

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 21.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

NO. 34.

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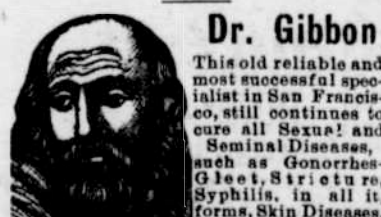
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The Idol Rich in College

In a recent speech before the Harvard Club dinner in New York City Professor A. Lawrence Lowell referred to the fact that Harvard's characterization as the rich man's college had undoubtedly injured it in the Middle West. While there are three poor men working their way through Harvard for every one whose father is a millionaire, nevertheless Professor Lowell admitted that at Cambridge there is danger that the students who spend two or three thousand dollars for their lavishly furnished rooms, who drive their automobiles and ride their horses, will lower the standards for the under-graduate body. These gilded calves of golden bulls have already split up the college into various sets and cliques. These idle rich herd by themselves in a building where they have a swimming tank, gymnasium and break-fast room under one roof. Many of them, says Professor Lowell, are indifferent and lazy. This is all true. These idle rich undoubtedly do infect other students who are not rich with their indolence. The shameful spectacle has been witnessed of recent years, formerly unknown, of college students of honorable lineage stooping to crime and their demoralization was probably due to the daily exhibit of extravagance and luxury which they could not obtain except by playing the part of a parasite or a thief.

These idle rich students always come from the best schools of the country, and come so well prepared that it is an easy matter for them to enter college and to keep up after a fashion with their classes. They have plenty of money to hire tutors to help them "crank" for critical examinations, and they worry through college without really doing work. They never become sound scholars, occasionally one of them obtains a little superficial dilettante culture which he could and probably would have obtained without going to college, but the great majority of these idle rich college youth are victims to the athletic craze, if they are fellows of robust constitution, and if they are not robust enough to row or kick football they are generally robust enough to gamble and drink to excess and to recall the "Latin quarter" of Paris by the exclusive felicity they appear to find in wine, women and bacchanal song. The New York Evening Post, commenting upon Professor Lowell's statement, says that "these idle rich students are within reach of the college authorities, and can be made to work; if not, the college has itself to blame for the disturbing element." This is true, but who ever hears nowadays of a college finding any particular fault with the idle rich? E. Benjamin Andrews, the head of the University of Nebraska, the other day bluntly declared that the universities are dependent largely for their support on the rich, and he defended the business methods of John W. Rockefeller apparently for no more logical reason than that Andrews and Rockefeller are both Baptists. The strongest protest against the acceptance of Rockefeller's money by the University of Nebraska comes from Ida M. Tarbell, who says:

"Money is one of the minor necessities in making honest thinkers and courageous actors. It is useful in an educational institution only in the hands of men who prefer to do without it rather than to dull the conscience of faculty, students and friends by compromising with any kind of moral or intellectual subterfuge. If the acceptance of a gift from John D. Rockefeller brings with it tacit recognition of the commercial principles which he has employed with more conspicuous success than any other man in the country—if it closes the mouth of any man in Nebraska to the corrupting influence of these principles, no greater calamity can befall the University of Nebraska than to accept his money."

Three-fourths of the newspapers and about two-thirds of the people of Nebraska agree with Miss Tarbell; but the chances are the regents of the University will accept the money and erect "a religious temple" as a monument to the memory of John D. Rockefeller and his "methods in business." The wrong of this proceeding would seem to be obvious when we remember that the University of Nebraska is supported by public taxation and has no real need of relying upon rich men and imposing the influence of such men upon the teachings of the institution. It was W. H. H. Murray who, after describing the Rockefeller type of successful land pirate in business, said:

"You can metrize a man so that every one of the millions of pores in his skin stand for a dollar mark. But I know of no one who gives such a metallic metamorphosis of a man any thought unless it be some degeneration university that wants

an endowment. Between two such the fellowship of exchange is natural. The one gives his check and the responds with an L. L. D."

