHEAT IS HIGH.

— Though eastern Oregon farmers have not harvested their usual crops this year they are more fortunate than those in other portions of the world. The crops in other parts of the globe are also poor and American growers are now receiving high prices for wheat because of that fact.

"The present is a most favorable opportunity for American mills to assert themselves, granting that crops this season are secured in good condition," says M. H. Davis, special agent for the United States at Liverpool. Continuing, Mr. Davis offers the following upon the situation:

The English crop, never an important item, is certainly not promising as excessive yield. It is more than likely to yield several million bushels less than last year. In France the prospect seems to be for consid-

erable less than last year. Australia's crop, a light one, is practically exhausted, so far as exports are concerned. However good the coming crop may prove to be it will not be harvested till December and can not be available for English milling before May of next year. The Indian crop, another stronghold of the British miller, is largely a failure, since the great Punjab district, from which the exports have always come, has but 60 per cent of a crop. The latest reports of India's harvest last March do not promise either low prices nor abundant quantity. Thus to a greater extent than usual the British miller has been anxiously looking to the American Pacific states to meet his needs. There, too, appears a partial failure, as it is estimated that the quantity for export will be 25,000,000 bushels less than last harvest. Russia, too, is decidedly deficient, particularly in soft wheat grades that would be needed to make up for the lack of usual supplies from the other sources named. The Argentine shipments are growing so light as to excite comment, and her new crop will not be matured until late in December, nor can it reach the mills before March or April next. It will thus be seen that the exceptional advantages enjoyed by British mills for securing at low figures the various wheats they need for blending are not now in prospect as they have been for the three years past. Relatively their position as to price, qualities and quantities of wheat is nothing like so strong as heretofore.

FARMER BOYS.

The world over, boys raised on the farm have made good, says the Rural Spirit, and there is much truth in the assertion.

Some of the greatest lawyers and physicians have been born and raised on the farm. Recently the officers of the navy discovered that the best sailors are the "corn fed" boys from the forks of the creek. From early childhood the boy in the country, rich or poor, is required to do some kind of manual work. He keeps regular hours, has wholesome food to eat and breathes fresh, pure air. All these things combine to give him a sound and healthy mind. Still, the best place for the country bred boy is in the country. He is in the long run of more value to himself and to his country than in town or in the army or navy. In the west and south-

west young farmers—those who are not afraid of work and who have acquired frugal habits—can easily purchase farms of their own and in a few years become absolutely independent—something that only a small percentage of city people can ever become. According to statistics, 65 of New York will improve their own per cent of those working on farms own their own farms, a percentage not approached by any other vocation under the sun. Naturally the glamor of the city attracts many from the farms. But if the parents of farm boys and girls would give the young folks a working interest in the business of the farm, very few of them would have much desire to move into the towns where thousands are actually on the verge of starvation. The farm still offers the only really independent livelihood. As a great jurist once remarked: "Civilization begins and ends with the plow."

WATERWAYS VS. RAILROADS.

The owners of railroads are almost invariably opposed to the opening of rivers to navigation, according to the Oregon Daily Journal.

Canals and rivers are public property; railroads are private property. Freight can be transported more cheaply by river or canal than by railroad, hence it is quite natural for the railroads to oppose the water routes. Just as clearly it is for the people's interest to open up waterways wherever they can. When these compete with railroads, the latter must reduce rates to the water rates.

Back on the Atlantic coast the railroads have for many years endeavored to prevent the building of new canals, and the improvement of old ones. The New York World says: Canals can bring coal and wheat to New York cheaper than railroads. So the railroads, while the people slept, for years steadily used their vast political power against canals. Some canals they bought; some they caused to be abandoned; some they left to neglect. If New York is to have cheap coal the canals must be reopened and new ones added—not the great barge canal alone, but smaller feeders down a score of river valleys.

The illegal coal trust and the extinction of the independent retailer are matters for federal action. Better than railing at "malefactors of great wealth" would it be if a few of them were stopped forever.

Coal costs the small consumer in New York \$1.50 a ton more than it

should. This is a tax exacted mainly from the poor, without warrant of law or color of justice, by greedy wealth. Some day it will occur to some public official to enforce the law and make possible the "square deal" in coal. Some day the people become. According to statistics, 65 of New York will improve their own great water highways.

Just what has occurred and the consequence as to coal in New York has occurred or will occur throughout the country with respect to any commodity. Open rivers and canals will give the people cheaper transportation rates, leave more money in their pockets, make them richer, freer, more independent.

Business men and householders can help protect themselves from fires by seeing that all combustible rubbish is cleared from their premises. Big fires are sometimes spread by burning cinders falling upon trash piles adjacent to buildings.

When the fire department moves into the new city hall several firemen might be given sleeping quarters above the apparatus room. They would then be right on hand and could respond more quickly to night alarms.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

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