

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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CITY OWNERSHIP.

Benefit Resulting From the System
in Great Britain.

The members of the League for Political Education listened to an illustrated lecture by J. M. Martin on the subject, "What English City Governments Do For the Citizens." Over 200 boroughs, he said, now supply their people with light. The first city to do this, he said, was Birmingham, and when it took the gasworks from the companies it reduced the price of gas from 30 cents to 56 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. At the same time it improved the condition of the men who worked before the furnaces. It supplies them with oatmeal water, where formerly they kept going to and from the factories to quench their thirst.

After Glasgow had solved the water question, that municipality turned its attention to gas. It took that industry into its own hands, reducing the price of gas 50 per cent. Even the small city of Lincoln, where the lecturer was born, is now supplying its people with gaslight at 56 cents per 1,000 feet, and has made a profit of \$30,000, although that place is far from any coalfields.

Some English cities were already using electric light, he said. The city of Bradford has established an electrical plant, and last year it made a net profit of 13 per cent, a very large margin of profit in England. No movement that any English municipality took up in the way of electric light has yet proved a failure. On several occasions no profits were made the first year, but there was always a satisfactory income afterward. Brighton, which is called the queen of watering places, has gained very much of its prestige by the municipality's assuming charge of the electric lighting, and now no place in England is better lighted. In Shoreditch the refuse is burned in large furnaces to generate steam for producing electric light. Whether such an experiment would be successful in New York the lecturer said he could not guess.

Next the lecturer took up the subject of street railroads, and said that wherever the cities owned and operated the lines the service was very satisfactory and the people got cheaper fares. Back in the seventies Glasgow began to consider this matter, took possession of the lines and leased them to a company. This company had to pay the interest on the money expended by the city in securing the lines, pay a certain amount into the sinking fund, pay a fixed rental and keep the lines in repair. On the expiration of the lease the municipality decided not to renew it except on further conditions, one of which was that the employees should not work over ten hours a day. The company refused, and also refused to sell its rolling stock, and when the city decided to equip the roads with new cars the company threatened to put on a rival line of omnibuses. It did so, but the citizens, appreciating the fact that the municipality's cars really belonged to them, crowded into them, and the company was compelled to withdraw for lack of patronage. The first year the number of passengers increased 100 per cent, and the city made an immense profit. The municipality introduced the electric system, and 1 cent is charged for a certain distance. This enables many workmen and women who formerly took cold lunches with them to go home and get a warm meal.

"They tell us," continued the lecturer, "that we are behind you in electric traction. That is true, but not until the last three years it has been possible for our municipalities to take the matter into their own hands. Every where, as soon as the old losses to the companies die out the municipalities take the business into their own hands. "In regard to the telephone system, a mistake has been made in England by the postoffice neglecting to assume charge of it, and allowing the National Telephone company to get the monopoly. But here, as in other things, the city of Glasgow did not allow the company to get the best of them, and when the company wanted to tear up the streets to lay the conduits the city council asked it whose streets were. "Yours," replied the officials of the company.

"Then the council replied, 'If you want the use of our streets you must pay us our price and give us proper service.' "—New York Times.

Glasgow's Public Service.
Glasgow is occasionally referred to in American newspapers as a city that has demonstrated the success of municipal ownership of public utilities and the possibility of government without taxation.

Glasgow has municipal ownership of its lighting plants, street railways and some other public service enterprises. It is managing them successfully. Both the lighting plant and the street railway system give service at low rates and also turn into the public treasury considerable sums as profits. The amounts so turned in are by no means sufficient to pay all the expenses of municipal government, however. That policy would not be pursued in Glasgow, for instead of making enormous profits, for the city the course taken would be to lower the rates for service to the people.

The statement that Glasgow is a city without taxation is erroneous, although it has been frequently made. The manner in which the story originated can only be surmised. But being once made it is natural that such a startling statement should be widely copied.

Some foreign cities have indeed accomplished many wonderful things in the direction of municipal progress. It is the misfortune of those who quote with accurate knowledge the experiences of these cities as guides for American municipalities in various particular lines that they can be outdone by those who speak without knowledge, and therefore are liable to successful contradiction of the wonderful achievements of cities in some other parts of the world.—Chicago Record.

MINING ORGAN'S THREAT.

