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OCTOBER 27
WITHHOLD NOT GOOD:—Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.—Proverbs 3:27.

POLITICAL CHAFF AND GRAIN

The American voters have been, and are still being, treated to the usual fusillade of political arguments and persuasions by the horde of candidates who seek to represent the dear people during the next few years.

In this whirlwind of political talk, there have been drafts of chaff as well as grain. The separation of the good and the bad is the task which will confront the voter a week from tomorrow. The voter should take his choice and stamp his approval on the candidates in whom he has the deepest confidence; but he should make this choice with his eyes open and his brain functioning, not blindly and merely in response to any plea of prejudice and discontent or ribald hatred.

It is an easy matter for a politician to speak comforting words to the wavering voter, who is only too receptive for honeyed words which promise many reforms and caustic criticism of those who are actually accomplishing something.

Do not let the politicians pity you and make you think that your lot has been unfortunate and that certain office-seekers are responsible for your misfortunes and present position.

Weigh the arguments and persuasions carefully before election day and determine your vote, not on passion and hatred, but on a just judgment of the men who are seeking this vote.

MONEY AND MORALS

To find out how the submerged live, 24 college girls took jobs in shops and factories in Chicago and Philadelphia.

As high as 30 applications had to be made sometimes before a job was secured. The 24 co-eds say, "No one can lead a healthy, all-round clean life on the wages and under the conditions we worked this summer."

Morals in the factories, they say, ran from the highest to the lowest—it was usually a question of money. As a rule, the better the wages the better the morals. The young women go back to their colleges with all the sympathy in the world for the industrial girl.

Doctor's bills, clothes, union dues, insurance, cannot be met on a saving of \$2.88 a week, earned from strictest economy and denial. The factory girl wants good times, being human, as all folks do, but cannot afford them. The temptations of joy rides, pretty clothes, gifts of jewelry and nights in cabarets are difficult to resist, the college girls aver. And so comes the factory girl's exposure and possible fall to the wolves of society.

In our own day's routine, and under the spell of our ambitions and hopes and purposes, we all forget the stony trails that the submerged travel. But in the quest of the 24 girls, in the industrial probe of the Y. W. C. A., there is brought home to us the cold understanding of the part money plays in morals.

ONE A MINUTE

The estimate that \$500,000,000 was extracted last year alone from small investors by obvious swindlers gives this point to the recent declaration of Federal Judge Anderson that in his opinion there are large numbers of individuals who will never learn to guard their own savings. The swindler is but the product of conditions created by his victims. The latter are mulcted not because they are unfamiliar with the complexities of finance but because they disregard the simplest principles of investment. Secretary Mellon has taken the trouble to set down a few rules which, if they were universally observed, would save most of the half billion hard-earned dollars that small investors have lost. The fact is, however, that the result could be accomplished by faithfully following a single one of them. This, in substance, is the rule:

"Special inducements should always inspire caution. Such offers may be traps. Take time to sleep over investments. The swindler wants quick action, for he fears investigation. The buyer seldom has anything to lose by delay."

Something for nothing is always an incitement to reflection, or ought to be. It ought not to require profound understanding of the laws of investment to make it plain that schemes promising enormous and speedy returns do not require peddling among buyers of small means, that if they were genuine they would be snapped up at once. This is the lesson which it seems impossible to teach thoroughly and the fact that blue sky laws largely fail of their purpose is due, not to failure to administer them so much as to the cupidity of the buyer in the first instance. The person who frankly speculates and makes no pretense that he is "investing" is in a different category. But it is not on this kind that the get-rich-quick gentry fatten. The

half billion dollars in question came chiefly from the pockets of individuals who could not afford to speculate because it were tragedy for them to lose.

A FAST WORKER

When General Feng seized Peking, cut all communication and forced President Tsao Kun to fire General Wu, he showed speed worthy of Napoleon in his prime. He achieved what the French call a coup d'etat. Possibly he acquired his speed when he became a Christian, being known as the Christian general. Interest among Americans centers in the fact that he has called off the war with Chang Tao Lin, to whom Japan is decidedly partial, and that he proposes to install the leader of the Anfu party, which is pro-Japanese, as president. If Cheng should become dominant at Peking, we might expect a new deal in oriental politics that would revive Japanese influence in China and to which soviet Russia might become a party. Being the sponsor for the open door policy, the United States could not be indifferent to such a situation, for there would be danger of obstructions in the doorway.

The man who said there is always room on top never tried an upper berth.

Man has some advantages, but he can't slip fourteen ounces of cloth over his head and call himself dressed.

"Is it right," asks an indignant citizen, "to fine people for making wine and giving an occasional glass to their friends?" Well, in the east of most home made wine, no penalty is too severe.

That suggestion from British experts that ice-water packs worn on the head will grow hair could come only from a country not afflicted with prohibition.

