

SUMMARY OF THE OREGON NEWS

The Rapid Reader's Review of Recent Reports Rewritten

Every county officer of Linn county who was a candidate in the election was re-elected.

January 7-9 are the dates set for the annual Oregon Irrigation Congress by the executive committee.

More than 3000 books have been added to the public school libraries of Linn county this week.

The second annual meeting of the Oregon County Assessors' association opened Tuesday in Portland.

Newberg celebrated the state-wide prohibition victory with a torchlight procession and general jollification.

The programme for the Linn and Benton counties joint annual teachers' institute, to be held at Corvallis November 23, 24 and 25, has been issued.

Oregon now has 35 counties. The latest in Jefferson county, which was carved out of Crook county by the voters of that county in the election.

Monday a special election was held in Oregon City to vote on the proposed amendment to the city charter, changing the financial system of the city.

Practically the entire student body of the Oregon Agricultural college turned out in a street demonstration in honor of Dr. James Withycombe, republican governor-elect, at Corvallis.

Unable to see to one side because of side curtains, John Steekley, a Linn county farmer, ran his automobile into a moving passenger train on the Lebanon branch of the S. P., but escaped unharmed.

The yearly payroll of the gypsum mine in operation in Baker county is \$250,536, according to Labor Commissioner Hoff. The place gives employment to 42, operated 212 days in nine hours each and produced 10,920 tons.

Labor Commissioner Hoff, who is gathering data for his biennial report, announces that the eight plants manufacturing woolen goods in the state were valued at \$1,045,000 and that they produce \$1,875,000 worth of goods annually.

An appropriation for the establishment of an experimental fertilizer plant will in all probability be asked from the legislature, according to those interested in the development of the Five Mile power project near The Dalles.

Following a quarrel on the county road near Champoove, John Schultz backed George Brown so severely with a hatchet that Brown is more dead than alive. Schultz is in the Marion County jail. Brown has small chance to recover.

Seven candidates are in the field for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the next legislature. They are Ben Selling, E. V. Littlefield, S. B. Huston and Conrad P. Olson, of Portland; Allen T. Eaton, of Eugene; Vernon A. Forbes, of Bend, and William I. Vawter, of Medford.

As no appropriation for the Siuslaw jetty was made by Congress in the rivers and harbors bill, the question of selling the recent issue of \$100,000 bonds and placing the same in the hands of the United States engineers to continue work is under consideration.

The opening of the Tumalo irrigation project, first in the United States to be state financed, has been officially announced. Seventeen thousand five hundred acres are thrown open to entry under the terms of Carey act, at \$40 an acre. The terms are one-tenth cash and the balance in 10 years.

Credit for placing Multnomah county in the "dry" column belongs to 23 precincts outside the city. The West side went "wet" by a margin which the East Side could not quite overcome, but 23 precincts in the county rolled up enough "dry" votes to make the difference and place Multnomah in the "dry" column by 286.

Although twice as many measures pamphlets were issued at this election as at the previous one, the cost was approximately \$11 less per page and Secretary of State Olooh has ordered refund of \$700 of the money collected for the cost of publication. The cost per page at the previous election was \$45, and the cost for the recent election \$34.13.

Sixty-three accidents, one of them fatal, were reported during the week to Labor Commissioner Hoff. The fatal accident occurred near Glover, where J. W. Hooper was killed by a train. Railroad accidents were the most numerous, 19 persons being injured in the employment of the lines. There were several accidents to employees of the lumber concerns, and 13 were hurt while at work in paper mills.

A report on the quality of the surface waters of Oregon has been issued by the United States geological survey. It contains much information that will be valuable not only to municipalities and to manufacturers already in Oregon, but to those who may contemplate locating industrial establishments within the state and also to irrigation engineers, water softening concerns, filler manufacturers, and others to whom the chemical composition of water supplies is a matter of importance.

THE POLITICAL PREACHER

THE PULPIT WARNED AGAINST THE YELLOW PERIL OF POLITICS.

A Consecrated Ministry Needed for the Rural Churches.

By Peter Radford. Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The farmers of this nation have on their payroll 95,000 preachers and this number applying themselves diligently and exclusively to the religious work at hand is sadly inadequate to properly serve their respective communities.

Those who put on ecclesiastical robes are in a measure free to unlock every door to the human heart and enter the secret chambers of reason and every person should submit their conduct to review and seek the counsel of those divinely appointed messengers of life, but the moment the minister closes the Bible and opens the law book, he becomes a menace to society.

The difficulty of keeping the preacher in the pulpit is as old as religion. Christ encountered it in the temple when he drove the priests from the bargain counter back to the pulpit. Our pilgrim fathers met it when, through the influence of the clergy, a witch court was established at Salem, Mass., in 1692, that precipitated a legal holocaust threatening to reduce the population to ashes and which was extinguished by the laymen uniting and forcing the preachers back to the pulpit.

The greatest peril to the church today is politics. The temptation of the ministry to throw down the cross of Christ and pick up the club of the politician; to substitute the penalties of the law for the power of the altar and to legislate religion into human hearts, never was greater.