WALLACE, Idaho, May 10.—Captain Lovell's company of Twenty-fourth Infantry moved from Mullan to Wallace today. This leaves five companies at Mullan.

The Idaho State Tribune, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, said today:

"If a military order is issued forbidding the formation of labor organizations in the Coeur d'Alene, the entire Western Federation of Miners, numbering about 50,000 men may take a hand in the controversy."

"The placing of Coeur d'Alene district under martial law, the intervention of federal soldiers, the wholesale arrest of miners and other workmen, and the refusal to allow any mine operator to hire members of organized labor may for a time mollify conditions, but cannot reach beyond a temporary expedient. What the good people of the country want is a settlement of the existing differences between capital and labor, not by placing an armed guard at the door of every workingman, not by panhandling 10,000 men to make one millionaire, not by giving labor the right to work for any wages capital may offer and necessity compels the poor to accept, but by establishing the right of every workingman to labor in the field of productive enterprise for what his labor is worth to the world. Any other solution will prove a lamentable failure. Armies may be called into action, whole sections of country placed under martial law, labor organizations destroyed and thousands of men sent to prison, but in the long run they will only intensify the situation and exasperate the public mind, and in the end will plant a dynamite shot in every part of society that will shake our social edifice from center to circumference."

THE GAMBLE IN TRUSTS.

Francis B. Thurler, president of the United States Export Association, in an address to the industrial commission at Washington, placed the population of the world at 1,440,000,000. It is possible that these figures are a little low, but if we take the population at the round number of 1,500,000,000, then this population equals the capitalization in dollars of the various trusts to which, in the month of March alone, in other words, there is a dollar on paper for each man, woman and child on face of the earth. Senator Depew estimates the capital stock authorized by all of the New Jersey charters at 3,000,000,000 or \$2 a head for the world's population. There is something startling in these figures, and they ought to carry their own lesson. It is an era of wild speculation. Many of these companies will never earn a dollar. It must be apparent that corporations have been projected on paper simply to catch the unwary. There is money for the promoters, but only at the expense of their victims. It is a gamble, and those who gamble in wild schemes must take the gambler's chances.

Surely, there was a great deal of truth in Attorney-General Griggs' proposition that the people did not need protection from the trusts so much as did the stockholders in the trusts.

MORE ABOUT TRUSTS.

New York, May 11.—The organization of the Republic Iron & Steel Company was perfected today, when final details were completed and directors and officers elected. Although about 35 separate and distinct concerns have been absorbed, and negotiations are pending with several others in the West and Southwest. On recommendations of the executive committee it was decided to grant an advance in wages of 20 cents per ton for puddling, and a corresponding advance for finished material. It was said that there would be no advance in the price of goods.

WILL DISCUSS TRUSTS.

Chicago, May 11.—The Civic Federation of Chicago today selected June 26 to 29, inclusive, as the dates for a national conference in Chicago to discuss trusts. The call for the gathering states that its purpose is to consider the subject of trusts in their relation to economic conditions generally. The industrial combinations of the country will be invited to send representatives to discuss the problem under consideration.

MANUFACTURERS' RUBBER COMPANY.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The Manufacturers' Rubber Company, capital \$6,000,000, was incorporated today to manufacture and deal in rubber. The incorporators are, Josiah H. Dubois, William J. Jackson, A. T. Dukes and C. E. Pratt, of Camden, N. J. The American Steel Hoop Company, incorporated here last month, today filed a certificate that its capital stock of \$33,000,000 is all paid in.

WRITING-PAPER TRUST.

New York, May 11.—It is learned that 21 mills are already included in the combination of manufacturers of fine writing-paper, and that arrangements are well advanced for the organization of the new company. Its proposed capital is \$12,500,000 preferred stock \$12,500,000 common stock, and there will be \$6,000,000 working capital and merchandise on hand.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF PLOW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—George C. Avery, of the Avery Plow Company, the largest in the world, said that the advance in the price of plows by the Northwestern manufacturers will be followed by a similar advance throughout the South.

SEWER PIPE TRUST.

DOVER, Del., May 11.—Secretary of State Hughes today issued a certificate of incorporation to the Federal Sewer Pipe Company, of Akron, O. The capital of the company is placed at \$25,000,000.

MUNICIPAL LAWS.

