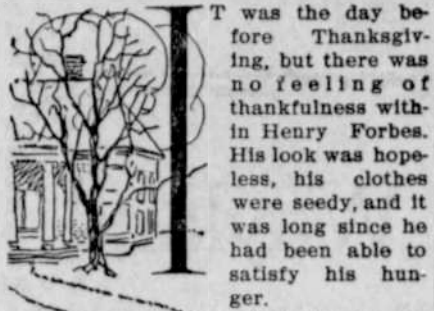


Forbes and the Rich Man

A Thanksgiving Story

By HENRY HOWLAND.



It was the day before Thanksgiving, but there was no feeling of thankfulness within Henry Forbes. His look was hopeless, his clothes were seedy, and it was long since he had been able to satisfy his hunger. Forbes was beginning to long for vengeance. He was beginning to feel that the blade and the torch were justifiable. He had gone from place to place all day and he had always heard the same reply. But it was not only the experience of a day that rankled in his breast. It was the experience of that day repeated over and over. The fever from which he had but lately recovered had been responsible for the loss of his position. He had worked up to that place through years of steady, patient efforts. Now wherever he applied they gave him to understand that he would have to go back to the bottom and begin all over again.

Bitterly he thought of the old adage: There's always room at the top.

He was standing beside a big iron gatepost at the end of a driveway which wound among elms and maples up to a mansion that could be partly seen through the trees. It was too cold to snow. Only an occasional tattered flake was whirled along by the wind.

Occasionally a carriage passed up the drive toward the big house in which the first lights were beginning to flicker. In one of these carriages Forbes caught a glimpse of a man with an armful of flowers. Other carriages passed out. Presently a wagon loaded with folding chairs was driven through the gate and up toward the huge pile that loomed among the leafless trees.

Forbes drew a heavy high and shivered in the cold. He started on, fearing that he might be suspected of vagrancy or something worse if he were found loitering at the gate, but after he had gone half a square he turned and went back and stood beside the tall iron post again.

"I have toiled and been honest," he thought, "and what's my reward? After twenty years they tell me to go back and start all over again. Pretty soon they won't even give me a chance to do that. Then they'll tell me I'm too old, and what'll follow? Oh God—if there is a God—what are we coming to? Here I stand out in the cold, miserable, alone, with the world against me. Up there some one has enough to make a hundred—perhaps a thousand—such men as I am happy. People drive past me with no thought of what I am, with no sympathy to offer, and hurry to where he is, surrounded by splendor, where they may flatter him



Beginning to Long for Vengeance.

and add to his joys because—because he has the money that a hundred—perhaps a thousand—others should share.

"And which of us has been the better man? Which of us has honestly earned the most? Which has kept nearest to God's commandments? Perhaps he has his money because he has cheated others, or because luck favored him in some speculation, or some one may have left it to him. Surely, he cannot honestly have earned so much more than I have. Yet the preachers talk about God's justice. If God is just why is he there and why am I compelled to stand out here in the dark and shiver, with no hope for tomorrow?"

Another carriage passed up the drive and Forbes bitterly said to himself:

"Bah! I suppose society is gathering here this evening for one of its 'functions.' Tomorrow the papers will have lists of the names of the people who were present. The money they will spend for flowers this evening would be enough to keep many a poor

family comfortable that will have to suffer through the winter."

He clinched his hands and swore that he didn't believe a just God could reign while such conditions existed. He worked himself into such a passion that he forgot the cold, forgot the danger of being arrested for vagrancy, forgot that he was talking aloud.

Then he saw a woman coming down the walk from the palace among the trees. He started away, but impulsively turned again and met her as she was passing through the gate. He could see in the dim light which remained that she was probably a servant, and he asked:

"Who lives up there?"

"Mr. Talbarn—I mean the Talbarns."

"Oh. And they're having a ball or a reception or something of that kind tonight, are they?"

"No. Mr. Talbarn's dead. They're getting ready for the funeral."

Forbes pushed his hands down into his pockets and stood for a moment, looking at the splendid house in which the rich man lay dead. Then, turning toward the woman, he asked:

"When is the funeral to be?"

"Tomorrow," she answered.

"Thanksgiving is a poor day for a funeral, isn't it?"

"Any day is a poor day for a funeral," she said, and went on her way.

Forbes pulled himself together, a moment later, and, starting onward, said:

"So it is. Any day is a poor day for a funeral, and any day is a poor day for giving up hope and losing faith in God."

At the street corner he halted, uncertain which way to go. While he hesitated a man approached him.

"What's the trouble, my friend?" the stranger asked.

"I'm hungry and I'm out of a job," Forbes replied.