The world never needed a religious ministry more nor political preachers less than it does today. We need ministers to teach us how to live; we know how to vote.

The religious preacher is the most capable servant and the political preacher the sorriest master the world has ever known. Wherever power is placed in the hands of the latter they invariably become intolerant, bigoted and vicious and resort to the whip and the fagot to enforce their opinion.

Civilization has many times been compelled to drive incorrigible preachers back to the pulpit at the point of the bayonet. Many of the pages of history are wet with blood shed at the hands of political preachers who wrote laws on the statute books that committed arson upon mankind, maimed human beings with the hatchet and sent helpless women to the torture rack, all because they disagreed with their views. When in control of government, the pulpit politicians invariably undertake to perform legislative miracles such as casting out witches with the flame of a torch, suborning conscience with shackles and enforcing opinions with the guillotine.

Mixing Politics and Religion. Politics and religion will not blend. No free government can long exist or the church perform its mission to society when preachers and politicians temporarily exchange callings, and a civilization that will countenance such conduct will soon decay. Such a traffic in occupations is as ungodly in principle as the white slave trade is immoral in practice.

The hand that passes the sacrament should not collect alms funds for political purposes. The gentle voice that comforts us in sorrow and pronounces the last sad rites upon our departed loved ones should not rave and rant on the hustings. I do not believe a preacher can manipulate political machinery and be righteous any more than he could become a burglar and be honest. I think it is immoral for a preacher to seek to lobby while he prays as it would be for him to gamble while he preaches.

A preacher can no more preach a political sermon without converting his pulpit into a political rostrum than he could sell intoxicating liquor from the altar without converting the church into a bar-room. He can no more purify politics by playing the game than he can sanctify gambling by running a lottery.

I join in the oft-repeated suggestion that a preacher has as much right in political brawls as a moon keeper and we also admit that he has as much right to get drunk as anyone else, but we would rather be without God than without the greater the saint the greater the sin. I think a political bishop can turkey trot in the name of Christianity as consistently as he can enter into a mud-slinging political contest to the disgrace of his church.

It is my opinion that when this world is saved it will be through religious sermons and not through political speeches. Salvation must come to us from the Bible and not from the statute book; it will come through holy councils of consecrated ministers and not from caucuses of political preachers.

The Problem of the Laymen. There never was a time when preachers and politicians formed an unholy alliance that civilization did not shriek out and Christianity cry aloud. Since the beginning of government, politicians have sought to decoy the ministry into the meshes of politics and make them carry banners in political processions. They have taken the ministry to the mountain-top of power and offered to make them monarch of all they surveyed, and while most of them have said, "get thee behind me Satan," a few have fallen with a crash that has shaken every pulpit in Christendom.

The ministry, unsophisticated and unworldly, is no match for the politician versed in artful persuasion and skilled in deceit, and it is the duty of the laymen to protect the ministry against the onslaught of these wolves

THE RED BLOOD BREED

Revenge of a Sailor on a Brutal First Officer.

By L. K. DEVENDORF. Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

When the smell of the sea once gets fixed in a man's nostrils it's fixed for the length of his days.

There's ever a longing for the sharp, salty tang that comes across the bows when he first raises his head above the deck at dawn.

He hunkers for the heavy swell and the soft, blinding side as she drops down into the trough; the creak of the boom is music; the welklike cracks on the painted-deck lightly pull at the bottoms of his bare feet as he feels the water slip beneath the beam.

The dancing skies and the picture clouds, in an unending canopy, float lazily and soothingly across his upturned face as he sprawls on the deck at the day's end.

It is no wonder, then, that big Tom Galvin, who had forgotten the sea no less than five times, once more responded to the call when he saw the dim covered bow of the Dora Thorne, swinging in to her berth at Santa Lucia.

He ducked the swinging boom of the coal derrick that he'd sworn at for months, and, still squinting on his haunches, he watched her three tall sticks move back and forth in constantly decreasing arcs until they pointed.

He shook himself out, walked quickly down to the dock and crossed over to her bowline.

It was rough and ragged, but it mattered not; he'd set again, for bowlines and open seams didn't always rate a ship.

He leaned lazily across the top of the snubbing post and waited for the captain to come ashore.

When he did Galvin braced him after the fashion of his kind.

"Want any extra hands?" he asked. The captain looked at him a moment, for there was const in his eyes. It sparkled in the wisps of yellow hair, and a great smear was across his lips.

From the top of his right ear and down halfway across his cheek was a livid scar, with small white knots at intervals. But his neck was thick and short, his arms were long, the first knuckles of his hands were bigger than the others, and the thumb curved in-roped hands—and the captain answered: "What's your line?"

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Does one peel or pare a potato? There is authority for the contention that raw potatoes are pared, while potatoes boiled with their jackets on may be peeled. It is a fine distinction, but logical. You pare a thing by taking a knife and removing its outer integument, together with some of the substance of the thing itself. But to peel an apple or a potato or a case of sunburn you seize the already loosened integument itself and simply strip it off—it's hard to put it into words, but you see how it is. don't you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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INSULTING THE FLAG.

One Thing About Which Every Nation Is Exceedingly Sensitive.

