

WISHING AND GETTING.

An Old Man's Realized Day Dream and the Moral It Teaches.

They had started in the most primitive way, the man and his wife, back in the little log house, but they were dreaming of the day when they would own a farm of their own and not have to work so hard. After a time their hard toil was rewarded, and they owned a farm. Then it seemed desirable to add to this tract, and they worked a little harder. A new house seemed a necessary accompaniment to the large farm, so the work could not stop.

A son came to the age when he must be educated and have his chance in life, and they toiled on. All the time the old man dreamed of the days ahead when he could stop work and take life easy. Somehow the days did not come, or he did not recognize them when they came, for he kept on working until he had grown old and worn. Then his health failed, and he had to stop work.

The son for whom they had given precious years out of their lives now showed his gratitude by his gentle, unflinching love and care. It seemed to others that the goal had been reached—that the old man could now enjoy life, surrounded as he was by every comfort and attention. But he was quiet and sad, sitting with head bowed on his toil worn hands.

A neighbor, stopping in for a little visit, asked, "How are you getting along, grandpa?" Then the secret of all his sadness burst forth as he answered earnestly, "Oh, if I could only get out and work!"

What queer things our dreams are after all!—Indianapolis News.

PRETTY ROUGH SPORT.

The Game of "The Bounding Brothers of the Bosphorus."

Many extraordinary forms of amusement have been devised by army officers from the earliest times down to the present day, but none perhaps have more startling characteristics than the following new and original game, which Sir Robert Baden-Powell describes in "Memories of India."

It was introduced into the mess by a brother of our colonel, who came to stay with him. We believed him to be a quiet, harmless planter from Behar, and so he seemed throughout the evening, both during and after dinner, when he remained watching us playing the fool in various ways for our own amusement. But evidently our ways did not strike him as original, and he therefore invited us to play the great game of the bounding brothers of the Bosphorus, and when he had once shown us we joined most heartily in the sport.

The game had few rules, but a certain amount of etiquette. The apparatus consisted of all the furniture, which was piled in a heap near the center of the room, and a writing table, which was placed a couple of yards from it. You were expected then to clap your hands three times—that was the etiquette of the game—then run at the table and turn heels over head on it into the pile of furniture, shouting as you did so, "I am a bounding brother of the Bosphorus!" That was all. It was quite simple, but how it hurt when you landed on the upturned legs of a chair or the side of a table!

Ada Rehan's Bandsman.

Miss Ada Rehan used to say that the finest appreciation of her acting she ever observed came from a bandsman in the orchestra of a Birmingham theater. When she played the angry Katharine she had one piece of superb fury—a swift march to the back of the stage, a right about turn and then a straight march down the stage, pulling up short and sharp at the footlights. One night she saw a bandsman sitting directly in her line of advance shrink back in his chair at the moment of the full stop at the footlights.

"Sure, he thought, I wasn't going to stop on the stage," Miss Rehan said. "I wonder if he is married to a Katharine."

The next day she sent him a box of cigars.—Manchester Guardian.

Home Ties.

A sedate banker of Hamilton, Canada, was sitting in his office one morning when his ten-year-old hopeful drifted in, bearing with him an expression of unutterable gloom.

"Anything gone wrong, boy?" interrogated the financier. "Why, at your age you ought to be cheerful all the time."

"I know it, Frank; I know it," responded the youngster. "I'm doing the best I can; but, honest, I had a terrible time up at the house with your wife this morning."—Saturday Evening Post.

The Parental Bulwark.

"I'm going to be a burglar when I grow up."

"Why, Johnny, that's very wicked, and, besides, burglars are sent to prison."

"Not me. My father's a lawyer."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Diplomat Defined.

"What is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat is a man who can steal your hat and coat and explain it so nicely that you give him your watch and chain."—London Telegraph.

Pretty Weak Finish.

Our Platform—One home and one country, one purse and one wife, one faith and one husband, and one hat all her life.—Galveston News.

A Hungarian Barbizon.

All that is most vital and interesting in present day Hungarian art is directly or indirectly traceable to the activities set in motion at Nagybanya, a beautifully situated little town in eastern Hungary. Here, under the inspiring leadership of Simon Hollósy, a group of the most progressive artists were united by kindred aims. They reaffirmed the gospel of light and air triumphantly enunciated by Monet and Manet; they introduced into Hungarian art a fresh and vigorous note of realism that liberated personal and racial traits of character. "Nagybanya became the Hungarian Barbizon in the sense that here art returned to nature and was purified." With this return to nature came a revival of interest in their long neglected peasant art, and thenceforth naturalism developed hand in hand with a marked tendency toward decoration that found its inspiration in the oldest traditions of the race. After many and diverse wanderings Hungarian art came back to its own and was rejuvenated.—J. Nilson Laurvik in Century.

Her Suggestion.

In the American Magazine a woman tells of a suggestion she made as the result of a butcher's indifference.

"I don't wish to complain about your service," she stated to the manager, "but I should like to tell you how to improve it—at least in my town."

The manager smiled in a wearied sort of way and resignedly asked, "Well?"

"Tell your butcher at Blank to extend the same courtesies to a woman who makes a twenty-cent purchase of pork chops that he does to one who buys a two dollar leg of lamb. Your man is a good butcher, but he is hurting trade by humiliating your poorer customers. His method of obtaining big sales will result in no sales."

The manager, to her surprise, jumped up and grasped her by the hand. "Thank you," he said, "for the sanest criticism that has come to me for weeks." And he gave her a good job then and there.