"Can you drive a team of horses?"

"Of course I can."

"I need an extra driver. I'm to furnish carriages for Mr. Talbarn's fu-

neral tomorrow. Come along. You're just the man I'm looking for. I can put you to work now and give you a steady job if you want it."

"I'm alive and I've got a job," thought Forbes as he walked along with his employer, "and tomorrow's Thanksgiving."

Gladness.

I'm glad that it is not my fate to soldier cans at Kankakee;

I'm glad I do not have to knock around at Knoxville, Tennessee;

It gives me joy to know that I am not at Rutland in a rut

Or earning what I eat and wear by cutting in Connecticut.

Few pleasant moments would be mine if I at Warsaw had to saw

Or were by circumstance compelled to sleep in straw at Haverstraw;

I might with little effort name a hundred blessings that I lack,

But I am glad I do not need to run a hack in Hackensack.

—S. E. KISER.

"My Prayer."

Heavenly Father, instead of bringing to thee merely empty words of thanks for the many blessings that have come to me throughout the year,

help me to show my heart's deep gratitude by doing all the useful things I can in thy name today.

Let me try to find every lonely heart within my reach, and freely share my portion of cheer with all.

Let me remember to speak the tardy words of honest praise and appreciation my selfish lips have unwittingly withheld, and prayerfully leave unsaid the little things that hurt and sting.

Let me fully test the tender magic that lies in smiles, kind words and little acts of thoughtfulness, and see how many ead, discouraged souls I can make glad.

And grant, O Father, that the eventide may find nothing in my humble power left undone or unsaid that would help some one in need, or make the world better and brighter. Amen.

In Court He's at a Disadvantage.

Sam Spencer was telling a large tale to a group of friends at the courthouse in Emporia the other day, and his narration was sprinkled with peppy and picturesque terms. When he had concluded, one fellow in the circle said: "Sam, why is it that you can't talk that forcibly before a jury? You are as plausible as a gold mine stock salesman here in this circle, but when you get before a jury you can't make them believe your side of the case to save your hide. What's the reason?" Sam said: "Well, I don't think you are right, but I will admit that I am under a terrible handicap in a court room, for about half of my vocabulary is cut out there."—Kansas City Star.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

A treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey has been signed.

Secretary Lane is said to be strongly in favor of the Cello power project.

Financial pressure is being brought to bear to force Huerta out of office.

A Wall street brokerage firm has failed with liabilities of about \$5,000,000.

The coming wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson is claimed to be the 13th white house wedding.

Many eminent authorities express serious doubts of the efficacy of radium in the cure of cancer.

The president has announced that he will read his message personally to the coming new congress.

Twenty-five hundred trainmen on the Southern Pacific in Texas have struck and a serious tie-up is threatened.

Latest reports of the storm on the great lakes place the death list at more than 150, and the property loss at many millions.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy, gave a luncheon to Miss Wilson, the bride-elect, at which thirteen sat at the table.

A hen at Oregon Agricultural college has set a new world's record of 303 eggs in one year, beating by an even dozen the record made recently by another hen of the same flock, which laid 291.

The Union Stock Yards of Portland offers a young pig to every school in Oregon and Washington whose pupils will agree to feed and care for the porker, and will buy it back at the market price when it is grown.

It is reported in Mexico City that members of President Huerta's official family are working diligently for the reopening of the negotiations and say they have the consent of General Huerta to make concessions which they believe would be satisfactory to the United States.

Appreciation of the work of the trainmen of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company of Seattle in reducing the number of accidents is contained in the notice issued by Manager Kempster, of the street-car company, announcing an increase in wages of more than 800 motormen and conductors.

Anna Held, noted actress, decries drinking among American women.

Reports of damage to the Argentine wheat crop have raised prices in Chicago.

Huerta in a note to the foreign diplomats, insists his aim is peace and legality.

The University of Argentina conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Colonel Roosevelt.

One hundred thousand eastern railway trainmen have won an increase in pay after long arbitration.

Blizzards envelop the east and Mississippi valley, doing great damage and causing much suffering.

Suizer maintains he is still legal governor of New York and has demanded his pay for October.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 79¢; 79½¢; bluestem, 89¢; 90¢; forty-fold, 80¢; red Russian, 78¢; valley, 80¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25.50@26.

Corn—Whole, \$37; cracker, \$38 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; middlings, \$30 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$24.50 per ton; brewing, \$26; rolled, \$28@29.

