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OCTOBER 6

LIVE RIGHT TODAY.—Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.—Proverbs 27:1. PRAYER.—Thou art from everlasting to everlasting God, but we are as the grass that withereth. We come to Thee to live in Thee because Thou art our security and our hope.

ANOTHER MENTAL TEST

Arthur Brisbane, the most famous newspaper writer in the United States today, gives an example of a mental test in one of the recent editions of his "Today" column, which demonstrates the technical and trivial methods which have crept into American courts.

A youth was being tested as to his mentality, during his trial for murder and Brisbane states:

"Two young men had just come down a chimney. The face of one was clean; the other face was black with soot. The man with a clean face immediately washed his face. The man with the sooty face did not wash his face. Why?"

Brisbane continues: "The young murderer "tested" gave the right answer immediately. Many average minds won't give it.

"The answer is that the clean face man, seeing the other dirty, thought his face must be dirty and washed it. The man with the sooty face seeing the other clean thought his face was clean also, and, therefore, did not wash."

We have seen some of the brainiest and most successful business men—tumped when asked to solve a conundrum, and a test like the above should be graded no higher than the foolish, even if enjoyable, stunt of solving a conundrum.

QUEER DIVORCE REASONING

Despite the laxity with which American married folks seem to view marriage, with probably many instances of this laxity recorded in his newspaper, an editorial writer in The Chicago Tribune, which is ordinarily one of the most consistent defenders of American ideals, says:

"Society may gradually relax the laws enforcing continuance of marriage. It will be awkwardly done. There will be suffering and blunders. But the signs are that custom is gradually changing.

"The two who were murdered as a result of Hight's madness for Mr. Sweetin would have been better off had their marriage bonds been more easily set aside by law. Many innocent sufferers in other cases would be better off. Marriage is sacred. A hard and inflexible law will destroy its sanctity and defeat its fundamental purpose."

The divorce laws as they stand today verge too closely upon "free love" and, while there may be occasional instances where divorce is better than continuing a life of unfitness, there would be fewer wrecked homes if a divorce was not so easily procured.

WHEN CLIMATE IS KIND

The last day of his life, Joseph Paquet, 83, spent adventurously hunting on the lakes that fringe the Columbia.

George Washington Boylan, 77, enjoyed a weekend trip to Portland before he passed on.

Addison Bennett, 79, would have continued his newspaper work until the last moment had it not been for an accident which a few weeks before his death made it difficult for him to get around.

"Farmer" Smith at 79 had reached the apex of his earning power and his activity.

Israel Putnam at Hebo at the age of 93 was active almost up to the day of his death.

In the air, the soil, the scenery, the fruits, the food, the water of Oregon, or all together, is some peculiar property that makes for long life. Work which under climatic extremes elsewhere would be exhausting is here performed with little sense of fatigue.

Health and strength persist. The tide of life runs high. Body and mind react to a stimulus that is more than wine. Even the daring of youth is seen to persist close to the century mark, as Ezra Meeker, 94, rises in an airplane for a transcontinental flight.

The climate of the Oregon country is kind.—Portland Journal.

WHY DO NOT VOTERS VOTE?

(Roseburg News-Review)

A big campaign is being conducted to get a larger proportion of the voters to the polls at the coming election. The more the figures showing the number of non-voters are studied, the more astonishing they seem. It is a most surprising thing, that the proportion who vote has been steadily growing less. Where only 20 per cent of qualified voters failed to vote in 1896, there were 51 per cent who thus failed to exercise the suffrage in 1920.

Why have the voters thus lost interest? Probably in many minds it is due to a general disgust with all political parties.

Many people feel that the two leading parties are about alike in their general aims, and they do not see how the programme of any third party would improve things. They think that the majority of candidates are principally anxious to get office and that they are not as a rule willing to act courageously according to their convictions, but they trim and hedge to win favor. Many voters also feel that their own little vote will not help much or make any difference. Many people who live at some distance from polling places feel that it is too much effort to go to the voting precinct.

These points of view are not intelligent. If people will read the news thoroughly they will in due time reach convictions that certain ideas are correct and they will want to give their support to candidates and parties that stand for those ideas. Unwillingness to vote because it takes too much trouble is an argument that does no credit to one's common sense and patriotism. If half the people take that point of view the self-seeking politicians will always control the government and will be able to put over their personal schemes while the country suffers from great evils, which affect us all. In these days of automobiles it should be easy for everyone to get to the polls, and people should be ashamed to neglect this duty.

Witter, the comedian writer, must be a Republican, for he makes one of his characters say: "Honest to Dawes," instead of "Honest to John" (W. Davis.)

A moonshiner entered a plea for clemency on the grounds of being a destitute. He must have been a poor business man.

A man is known by the company he keeps, and a company is known by the men it keeps.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

With Keane and Edge as candidates, the senatorial campaign in New Jersey is developing into a sharp fight.—Tampa Tribune.

Luther Burbank has produced prunes six inches in circumference, but politics produces prunes very much larger than that.—Greenville Piedmont.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon by C. B. Watson

(Continued from Saturday)

"June twentieth, 1846, we gathered on the La Creole, near where Dallas now stands, moved up the valley and encamped for the night on Mary's river, near where the town of Corvallis has since been built.

