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VON DER GOLTZ DEPORTED AS A WAR PRISONER

NEW YORK, April 21.—Horst Von Der Goltz, the German soldier of fortune and secret agent whose statement of details of the plot to destroy the Welland canal was made public by the British government last night, is now detained at the Ellis Island immigration station here. He was brought here from Liverpool March 28 in the custody of a Scotland Yard detective with the understanding that after he had made his statements to federal officers or a grand jury he should be returned to England to be held as a war prisoner until the war is over.

Reveals Details of Plot

Soon after arriving here he was taken before the United States district attorney and it was said that he revealed to the federal officer most of the details of the Welland canal plot. As a result, it is said, of the information he gave to federal officials, indictments were found a few days ago charging complicity in the Welland canal conspiracy against Captain Franz Von Papen, the recalled military attache of the German embassy; Captain Hans Hauscher, who is said to be agent of the Krupps; Wolfe Von Igel, Von Papen's former secretary, in whose office federal agents seized the documents now claimed by the German embassy, and others.

There was no mention of Von Igel's name in Von Der Goltz' statement as made public in England. The German embassy now demands Von Igel's release from arrest on the ground that he is a member of the German diplomatic organization in this country.

Many names of German propagandists or directors employed in unneutral activities mentioned in Von Der Goltz' statement have never before figured publicly in that connection.

Soldier of Fortune

According to his story, Von Der Goltz was a captain in Carranza's army in Chihuahua in June, 1913, when he was arrested by General Mercado and sentenced to be shot. Three times, Von Der Goltz said, he was placed against a wall for the firing squad, but each time was taken back to prison. Eventually he was released upon demand of the German consul. He then went to Los Angeles where in November, he says, an attack was made upon his life. He returned to Mexico and took part in the battles of Torreon, Ojinaga, San Pedro and Zacatecas. Just before the European war began, he said, the German consul at Chihuahua sent him to Washington where he met Captain Von Papen.

Von Der Goltz now is in the custody of the department of justice.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by any druggist under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanish entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

THE TRAGEDY OF FAILURE

WHEN we fail we blame conditions, the country and the world in general. When we succeed, we monopolize the credit for ourselves. As a matter of fact, both the individual and environment share the credit for both success and failure.

Some twenty years ago Beatrice Haraden, the novelist, depicted in "Hilda Stafford" the tragedy of failure upon a California orange orchard. A similar pathetic story is related by a Grants Pass fruit grower who failed, in the St. Joseph, Mo., Fruit Grower of April 15. In part it reads as follows:

Talk about growing better fruit—bah! The more you grow the more you lose, as none pay for the cost of production and transportation. When one sees his lifetime savings go to smash, one can't have a kindly feeling for people who make their living by statements contrary to the real facts.

I put $7,000 in land and improvements close to Grants Pass in 1909. It cost $45 an acre to clear it. In ten months I was broke and had to go back to work at my trade. I have earned $9000 since, and it has all gone into the place. Now I can't get 30c for each dollar that I have put in. I planted, among other trees, 250 Bing and Lambert cherries. They all died from gummosis. Nothing can stop it.

There are many in every fruit belt that tell the same story, with the irony and bitterness of failure. There always will be, for the idyllic life of the orchardist appeals to the inexperienced, to the ill-equipped, to the dreamer and impractical, to the city-worn and to the retired. The perfumed bloom, the fragrance of the ripening fruit, the sunshine and charm of out-of-door life in a region where every prospect pleases, lures the unfit and the misfit along with the fit.

They say in the orange belt of California that it takes three generations of owners to bring an orchard into profitable bearing. The first plants it and sells before it reaches the bearing age, usually at an inflated, exorbitant price to the second, who exchanges his money for experience and becomes bankrupt or quits in disgust—and the third, practical enough to make it profitable.

An individual who puts his entire capital into any business about which he knows nothing, and especially into a business that he knows cannot return profits for seven years, must expect to become "broke." An individual who speculates in purchasing fruit lands on margins has no more just complaint about losing out than he would have with the same sort of speculation in a bucket shop. The individual who thinks an orchard can run itself or leaves it to a cheap employe while he fritters away his time is also destined for failure—for of all occupations, none requires more careful, intelligent supervision and actual hard work than fruit growing with its endless battle with pests and nature.

Periodically, following the fabulous profits of favorable years, the fruit-growing craze sweeps over the country, just as the stock craze and the mining craze and the real estate crazes do. The lessons of the past are always forgotten in the excitement of the moment, and everyone who can buys in haste—to repent at leasure. Carried away by a contagious enthusiasm and the unscrupulous lies of brokers, the widow invests here mite along with the youth from college and the ripened business man, in inflated securities. And in the tragedy of the reaction, in which the inflation is squeezed out, necessary experience acquird, the orchards reach bearing age and the industry placed upon a business basis, there are hard times and the faint-hearted lose their courage.

