







## RADIO AND FUTURE CITIZENSHIP

 similar to "have you a talking machine?" or "have youa player piano?",
But in a very short time, asking a man in he has ,
radio will be as rude as asking him if he possesses a bath But in a very short time, asking a man if he has a
radio will be as rude as asking him if he possesses a bath
tub, or a telephone, or a clean shirt.
The Cleveland and New York conventions have, for the first time, been paritcipated in by millions of voters.
True, the partitipation was siacions; the unseen aud-
ience was a silent one, but it was an intent one. And the ience was a silent one, but it was an intent one. And the
ediceational result of millions of people having listened
directly to the great leaders of both parties discussiug directly to the great leaders of both parties discussiug,
questions of national importance, unquestionably will be
felt in November. The newspapers, of course, earry full reports. But
feeple real all the newspaper has to say: The news-
paper offers a choice of interesting no paper offers a choice of interesting news, politics and
prize fights, baseball and battle, preistoric discovery and
prohibition doing bid prohibition doings bid for attention.
Listeners-in take what that they get. Their's not to
choose theirs but to sit silent and abosrb what is "s in
the air." There is usually elooiee of entertainment, but choose; their's but to sit silent and abosrb what is "in in
the air., There is usually choioe of entertainment, but
what greater entertainment is there than the making of
history, the nominations, the balloting it instory, the nominations, the balloting; not next day, cold
is spe, but now, this instant, heard in the home as soon
as sponen in the convention? We are having a political rebirth. We are knowing
where formerly we guessed. Just what the radio is to mean in citizenship trassing is only faintly foreshadow-
ed, but already it seems so big and so ed, but already it seems so big and so important that soon,
for one to confess he is " "not interested in radio" will b
much the same as saying "I

## MAN THE IMITATOR

 French scientist, Lucien Cuentot, declares man is but
an imitator of the lower forms of an imitator of the lower Corms of animal life, and that
many of his most boasted inventions have been used by
the buys for ares the bugs for ages. To make the humiliation of man com-
plete, the scientist says he is but a poor imitator at that,
and the inventions of insects and animats and the inventions of insects sud a animals imitatator at thays mor
perfect and worked out with more detail than those of
 among the lower animals, he says, and the grasshopper has ased a torpedo tube from time immemorial to plant
its eggs low in the ground. Even the patented fastener, only invented by man about forty years ago, has been
used by the cuttlefish to button its outer skin on ever
ince there las hee used by the cuttlefish to button its outer skin on ever
since there has been a cuttlefish, while the file, the an-
chor, the rail, the growe always been used by the lower animals. The invention of The scientist does leave one thing to the ingenuity of man, the wheel, but who knows how so
found that some bug invented it long ago?
OLD STUFF
The same old bunk, which makes its appearance
every Leap Year, is abroad in the land.
The story is, in fact, that Wall Street, Big Business,
The Interests, or what have you, is or are about to manip-
ulate business to squeeze out a president to its or their
liking.
"There's going to be a panic," one dispenser of the
inside dope asserts.
Another distributor of gratis information declares
that "they," are going to make prosperity so bountiful
that there will be no change.
These arguments are triumphs of logic. They can
prove anything fronr nothing. Either or both arguments
can be used on behalf of the same candidate. They can
be nsed in favor of the party of the administration or
the party of the opposition.

LOOKING AHEAD
more than a millionaire. He derived his fortune from esting thing about Crandall is that his business success seems to have been due to his lack of what is commonly
called education. He quit school in the fourth grade and, ok, with the sole exception of "Black Beauty." with a gift for seizing opportunity. Whandall was