On June twenty-third, we moved on through the grassy oak hills and narrow valleys, to the North Umpqua river. The crossing was a rough and dangerous one, as the river bed was a mass of loose rocks, and, as we were crossing, our horses occasionally fell, giving the riders an occasional ducking.

"On the morning of the 24th, we left camp early and moved on about five miles to the south branch of the Umpqua, a considerable stream, probably sixty yards wide coming from the eastward. Traveling up that stream almost to the place where the old trail crosses the Umpqua mountains, we encamped for the night opposite the historic Umpqua canyon.

"The next morning, June 25th, we entered the canyon, followed up the little stream that runs through the defile for four or five miles, crossing the creek a great many times, but the canyon become more obstructed with brush and fallen timber, the little trail we were following turned up the side of the ridge, where the woods were more open, and wound its way to the top of the mountain. It then bore south along a narrow backbone of the mountain, the dense thickets and the rocks on either side affording splendid opportunities for ambush. A short time before this, a party coming from California, had been attacked on this summit-ridge by the Indians and one of them had been severely wounded. Several of the horses had also been shot with arrows. Along this trail we picked up a number of broken, shattered arrows. We could see that a large party of Indians had passed over the trail traveling southward only a few days before.

"On the morning of the twenty-sixth we divided our forces, part going back to explore the canyon, while the remainder stayed to guard the camp and horses. The exploring party went back to where we left the canyon on the little trail the day before, and returning through the canyon, came into camp after night, reporting that wagons could be taken through.

"Making an early start we moved on very cautiously. Whenever the trail passed through thickets we dismounted and led our horses, having our guns in hand ready any moment to use them in self defense, for we had adopted this rule, never to be the aggressors. Towards evening we saw a great many Indians posted along the mountainside, and now and then running ahead of us. As we advanced toward the river (Rogue river), the Indians in large numbers occupied the river bank near where the trail crossed. Having understood that this crossing was a favorite place of attack, we decided as it was growing late, to pass the night in the prairie.

"In selecting our camp on Rogue river, we observed the greatest caution. Cutting stakes from the limb of an old oak that stood in the open ground we picketed our horses with double stakes as firmly as possible. The horses were picketed in the form of a hollow square, outside of which we took up our positions. We kept vigilant guard during the night, and the next morning could see the Indians occupying the same position as at dark. There had been a very heavy dew and fearing the effect of dampness on our fire-arms, which were muzzle-loaders, of course, and some of them with flint-locks, we fired them off and re-loaded. In moving forward we formed two divisions with the pack-horses behind. On reaching the river-bank the front division fell behind the pack-horses and drove them over, while the rear division faced the brush, with guns in hand, until the front division was safely over, then they turned about, and the rear division passed under the protection of their rifles. The Indians watched the performance from their places of concealment, but there was no chance for them to make an attack

without exposing themselves to our fire. The river was deep and rapid, and for a short distance some of the smaller animals had to swim. Had we rushed pell-mell into the stream, as parties sometimes do under such circumstances, our expedition would probably have come to end there.

(This crossing was a short distance above where Grants Pass now is.) "After crossing we turned up the river, and the Indians in large numbers came out of the thickets on the opposite side and tried in every way to provoke us. There appeared to be a great commotion among them. A party had left the French settlement in the Willamette some three or four weeks before us, consisting of French half-breeds, Columbia Indians and a few Americans; probably about eighty in all. Passing one of their encampments we could see by the sign they were only a short distance ahead of us. We afterwards learned that the Rogue River had stolen some of their horses and that an effort to recover them had caused the delay. From our camp we could see numerous signal fires on the mountains to the eastward." (To be Continued)

STAGNANT MUD IS THE CAUSE OF DEAR DISEASES

KLAMATH FALLS, Oct. 4.—Source of the mule deer epidemic in northern California is thought to be a most stagnant mud in the bottom of dried-up springs which the deer consume in lieu of water. This is the opinion of Dr. W. Casper, local veterinarian, County Agent C. A. Henderson, and Game Warden Marlon J. Barnes, after investigating carcasses and conducting post mortem examinations at Hackamore springs, 73 miles south of Klamath Falls.

Hackamore springs, it was found, had entirely dried up, due to long drouth this summer. In the place of the spring was a mucky, wet, stagnant mud bed, which by its odor indicated that the soil was at least sour, if not poisonous. A search of a strip of land a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long circumventing the spring, revealed 35 dead deer.

Each deer, Mr. Henderson said was covered with mud up to his back, and his nose up to his eyes, with the stagnant mud.

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CHECK PASSENGER TURNED OVER TO AUTHORITIES IN OREGON FOR TRIAL

YREKA, Cal., Oct. 4.—With the authorities of two states seeking him and his preliminary hearing set at Dorris, Charles Buchter, alias Charles Bushter and Charles B. C. Barton, was turned over to Klamath Falls authorities.

When Buchter appeared for hearing at Dorris yesterday, Lowe of Klamath County urged the authorities to surrender him so that he might be tried in the Oregon courts. This was done with the consent of C. E. Johnson, district attorney of Siskiyou county.

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As soon as Buchter has paid his debt to society in Klamath Falls, where he is alleged to have floated \$300 worth of bad checks he will be returned to Chico where a similar charge has been pending against him since 1919. San Francisco authorities also hold a bad check charge against the man, filed this Spring. He has been in the same trouble in Yuba and Pluma counties in recent years.

Truth and Boasting

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