There is nothing about which civilized nations are quite so sensitive as the courtesy due to their national flags. A deliberate insult to a flag will bring even the most patient of nations to boiling point. Flag incidents always lead to strained relations and often to war.

How seriously nations take these things is shown by the suddenness with which a war cloud loomed up when Huerta, the Mexican dictator, quibbled about saluting the American flag after his officers had illegally arrested United States marines.

It was a flag incident that renewed the Balkan war after Turkey had been successfully crushed by the three allies. There was strong ill feeling among the allies as to the division of the spoils. A small Serbian party crossed the Bulgarian border and was quietly looking a village near Vratza, when the local postmaster hoisted the red, green and white Bulgarian flag over the postoffice. He was shot in the neck and the flag riddled with bullets. Next morning Bulgaria declared war.

Flag incidents keep cropping up accidentally, but apologies smooth matters over. If, for instance, a mortal insult for a ship to fly another national flag below its own, as this implies capture and conquest. It has occasionally been done with flags on gala occasions. A Russian warship did it some years ago during a call at Portsmouth. It was, of course, followed by a complete apology to the local admiral.

This explains why, when the British admiral hoisted a universal code of signals some years ago for use by all the nations, there was a good deal of international heartburning over the colored plate of national flags that preceded it. The union jack, naturally, came first. Diplomatic relations, particularly with Germany, were rather strained for some time, though there was no danger of war. It was realized that alphabetical order was impossible, as many nations spell each other's names differently. Britain, for example, would count Germany among the G's, while Germany calls itself Deutschland, among the D's.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Masked Women. Upper class Swahili women wear curious masks, which are made of leather and beads in a wooden frame. The mask is fastened from the traditional usage of Moslem women, who must keep their faces covered in the presence of men. For several centuries Arab traders have frequented the East African coast, and to their influence are due most of the civilized customs found today among the natives of the district. The clothing worn by these prosperous dames is of silk; their shoes are partly of silver, and they wear much silver jewelry. The Moslems in Zanzibar, by the way, are less fanatically strict about religious usages than their brethren in Morocco and Turkey.—Wide World Magazine.

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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Schools to Get Birds. Eugene.—A collection of 300 specimens of Oregon's common birds and mammals was shipped to Portland by the University of Oregon for use in connection with the nature courses in the Portland schools.

The pupils in the grammar grades will be given the opportunity to study the more common of the small birds and animals that are found in the fields throughout the state. With these specimens will go descriptive articles for the benefit of the teachers, describing the habits and habits of the various species.

Man Elected to Two Positions. Albany.—The distinction of being elected constable in two districts in two counties in the same election without opposition belongs to John Catlin of this city. Catlin was unanimously elected constable of North Albany district in Benton county, a half mile across the river from Albany, by voters who wrote his name in on the ballot. Besides this, Catlin was unanimously elected constable of Albany district No. 1, Linn county, a position he has held for years.

Oregon Horses for Europe. Enterprise.—The first buying of horses for use in the European war was started in Walla Walla county during the week. H. Martin, a representative of R. J. Spears, a well-known horse-buyer, with headquarters at present in Walla Walla, arrived in the county Monday and passed the word along at the various towns that he wanted all the stock he could get of certain specified grades.

Oregon Hopmen Organize. Salem Man is Named Head of State Body, Formed for Mutual Benefit. Salem.—Having as its purpose the safeguarding of the interests of its members the Oregon Hopgrowers' association was organized here at a meeting of about 125 growers. It is planned for delegates from this and similar associations organized in Washington and California to meet here the latter part of November and organize the Pacific Coast Association, with which the state associations will become affiliated members.

According to a resolution which was adopted, the association contemplates making an arrangement which will put an end to the contracting of hops and give to the grower the best price. It will arrange to advance sufficient money to growers who have not the necessary capital for cultivating and harvesting of crops. Another resolution which was adopted urges all growers to hold their hops of the present year until the organization of the Coast association is completed. It is believed that by doing so better prices than now prevail will be received.

The following officers were elected for the Oregon association: L. H. McMahan, Salem, president; Fred N. Stump, Polk county, secretary; C. A. McLaughlin, of Independence, vice-president, and L. H. McMahan, Fred N. Stump, C. A. McLaughlin, W. R. Kirkwood, of Yamhill county; Marion Palmer, Marion county; J. L. Clark, Lane county; C. A. Code, Polk county; R. A. Newport, Linn county; directors.

Astoria Grants 37 Licenses for Bars. Astoria.—The first direct effect on municipal affairs of the prohibition amendment, appeared when the city council passed an ordinance under the emergency clause, permitting the saloonmen to take out licenses for six months, at the rate of \$1000 a year, making all licenses expire May 15.

Four Hurt When Wharf Caves. Marshfield.—Four men were injured, two seriously, when the wharf at the Simpson mill collapsed as a million pounds of cement for the Willamette Pacific bridge work was being unloaded from the steamer Redondo.

Youth Kills Self in Fear. Weston.—Harlan Fisher, a farm hand, 16 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the forehead. The youth feared his employer's anger because he killed a horse trying to break it.

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