Of course, universities that are ready to beg or accept money of such fellows as Rockefeller are not going to find any fault with the alcoholic or versatile rakishness or haphazardly incurable indolence of rich men's boobies who are sent to college, because the college might be cut off with a shilling in the will of the booby's father. The worst influence of the idle rich in college is that they are responsible to a great degree for the abuse of athletics. Fifty years ago there were "athletics" enough in Harvard to swell the ranks of the Union Armies with her gallant sons in every state. No man who has come out of Harvard since 1860 compares in brains or body with dozen of men who were graduated between 1825 and 1850, when there was no abuse of athletics. The sons of Harvard before the war rowed their boats on Charles River; they made mountain excursions to Monadnock and the White Hills; they visited the Adirondacks; they went trouting and fowling, but there was no abuse of athletics, no "athletic" craze. The advent of the idle rich with their money, their love of excitement, which belongs to all idle, dissipated men, has produced this vile abuse of athletics, which in its intemperance is just as fatal a form of dissipation to real intellectual power or force of character as excessive conviviality. The idle rich in every clime always drink and gamble, always frequent racetracks and playgrounds where they can yell and bet and bet and yell on man or beast, and here the idle rich meet the idle poor, who are anxious to "do up" the idle rich, and generally succeed. This abuse of athletics has about run its course in England, and sooner or later it will be surrendered to the custody and guardianship of men who are fit for nothing better and of whom we expect nothing better.

The days may not soon come again when an American college will be able to conduct its work in the spirit of the founders of the Edinburgh Review, who took for their motto "We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," but it is not too much to expect that our colleges will graduate some more honest stuff than a bullheaded creature with a big calf and a hotheaded biceps. In the recent war with the Boers Mr. Kipling expressed bitter contempt for the English youth, "the muddled oafs at the goals," who were boisterous champions in the sham battles of peace, but had no stomach for real war when it came, and now Mr. William Watson, in the Fortnightly Review, says that "athleticism has possibly served some uses, but the worship of muscles has gone quite far enough and it is about time brains had its turn." Referring to Kipling's bitter satire, Mr. Watson says:

"I cannot think it a fact of very cheerful augury that in moments of a thrilling historic crisis, when it might have been supposed that every adult brain in the land would be touched to something of solemnity at thought of the national peril, one could have seen the young manhood of the country trooping in its thousands to fleet the time in rapt and excited contemplation of a kicking game.—Oregonian."

Sacramento is Receding.

Sacramento, March 2.—Advices from all river points show that the water is receding, except at the island in the lower part of the river where it is at a standstill.

Crude Oil Prices Cut.

Toledo, Ohio, March 1.—The Standard Oil Company today cut the price of crude oil three cents both east and west. It is understood that the Kansas oil field developments indicate that the Ohio fields must take a back seat and high prices are doomed.

War Veterans Claims are Denied.

Salem, Or., March 1.—The supreme court this afternoon decided the case of J. R. Boyd, respondent, vs. F. L. Dunbar, secretary of state, appellant, from Multnomah county, Sears judge; case reversed. Opinion by justice Bean.

This was a suit to compel the secretary of state to draw a warrant for \$129.50 for services as an Indian war soldier. The court recites the facts of the appropriation made for the payment of the veterans' claims and holds that when the appropriation was exhausted the secretary had no authority to audit and pay claims of veterans no matter how meritorious they were. The court says that where an appropriation is made for a specific purpose and there is no other warrant of law to pay the claims, no warrant can be issued after the appropriation is exhausted. The decision of the lower court is reversed.

Predominant Sentiment in America on the Far Eastern War.

BY J. S. KANEMATZ.

The spontaneous growth of sympathies in America for Japan in the latter's present life-and-death struggle with the greatest military power of Europe is surprising the whole world. But the world who know the history of America need not be told that such is the true Americanism—the tradition of a free people.

When Cuba was trembling under the lash of Spanish tyranny the sympathy of America was with the little revolutionists. Aye, for their freedom the best blood of America was shed!

When the Republic of South Africa were defending their rights against the greed of England, America was with them and with the weak.

The history of America is the history of a sudden and complete disfranchisement of the aristocrats of the air. It is a history of an emancipation of four millions of human souls—a history of a war with Spain for the freedom of Cuba, for the sake of humanity. And, humanity knows no color, no tongue or no previous condition of men. Wherever it goes the wand of progress touches the auction block, the slavery pen, and we see, instead of misery and superstition, a happy home and fireside.

Ever since Commodore Perry knocked at the door of that Hermit Empire of Mikado, the wave of progress traveled far and fast. The shogunism quickly gave way to commercialism, the despotism to democracy. Farmers and mechanics become suddenly politicians and in every ricefield and every forge-shop questions were answered and discussed. Thus, became Japan one of the world powers. Although an empire in name, the government is in truth a representative one, more democratic than Great Britain.