 "If you had studied physics in high school, you
would know something about the principle of a gas en-
gine and understand its limitations."
"I admit I know nothing about physics," replied
Crandall, "but just the same, I'm going out of the horse
business. I intend to watch my chance and get into some-
thing that's coming instead of going."-Fred Kelly in
The Nation's Business.
These are trying days. People will try anything.
In days gone by it was "Home, Sweet Home," vat in this new age, "there seems to be no place like away from
home."
As a rule a man's insignifficance is in exact propor-
tion to the importance of his telephone voice.
Connubial bliss consists in an agreement concerning
the relative importance of cigars and millinery.
When a spinster at last gives up hope she has a least
one consolation. She is free to eat onions.
Marriages are made in heaven but most of the pre-
liminaries are arranged in the porch swing or on the
cushions of an automobile.
Interesting Reminiscences By A
Southern Oregon Pioneer
Sores

| Being a series of interesting articles deaing with early day |
| :--- |
| events and pioneer men and women who made history and |
| builded for succeeding generations. |
| (By C. B. WATsos) |


| Freemont and Kit Carson Visit Southern Oregon in 1843, We Gross Their Trail | to his party at The Dalles, accom panied by the guide, they set out. Winter opened early and snow commenced before they had got far on their way. The Indian |
| :---: | :---: |
| sure if I depart | became discouraged and wanted |
| " to the historical, for |  |
| All |  |
| eariy Oregon History |  |
| d Washington Irving's | the |
| H. K. Hines' history of the | three feet |
| he explorations of | ng. Again the |
| hitman, |  |
| and others wi:1 remember | sisted that they go on and they |
| reat Immigration" of 1843. | proceeded, sometimes in the |
| ear a caravan |  |
| nd people le | til, finally the |
| souri river for Oreg |  |
| ter Burnett, who was later | ection. He describe |
| tovenor | memoirs as a |
| ain of this expedit |  |
| but served only for a short tit | with here and |
| when William Martin was | of water. The Indian declared |
| ad retained his postion |  |
| ned intact. | mont did not believe that he look- |
| and | the body |
| comm | had been described to him. The |
| ortions. A large body | Indian insisted how |
| these emigrarts were directed | fus |
| Jesse Applegate. Dr. Mar | his pay which $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{r}}$ |
| itman who had come to | ly gave him. The Indian then |
| 1835 in the interest | advised him to go east, through |
| Missions and had ret | the heavy timber two days and |
| ed to the states n 1837 and | he would come out on top of a |
| 1838, in company with Dr. | high rock an |
| ding and his wife, retur |  |
| Oregon in wagons and | no snow and lots of good grass |
|  | and game. Reluctantly he took |
| rseback to the Columbia ris | the Indian's advice and turned |
| ter | toward the east. The point wilich |
|  | he had reached was what we now |
| leg | know as "Big Kla |
|  | es |
| The general understanding was | lake and at least twenty |
| that they would not be able to | miles northeast of the Klariath |
| proceed beyond Fort Hall with | lake. At the end of two days |
| their wagons, but Dr. Whitn | he came to the top of a high "rim- |
|  |  |
| insisted that he could direct them | or four feet, yet, below him more |
| by a route over which the wagons |  |
| could be taken. Under |  |
| nagement o | miles in extent, |
| plegate they were suc | green meadows, and |
| reaching the Columbta | through his plass he could see an- |
| cress | telope and ieer in abundance. |
|  | At |
|  | place where they could get down |
| ho under direction of the War | and rejoiced at getting away from |
|  | the snow and into meadows |
| ploration, traveled with |  |
| intermittantly, fnally | ishing ho |
| orth-we | he that he called it Sun |
| chmg the Columbia at The | valley, which name it bears |
|  |  |
| be companion of | ber he had passed th |
| enant. Leaving his par |  |
| Dalles, Freemont | were, at the time of our excursion |
| h a small detall proceeded | a part of Jackson county an |
| Columbia to For | belong to Lake and |
|  |  |
| tion. He had learned that | From the top of the rim-rock |
| was a cluster of targe |  |
| between the Columbia | the south which, in |
| Hifornta which were called | snow which he could |
| ath lakes. Fremont, in | would retard his |
|  | while to the east and no |
| pronounced the nan | east were broad sage and |
| eral kluck | snow, so the co |
| 硡 | irection. After resting |
| th Dr. McLoughl | and me |
| nd | days, they set out to the east. |
| Dr. McLough | The Warner Range of mountains |
| gh it rather late in the |  |
|  | $\text { al } 1$ |
| , |  |
| et a Warm Spring Indian, who. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ver, warned him that it was late |  |



Rev. Garr and Family


Hear Them Chautauqua
Tonight

Hear him ait the Chaulauqua Building every nighł̀ next week
Hardware

## What the World Is Doing