We publish herewith a few important sections from the several city ordinances:

Every person owning or keeping within the city of Moro any dog or dogs, shall pay a yearly tax of \$1.50 on each dog so owned or kept—said tax to be paid the recorder, whose duty it shall be to give the person so paying a receipt therefor.

That any person or persons owning or having any animal or animals of any description within the corporate limits of the city of Moro, such as cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, dogs, cats or chicken the same which shall die, the owner thereof shall, at his own expense, cause the same to be buried at least 24 inches below the surface of the ground, or removed to such a distance outside the corporate limits of the city as to not be an annoyance to any one.

That any person or persons who shall be guilty of fighting or of any violent, riotous or disorderly conduct, or who shall use any profane, abusive or obscene language, in any street, house or place within the city of Moro, whereby the peace or quiet of the city is, or may be disturbed, or who shall be guilty of any indecent or immoral act or practice in said city, shall upon conviction thereof before the recorder, pay a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, or be imprisoned in the city jail not less than three days nor more than 12 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

That any person or persons who shall draw any species of fire arms, or any dirk, dagger or knife, or other deadly or dangerous weapon upon the person of another, within the limits of the city of Moro, shall upon conviction thereof before the recorder's court be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00, and may be imprisoned any period not exceeding 90 days.

If any person or persons shall trespass upon deface or damage any real or personal property belonging to the city of Moro, or any public or private corporation, or to any individuals, or shall light or fasten any animal to, or otherwise destroy any growing or living shade or ornamental tree, or any case or box around such tree, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the recorder shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5. nor more than \$25.

No person or persons shall ride or drive any horse or horses, mule or mules, or any beast of burden, within the corporate limits of the city of Moro, at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, and any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the recorder's court, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5. nor more than \$25.

No person shall throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk, alleys or footpath of the city of Moro, any broken glass, bottles, crockery, nails, or any other substance whereby the feet of horses, or other beast of burden, or the feet of persons may be injured, or that which would injure a bicycle, under penalty of not less than \$5. nor more than \$25.

Any person who shall cruelly beat, torture, misuse, deprive of food and water, or otherwise treat any other animal with cruelty, within the city of Moro, shall, upon conviction before the recorder be punished by a fine of not less than \$5. nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding 12 days or both, and imprudent, and one half of any fine collected for violation of this section shall be paid by the recorder to the person making the complaint, for his own use or for the use of any society he may represent.

Any person who shall be found drunk in any public place, or place of business, within the corporate limits of the city of Moro, or any person or persons who shall disturb the peace or quiet of any inhabitant of the city by loud talking, yelling, whooping, or singing in a boisterous or rude manner, shall upon conviction thereof before the recorder, be fined not less than \$5. nor more than \$50.

NOT HISTORICAL TRUTH.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "It is a strange case, to be sure, to find one republican administration waging a bloody and destructive war 12,000 miles away, to deprive of their liberty people 'of the same race' as those whom another republican administration waged a destructive and bloody war at home a few decades ago to set at liberty."

Peace Messengers.

Watts—What we want is some one who will make the Filipinos understand that American promises are not like Spanish promises.

Potts—Good idea. Why not send a few American Indians to make the necessary explanation?—Indianapolis Journal.

A. J. Nolan & Company, of Kansas City, Mo., have bought about 41,000 sheep at Antelope this season. The prices paid were \$2 for yearlings, \$2.50 for two-year-olds, and \$2 for dry ewes. This makes the total number of sheep bought in that locality more than 70,000 head.

Notice.

We have on hand 6 or 8 gang plows that we are going to sell cheap, this is a mixed lot of plows, and we want to clean out the lot, will sell from \$35.00 to \$55.00, they are all good plows, but as we only intend to handle one kind, from this on we will sell these at cost or below cost. Call and see them we know we can suit you. Moore Bros. & Ginn.

The Dufur flour mill will sell flour in 30 barrel lots at \$2.75 per barrel.

Coal Burned by Steamships.

The amount of coal consumed by a vessel during a voyage depends very largely upon the speed, for the consumption of coal increases almost in a geometrical ratio to the speed. There are many ships which burn from 100 to 300 tons of coal per day, the lowest consumption being when the vessel is going at a moderate rate. Our men-of-war do not consume so much in proportion as swift passenger steamers which ply between Europe and America, for unless in an emergency they are not driven at the highest attainable speed. The ocean passenger steamers often burn from 2,500 to 3,500 tons during a passage lasting six to seven days.