In a great contrasting relief stands the mighty empire of Russia—with an absolute autocrat in the throne and the feudal knights in the office. With a sword in one hand and a lash in the other she has conquered and subjugated nearly one hundred nations and races, and today her territory reaches to an enormous length of 3,000 miles from the Baltic in Europe far into the Bering in Asia. Not satisfied with these vast possessions, she now extends her arms of greed into Manchuria and Korea, and finally into Japan.

In this war, therefore, Japan is fighting for her very existence, for her home and her liberty. Russia stands for conquest, for ignorance and greed, significance of which can well be seen by her stubborn resistance to the new China-American treaties for the open-door policy of Manchuria.

The late declaration of Tokio government guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Korea, places her in a position somewhat similar to that occupied by the United States over Cuba in the late Spanish-American war.

Is it any wonder then that the sympathies of the liberty-loving people of this great republic are with the plucky little men of Dai-Nippon—the "Yankees of the Orient?"

But, as a nation America will observe a strict neutrality.

Do You Want Strength.

If you want to increase your strength you must add to and not take from the physical. In other words, the food that you eat must be digested, assimilated and appropriated by the nerves, blood and tissues before being expelled from the intestines. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure adds to the physical. It gives strength to and builds up strength in the human system. It is pleasant to the taste and palatable, and the only combination of digestants that will digest the food and enable the system to appropriate all of its health and strength-giving qualities. Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

Two for the Price of One.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the AMERICAN FARMER by which we are able to offer this great farm paper and the HERALD alone—\$1.50, for the next 30 days. Who will be the first to take advantage of this opportunity? This is a great offer for our farmers and dairymen.

Best Remedy for Constipation.

"The finest remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Mr. Eli Butler, of Frankville, N. Y. "They act gently and without any unpleasant effect, and leave the bowels in a perfectly natural condition." Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

Evolution of the Lumber Drogher.

A Pacific Coast-built lumber schooner with a carrying capacity of 1,600,000 feet is now en route to Portland from Honolulu, and another craft of the same type, but with a capacity of 2,000,000 feet of lumber, has just been launched at Eureka, Cal. All along the Pacific Coast these big carriers have been going into the water is rapidly increasing numbers, and with an increase in size has come a reduction in the cost of operation, so that, so far as the lumber trade is concerned, the old square-riggers can operate only at a decided disadvantage. There is an unusual amount of truth in the Oregon motto "She flies with her own wings," even when it is applied to the greater portion of the Pacific Coast, for since Joseph Gale and his little band of pioneers constructed the schooner Star of Oregon near this city more than sixty years ago, the "Oregon territory" has been engaged in the business of building nearly all of the vessels used in marketing the lumber product of the Northwest.

And the Oregon and Washington shipbuilders have covered themselves with glory. Their vessels, size and type considered, have been the finest and fastest of their class, and from the standpoint of durability they average well up with the mental ships. The old barkentine Melanethon, built at Coos Bay in 1867, is still sailing the seas, making fast passages and carrying good cargoes, and the Oregon-built craft Webfoot, Portland, Tam o'Shanter and others varying from thirty to thirty-five years of age, still get around with the regularity of clockwork, and despite their age and comparatively small carrying capacity, earn dividends for their owners. This early Oregon fleet was made up of vessels too small to compete successfully with the big square-rigger craft in the foreign trade, but the vessels that have been constructed within the past few years are rapidly crowding the square-riggers out of the business.

Captain A. M. Simpson, who as their names will attest, built schooners from Alpha to Omega, and then began all over again, has been the most prominent factor in developing the shipbuilding and shipowning industry on the Pacific Coast. His diminutive schooner Alpha could not carry very much lumber and she never strayed far from the Pacific Coast; but her successors have gradually widened the field of operations, and Oregon-built craft are to day carrying Oregon lumber to China, Japan, Africa, Australia and South America. The Oregon and Washington schooner with a capacity of 600,000 to 700,000 feet of lumber, launched ten or a dozen years ago, was a monster in size compared with its predecessors, but it is small compared with the craft that have entered the water within the past three years. The 2,000,000-foot of lumber carrier of home construction is already here. It has reached this size by such easy stages and has so quietly worked the old type of lumber droghers out of business that it is difficult to place a limit on its size or utility in the future.

The natural products of the Pacific States have done much to advertise our greatness, and added glory is now being reflected by our success in turning out a manufactured product that is the equal if not superior to that produced in any other part of the world. The typical Pacific Coast-built schooner is in a class of her own, and she is a credit to the locality from which she hails.—Oregonian.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, fells, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c, at R. S. Knowlton's, Druggist.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Colds cause Pneumonia.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

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