Hay—No. 1 eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16; mixed timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$13@13.50; clover, \$9@10; valley grain hay, \$11@13.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.15 per sack; buying price, \$1.75 f. o. b. shipping points.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 1@1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; eggplant, 7¢ per pound; head lettuce, \$2@2.25 per crate; peppers, 5¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50 per box; garlic, 12½¢ per pound; sprouts, 11¢ per pound; artichokes, \$1.50 per dozen; squash, 1½¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1½¢ per pound; celery, 50¢@75¢ per dozen.

Green Fruit—Apples, 60¢@\$2.25 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, 75¢@1.75 per crate; Malagas, \$7.50 per keg; casabas, 2¢ per pound; cranberries, \$11@11.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1@1.10 per hundred; buying price, 75¢@95¢ at shipping points; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.10; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25.

Poultry—Hens, 15¢; springs, 15¢; turkeys, live, 20¢; dressed, 25¢@26¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; geese, 12¢.

Eggs—Oregon fresh ranch, candled, 45¢@47¢ per dozen; storage, 35¢ per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery, prints, extras, 35¢; prints, firsts, 34¢; cubes, extras, 31½¢; cubes, firsts, 30¢.

Pork—Fancy, 11¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13½¢ per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, prime and choice, 22¢@23½¢; 1912 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 16¢@18¢; eastern Oregon, 11¢@16¢.

Mohair—1913 clip, 25¢@27¢ per lb.

Casaca Bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.65; choice, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; prime cows, \$6.25@6.65; choice, \$6@6.25; heifers, \$6@6.75; light calves, \$5@5.75; heavy calves, \$6.75@7.75; bulls, \$3.50@5.75; stags, \$5.75@6.75.

Hogs—Light, \$7.90@8; heavy, \$7@7.15.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.90; ewes, \$3.25@4.10; lambs, \$4@5.90.

Snow and Blizzards

Rule Eastern States

Chicago.—Fourteen dead, numberless injured, delayed transportation, almost useless telegraph and telephone service in many districts and terrible suffering from the cold—these are the chief results of the storm which swept the central states Tuesday and Wednesday.

Duluth and Winnipeg, Canada, tied for lowest temperature, 6 degrees above zero. Every city except two in the district east of the Mississippi river and west of the Allegheny mountains as far south as the gulf states reported ice in every space of open water nearby.

No deaths were reported in Chicago, although at Hammond and Peru, Ind., not many miles apart, half a dozen persons were killed. In Chicago vast damage was done by the pounding waves, short circuited electric wires and a dry, biting cold wind, which grew to a 40-mile gale and raised to high midwinter mark the number of calls for food, fuel and clothing for the poor. Great havoc was wrought in electric communication and transportation service. All of Ohio and western Pennsylvania were practically without telegraph communication.

Cleveland, O., has been practically cut off in wire service from the world for two days. Only railroad service wires for directing trains have been in operation.

Snow covered a great part of Ohio river valley to a depth of from two to five feet. In the mountains of West Virginia and western Pennsylvania drifts and banks as deep as 15 feet were reported, and in these trains were stuck in at least two places.

In Pittsburg low temperature records for 34 years were broken when the thermometer registered a decrease of 18 degrees in an hour to 22 above zero.

Buffalo experienced a gale of 73 miles an hour at noon. Three feet of snow fell and street traffic was at a standstill.

Advice to Fruit Growers

Given by Government

Washington, D. C.—Two departments of the government Wednesday gave advice to American growers and exporters of fruits. The department of agriculture advocated specialization in fruit producing while the department of commerce urged more careful methods in marketing abroad.

"As the business aspects of fruit-growing receive more definite recognition," declares the department of agriculture, "varieties will be planted more and more to meet particular conditions and for special rather than for general purposes. The department looks on the future of the fruit industry with an optimistic eye. It believes that new and better varieties better adapted to commercial needs will be developed," as the market demand increases.

The department of commerce, in a special bulletin, also looks on the fruit industry with confidence in its future. The bulletin deals with the several kinds of fruits mostly in demand in the various nations, but the department adds:

"Of more vital importance, however, to the grower, packer and exporter is the detailed information given in the bulletin as to kinds of fruit and size of packing preferred, prices for native and foreign products, supply and demand, tariff charges, shipping and packing hints, pure food regulations and names of importers and dealers."

Latins and Yankees

Exchange Compliments

Buenos Ayres.—The University of Argentina conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Colonel Roosevelt. In an address Estanislao Soballos, ex-prime minister, eulogized the ex-president of the United States and his policy toward Panama. The premier said eventually the United States must dominate the Caribbean sea, otherwise the republics in that vicinity would invite European intervention.