"A Good Pulpit Sweet."

The man who preaches with his entire powers finds the body and mind and heart are all exercised. Other than that which he uses in his pulpit room, it is said, Sir Joshua Reynolds took no exercise. He walked out toward it in his harness, and his whole mind and heart went out toward it. Whitefield in his homely way commended to his brethren in the ministry "a good pulpit sweat" as the best medicine. A sermon is an athletic exercise as well as a drain on the soul and spirit. Virtue goes out of the preacher just in proportion as he is a close follower of his divine Master.—Homiletic Review.

The Sunflower.

In 1842 a Russian farmer named Bokareff conceived the idea of extracting oil from the seed of the sunflower. His neighbors told him it was a visionary idea, and that he would have his labor for his pains. He persevered, however, and from that humble beginning the industry has expanded to enormous proportions. Today more than 7,000,000 acres of land in Russia are devoted to the cultivation of the sunflower. Two kinds are grown, one with small seeds, which are crushed for oil, and the other with larger seeds, that are consumed by the poorer people in enormous quantities.

Business Briefs.

Don't fail to see the fine line of shoes and dry goods and clothing just received by the M. M. Co.

Flour, coal and lumber in exchange for wheat at the North Pacific mills in Wasco.

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Moore Bros. & Ginn have opened up in full blast in their new store room on the corner north of the M. M. Co. and have very convenient and attractive quarters.

When you want anything in the book or magazine line, write to Jones' Book Store, 291 Alder street, Portland, Oregon. Send for a free catalogue.

Dust proof axle, do you know what that means if not take a look at the new Flying Dutchman gang plow, Moore Bros. & Ginn.

Every Christian should read "Between Caesar and Jesus." It will do you good, and if you are not a Christian—it will do you good anyhow. Published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., and for sale by Edwin D. Wheelock, general agent, 153 La Salle St., Chicago, 278 pp., 16mo., Cloth. Gift \$1.75, 75cts. Paper, 40 cts.

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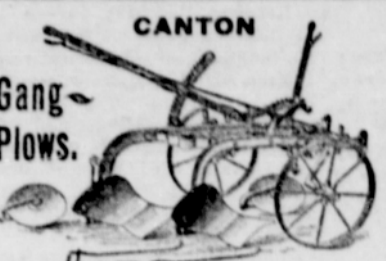
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Columbia Southern Railway

Time schedule. In effect July 1, 1928. Connection is made with O. R. & N. passenger train at Biggs.

Leave	Arrive
6:45 p. m. Biggs	2:30 p. m.
7:10 " Gilsum	1:10 "
7:25 " Wasco	12:50 "
7:45 " Klamath	12:30 "
7:53 " Summit	12:20 "
8:08 " Hay Canyon Junction	11:58 a. m.
8:12 " Hay Canyon	"
8:23 " McAdams	11:55 "
8:33 " DeMoss	11:40 "
9:30 " Moro	11:30 a. m.
Arrive	Leave
E. E. LYTLE, President.	C. O'REILLY, Gen. Manager.

O. R. & N. CO.

Depart for	TIME SCHEDULE FROM BIGGS	Arrive from
Fast Mail 12:38 a. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	Fast Mail 2:15 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 6:14 p. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minidoka, Pocatello, Idaho, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	Spokane Flyer 6:06 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS FROM PORTLAND. Selling dates subject to change. For San Francisco, call Sept. 6, 29.	1:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	TO ALASKA. Sept. 23.	5:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m. Ex Sunday	COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMERS. To Astoria and way landings.	4:00 p. m. Ex Sunday
6:00 a. m. Ex Sunday	WILLAMETTE RIVER. Oregon City, Newburg, Salem, way landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex Sunday
7:00 a. m. Ex Sunday	WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS. Oregon City, Dayton and way landings.	3:30 p. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.
6:00 a. m. Ex Sunday	WILLAMETTE RIV. Portland to Corvallis and way landings.	1:30 p. m. Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
1:30 a. m. Ex Sat.	SNAKE RIVER. Riparian to Lewiston.	2:15 a. m. Ex Friday.

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