Pioneering in Southern Oregon

by G. B. Watson

(Continued from October 18)

To reach the floor of the valley they had to descend a very steep and rocky ravine now known as Emigrant creek in memory of their coming. One familiar with this mountain trail cannot well avoid a feeling of astonishment that it was accomplished without serious accident. The writer traveled this trail fifty-two years ago and saw the marks of their enterprise not yet effaced after twenty-six years. He also at that time traversed the great forest along the route traveled by them and marvelled at their accomplishment, compassed after many days of strenuous effort. He also, made the trip from Klamath Falls to Ashland, over the million dollar highway, a few months ago by automobile in two hours and fifteen minutes. It is noted with satisfaction that a granite monument has been erected on the line of this trail, to the memory of these pathfinders, many of whom afterwards sought homes in this valley.

This party was piloted through to the Willamette valley by these intrepid men, but not without serious adventures of various kinds. At what is known as the Umpqua Canyon, through which the Pacific Highway now passes, their troubles were greatest. Some of the teams had to be rested up there and great difficulty and hardship was suffered. This canyon was afterwards selected for the stage road from Sacramento to Portland, and those of us who traveled by stage over this route twenty-five or thirty years after the passage of this emigrant train, took off our hats to their courage and enterprise.

I have devoted considerable space to this event, because I consider it to have been of the greatest moment in the settlement of Southern Oregon. It must be remembered that at the time this Southern route was sought the question as to whether the United States or Great Britain should hold supremacy over the Oregon territory, was not yet settled, though then in the throes of arbitration. The Hudson Bay Company had a line of forts, or posts between Fort Hall and the Columbia river and derived quite a revenue from the immigrants whose wants they supplied at their own prices. The route was excessively hard making for the frequency of wants to be supplied. There was much prejudice among the settlers against the company, though Dr. McLaughlin was their benefactor and friend, other officers of the company were not in sympathy with his sentiments of generosity and mercy. These officers and men, stationed at great distances from the headquarters at Vancouver and, responding to the opposite feeling of the higher ups, and in an effort to discourage settlement from the United States in order to further the plans of Great Britain, were charged with making the hardships of the immigrant greater, even to incitement of hostility by the natives. Be this as it may, these feelings prompted them to engage in counter moves.

As I have before said, it is not my intention to rewrite the intensely interesting accounts of the early immigrants to the Columbia and Willamette valleys, because that has been eloquently and at great labor and expense given in the excellent publications and histories already extensively distributed. My excuse for this writing is that the settlement of all that country south of the Willamette valley was made under circumstances entirely different from that further north. It was not done by Missionaries nor trappers and hunters and being at a distance from the great communities of the Willamette has not, it seems to me, received the attention that the magnitude and importance of this great area is entitled to. It is not my intention to criticize, or to complain but rather to supplement and extend to the world information of that portion of Oregon south of the Callippooia mountains. From what has already been said, it will be understood that the Hudson Bay Company operated among the Indians in a manner not to arouse their suspicions. They did not want the Indian lands nor did they assume to build up exclusive communities which required the land for tillage and home-building, the very fact of which necessarily encroached upon what Indians claimed to be their inalienable rights. The trappers assimilated with the Indians, married Indian women and lived the same kind of life they did. But it was not so with the white settler who came accompanied with his own family, settled on a piece of land, called it his own and refused association with the red men.

These native sons were proud and, in their way, intelligent. They were informed of how the countries east of the Rocky mountains had been appropriated and the Indians gradually driven out, or onto reservations. Of all this they were not ignorant and naturally reasoned that the wedge was being driven by the home builder that must, inevitably, result as it had elsewhere.

The Missionaries came declaring their purpose to Christianize the Indian; to teach him how to live, how to build homes and how to enjoy life according to the precepts of the Holy Master. That sounded good, but when they found that their methods of life were to be changed and that instead of enjoying a free and untrammelled existence, they were required to work, till the ground and imitate the whites in building homes, and further when they found that white men with their families were coming into the wake of the Missionary, assuming superiority over them, they naturally became restless, drew aloof and finally begun war upon them. These missions and attended settlements were in the Willamette valley and along the banks of the Columbia. Most of the histories deal chiefly with these communities and conditions; south of the Callippooia mountains no missions were established, and with the exception of mining industries, the settlements of Southern Oregon were exclusively of the home building type, a fact sufficient to arouse the full determination of the savages to drive them hence.

(To be Continued)

AMERICAN COLLEGES MAY LEAVE TURKEY

SOFIA, Oct. 27.—Because of stringent regulations imposed upon them by the Turkish Government, trustees of Robert College and the American College for girls in Constantinople are considering the advisability of moving these two American colleges to Sofia.

Leading Bulgarians have expressed approval of the plan, and the Sofia Government has promised its patronage and co-operation.

It has been suggested that the two missionary schools in Bulgaria should be merged with the Constantinople colleges, thus building up in Sofia the best and largest American university outside the United States.

Bulgaria students have always been the best and most numerous of those attending the two American colleges in Constantinople. The reputation of the colleges was to

a large degree established by Bulgarian scholarship. Transferred to Sofia, the colleges would attract an even greater number of Bulgarian students and still be able to draw students from surrounding bulkan countries.

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