Senor Soballos declared the homage done by Argentina to Canning was uncalled for and suggested that the name of Canning, given to a street in Buenos Ayres, should be changed to that of Monroe, who saved the independence of all America. He declared that nowadays the Argentine republic did not accept the protection of the Monroe doctrine, but it did accept the doctrine of Pan-Americanism. This did not mean hostility to Europe, however, as that continent supplied immigrants and capital to the country.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his reply, recognized that Argentina did not need the protection of the Monroe doctrine. "We should have regard for Europe," said the ex-president, "but above all we should be citizens of our own countries. I always will denounce revolutions in countries where the people are unable to govern themselves."

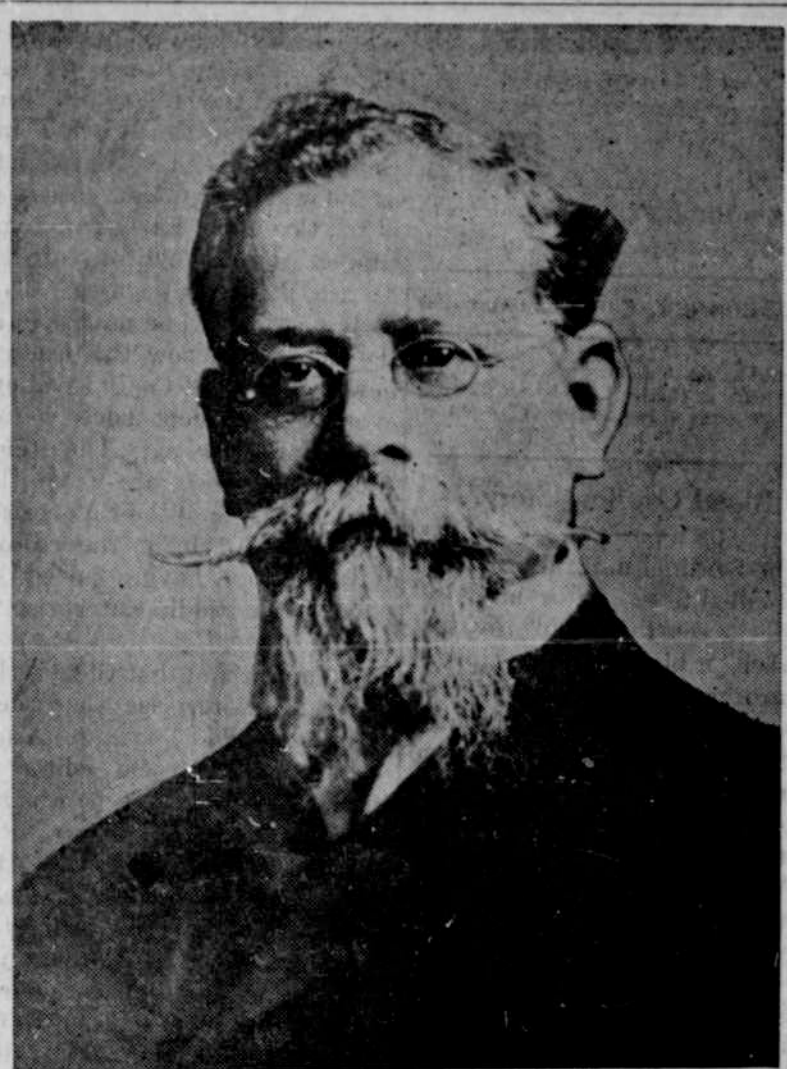
Election Autos "Personal Rights"

Los Angeles.—Declaring a drastic election ordinance passed by the city council "an unwarranted interference with the personal rights of citizens," Mayor Rose promptly vetoed the measure.

The ordinance prohibited taking voters to the polls in hired automobiles unless the voter was charged full taxicab rates for the service, refused to allow election workers to canvass votes and prohibited hiring precinct workers to distribute campaign literature.

English Speech Protested.

Washington, D. C.—Protests from the Confederate German-Speaking Societies and the Robert Emmet Society of Portland, Or., against Ambassador Walter H. Page's recent London speech in which he was credited with having said the United States was English-led and English ruled was read in the senate. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, made the request to have the protests read.



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA

Leader of Mexican Rebels, Who Says if United States Will Let Him Import Munitions of War He Will Soon Oust Huerta.

TALKS WITH REBELS

Representative of President Wilson Confers With Carranza.

Would Not Tolerate Outside Interference in Mexican Affairs—Conferences Continue.

Nogales, Sonora.—Before going into a second conference with William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's special envoy, General Venustiano Carranza made the most explicit and definite statement he has yet uttered with reference to Huerta, the United States and the constitutionalist revolutionary movement, of which he is the head.

"We will accept no transactions," he said, "nor the interference of any nation to regulate Mexico's interior conditions."