Birds as Oracles.

A most remarkable superstition of the Kenyahs of Borneo is the consultation of birds. If, for example, a Kenyah has to undertake a long journey he will not risk it without having first consulted the "fakkl," a kind of hawk. If the hawk flies with its wings spread out to the right side it is a good sign, but if it goes to the left or flaps its wings then the journey is not begun in any circumstances. The next day the Kenyah tries once more until the hawk gives the sign which he wants. Thus the continuation of the journey depends on the flight of the birds. Some birds are of greater importance than others, and also to the singing of the birds attention is given. Other animals are also consulted, and the sea Dyaks call every animal a "bird" when they consult it.

Phonograph Records.

Phonograph records are made by the cutting of lines in wax, from which a matrix is then formed for the manufacture of the records for use. Edison found that this matrix could be made by gold plating the wax impression and backing up the film of gold with copper. A special wax is used, made of stearin and paraffin, and when the record is originally made on the wax it is electrotyped with copper and nickel to give it a hard wearing surface. The actual records used on the phonographs are made from the matrix of shellac, wood charcoal, barium sulphate and earth coloring matters; the matrix is heated and placed in the warm plastic material, where it is pressed and cooled. Records are made by the various phonograph manufacturers.

One of Garrick's Reforms.

It was Garrick who first struck a blow at the custom of allowing members of the audience upon the stage, a practice which at Lincoln's Inn theater, in London, in 1721, led to a most dangerous disturbance, only quelled by allowing out the military. In October, 1717, a Drury Lane playbill had the following appended notice: "As the attendance of persons behind the scenes occasioned a general complaint, on account of the frequent interruption to her performance, it is hoped that gentlemen won't be offended that no money will be taken there for the future."

Matrimonial Considerations.

"Why do you object to my marrying our daughter?"

"Because you can't support her in the style to which she has been accustomed all her life."

"How do you know I can't? I can turn her on bread and milk, same as on did."—Chicago News.

Real Troubles.

"Does it require great mental effort to be a photographer?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Snappum. "You have to sit up nights learning many stories to tell customers in order to make 'em smile and look natural."—Chicago News.

Paradox.

"There is only one way that people can live happily—that's together."

"Yes, and there is only one way that people can live at peace—and that's apart."—Judge.

Dad's Reason.

"Your father refused his consent."

"He did. Did he give any reason?"

"Only that he insists on selecting his own son-in-law."—Detroit Free Press.

Be an Exhorter



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Trade at Home

WASHING THE DISHES.

Doing This Job Only Once a Day, It Is Said, Saves Time.

"The careful housekeeper will always present the suggestion that once a day, often enough to wash dishes," writes H. Barnard in "Table Talk" in the National Food Magazine. "She cannot rain herself to gild soiled plates and silverware to stack up from one meal to the next, for she has been taught that such actions are evidence of shiftlessness, slovenly housekeeping. As a matter of fact, along with many other notions which are fixed in the operation of the home, both time and energy are saved by cutting out two of the three daily dishwashing jobs."

Mr. Barnard goes on to recite the experience of one housekeeper who actually dared study the homely work of dishwashing. One week she washed dishes three times a day; the next week she washed each day's dishes all together. She used the same number of dishes each day in both weeks. She found that it took her fifty-one minutes a day to wash dishes after each meal and forty-one minutes a day to wash them once a day.

This took account only of time, but there was a considerable additional saving in gas or fuel consumed by heating water once instead of thrice a day, to say nothing of the saving in soap.

SALT IN THE FOOD.

Why Its Flavor at Times Is Too Weak or Too Strong.

The average housewife wonders why she often over or under salts her fishes when she "knows" that she salted them just right, as she always did and as the recipes called for.

The reason is just this: The seasoning value of different brands of salt varies widely. This is easily proved by five slices of ripe tomatoes; apply equal parts of five makes of salt upon separate pieces. Eat as soon as salted. The difference in flavor, per centum, rapidity and equality of dissolution and seasoning value are readily detected.

A table salt should be fine, the crystals of equal size, quickly soluble and free from ingredients which absorb moisture from the air. Large and small crystals will not dissolve uniformly; consequently the full salting effect is not obtained until the large crystals are dissolved. The quick-dissolving salt diffuses itself through food at once and gives an equality of flavor. Sticky salt is an intrusive nuisance.

Failures in salting are largely due to changing from one make of salt to another. Get the best grade, grow accustomed to its use and stick to it. San Francisco Chronicle.

Single File.

When the Indians traveled together they seldom walked or rode two or more abreast, but followed one another in single file. It has been thought by some that this practice resulted from the lack of roads, which compelled them to make their way through woods and around rocks by narrow paths. If this were the real reason, for the practice, then we should expect to find that the tribes who lived in open countries traveled in company, as do whites. The true reason for following in single file seems to be a feeling of caste. The feeling was at the bottom of the customs of the Indians. It made their women slaves and rendered the men silent and unsocial. This peculiarity is Asiatic. How it has warped a disfigured Hindu life is well known. The women of a Chinese household are seldom seen in the street. The children, when accompanying their father follow him at a respectful distance, in single file and in the order of their ages.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 of \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

- I. How much should be raised by taxation?
- II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right in stinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent., that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes. The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

1. Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.
2. Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.
3. Excessive taxes on incomes will deplete the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.
4. Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.
5. Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy. Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent. of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent. of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.



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