After the conference, which continued for two hours, Carranza was non-committal. Envoy Hale remained silent, but it was evident that the parleys begun Wednesday were not finished.

Carranza's statement, however, referred to the negotiations with Washington and also to the suggestion from the American capital that further bloodshed might be avoided and peace and order restored if the contending factions could get together through the American agents, Hale and Lind, and agree on a provisional president, acceptable to all, who would serve until a chief executive was chosen at a full and free election.

"The only thing which we ask and which we are trying to obtain from the United States is the free importation of arms into Mexico."

This was the final sentence of the statement which was given out as a final declaration and, spoken slowly and with a studied choice of words, it had the effect of finality with regard to any proposition which required of the constitutionalists anything further than pledges that they would eliminate Huerta in a short time if allowed to import war munitions and establish order and representative government within a reasonable time.

DARWIN THEORY SHAKEN BY PREHISTORIC CRANIUM

New York.—Dr. J. Leon Williams, of London, an eminent authority on anthropology and geology, has arrived here from Liverpool with 15 skulls of prehistoric man, one of which he estimated to be 500,000 years old. This skull was found by workmen near Folkestone, England, in strata that dated back before the Pleistocene era and its existence and discovery have confirmed Dr. Williams in the belief that mankind is at least 500,000 years old.

Dr. Williams said the finding of these ancient skulls and other human bones did not disprove, in his opinion, the Darwinian theory, but altered it in some degree. Instead of man's being a descendant of the ape, Dr. Williams said, these skulls tended to confirm the belief that the anthropoid ape was an off-spring of primitive man.

7-Story Building Falls.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—With a roar that was heard for blocks, the rear 40 feet of a seven-story building nearing completion collapsed at 3:20 Saturday afternoon, carrying with it 14 men who were working on the concrete roof slab.

Four have been taken from the ruins, severely injured, and the others are believed to be buried under a huge mass of concrete fire tile and twisted steel used in the construction. Among the missing is William Lowe, superintendent of construction, of Waterloo, Ia.

Uniform Food Laws

Proposed Among States

Washington, D. C.—Practical methods of co-operation between federal and state food, dairy and drug authorities will be discussed at a conference at the department of agriculture. Seventy officials, representing 40 states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, have accepted Secretary Houston's invitation to attend. Conflicting national and state laws will be considered by the conference with a view to having the differences adjusted.

Secretary Houston hopes to devise means for placing federal experts at the disposal of states unable to employ such service in the enforcement of their laws. On the other hand, the state authorities will be asked to assist the national government by calling attention to the interstate shipments of products which are evidently in violation of the federal law.

MESSAGE TO BE SHORT AND READ IN PERSON

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has announced that he will read in person his first annual message to congress.

The president thus far has read three brief addresses—on the tariff, the currency and the Mexican affairs—but it was not definitely known whether his first communication to the regular session of congress would be in accordance with the century-old precedent which he revived last March.

Mr. Wilson told inquirers that he had just begun work on the address. He indicated that no such long and voluminous messages as have heretofore been sent by presidents to congress will be prepared by him.

Big Lumber Combine Threatens Washington

Spokane, Wash.—A big consolidation of lumber mills in Spokane and eastern Washington is under way, according to reports which have been quite generally circulated in the city the last few days. While the officials of the mills most prominently mentioned in connection with the proposed merger are reluctant to admit that such plans are being considered, it is known that such a move has been discussed and it is probable that the near future will see the actual results.

While no figures are obtainable as to the amount which such a merger would involve, it is estimated that it would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Many Join National Guard.

Portland.—With the Mexican situation prominent officers of the Oregon national guard are having a comparatively easy time recruiting the various companies up to war strength in accordance with orders issued recently by Adjutant-General Finzer. Although no reports of numbers have been compiled, General Finzer says the campaign for recruits has resulted in the majority of companies being swelled practically to the limit. The recruiting has been going on throughout the state where companies of the guard are stationed.

Army Buys Heavy Horses.

Baker, Or.—For the first time since range horses sold for from \$10 to \$20 the United States army has invaded the Baker district to buy horses. Saturday 70 animals were picked from 100 or more offered by ranchers of the Baker valley. The sale, held on a ranch near Baker, strikingly indicated the rise in prices, the horses selling at from \$85 to \$110. All were big bays, from 15 to 18 hands high, and 900 to 1300 pounds, for cavalry and artillery work.

\$4 Clerk Now President.

Chicago.—Thomas E. Wilson, who entered the employ of Morris & Co. at a salary of \$4 a week, was elected president of that company Saturday. Mr. Wilson succeeds the late Edward Morris.