The past few years have been severe on the local orchardists, but valuable lessons have been learned. Blight and other pests have been successfully fought, frost damage minimized and the necessity of irrigation to overcome drouth realized, and the marketing problems being solved through co-operation. And even with the handicap of unfavorable seasons and a foreign market demoralized by war, some of the orchardists have made good profits. Every year sees the fruit business upon a better business basis and it is still the one best bet in the Rogue River valley. As the Fruit-Grower remarks:

Now is a good time to stick tight to your own orchard, and to give it better care than ever. Is anything worth while in this world to be gained without a struggle? No business of any magnitude has ever been developed without having to endure hardships that would break the courage of any but a man of iron, and while bankruptcy has faced many a man, those who come out on top are the ones who stick to the fight and never know when they are whipped. There is a future of unbounded opportunity in orcharding in the northwest, and the big rewards will come only to those who are willing to stay with the business to the bitter end. In the next few years there will be many orchardists in the Pacific Northwest who will reap a fortune through the intelligent application of modern business methods to their chosen occupation. "Don't be a quitter."

DRAFTED

THE mandamus proceeding to compel the placing of Justice Hughes' name on the Oregon ballot has been crowned with success and the name of the favorite candidate of the stand-patters will adorn the ballot against his expressed wishes by order of the supreme court. It is now in order to institute mandamus proceedings to compel Mr. Hughes to accept the republican nomination, which he has stated that he does not want.

It is indeed a curious state of affairs when a great political party has to resort to the courts to draft a candidate for the presidency of the United States against his will. It shows what dire straits the party managers are driven to in their frantic effort to pick a winner.

The sentiment for Hughes is based solely upon the idea that he will prove a vote getter. No attention is paid as to what may be his principles or his attitude upon public questions and policies in this most critical and crucial time in the nation's history. Whether Mr. Hughes favors commercial economic and industrial reforms that affect the life of the people, whether he favors preparedness and militarism, whether he is for war or for peace, what is his attitude upon a hundred other issues is not known. Nor does it make any difference to the principleless partisans advocating his candidacy what he believes so long as he is thought a vote-getter.

So we see statesmen of actual accomplishment and of known ideas, staunch advocates of principles, men who have been tried and found not wanting, passed by for an unwilling unknown, picked as a leader solely to lead the hungry politicians to the pay-country.

NORTHWEST BEAUTY OFFICIAL HOSTESS AT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

MRS. EDGAR PROCHNIK

Though she is younger than many of the society buds she entertains, Mrs. Edgar Prochnik, wife of the Austro-Hungarian consul of the northwest, serves as official hostess at all the public social functions of the consular department, which is located in St. Paul, Minn. She is an American girl and noted for her beauty.

Orchids—the World's Choicest Flowers

Ask the average man if he ever tasted the fruit of an orchid and the chances are perhaps a thousand to one that he will reply—no. But he has—at least if he is a normal man and eats ice cream and cake. From which statement it may be inferred that the fruit alluded to is not eaten like an apple, peach or pear, but is consumed in the form of a flavoring extract. Exactly; and it is an extract that is one of the most widely known and generally used in the world—vanilla. Which goes to show that most of us are not of a very inquiring turn of mind after all, especially when it comes to things of almost daily use, and even in regard to things we eat.

Naturally, orchids are not usually thought of in connection with things edible. They are not expected to serve in a utilitarian capacity. They appeal not to the gastronomic, but to the aesthetic side of the human individual, and are prized chiefly for their beauty and in some instances particularly because of their rarity. Anything that is beautiful and at the same time rare and hard to get is certain to be wanted—whether it is useful or not, a characteristic which is touched upon in an article in the March number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union (Washington, D. C.) by Edward Albes, in which he introduces his subject, "Orchids in the Americas," as follows:

"A thing of beauty that is rare and difficult to obtain seems ever to have proved an irresistible lure to adventurous man. To possess it he will suffer the hardships of the highest mountain climb, or risk the almost certain dangers of disease in tropic zones; he will dare death at the hands of savage enemies and pursue his quest far into the regions of unknown wilds. Now into the depth of shark-infested seas he dives with the hope of securing a lustrous pearl; then to the topmost Alpine peak he climbs for a rare specimen of the edelweiss. A glittering jewel in an idol's head may tempt him to invade the sacred precincts of an Indian temple, or a beautiful flower lure him far into the primeval forests of Brazil, Colombia or Peru. To this spirit of daring and adventure the civilized world owes not only its greatest geographic discoveries and important additions to scientific knowledge, but to it is also largely due the discovery of many of nature's choicest things of beauty, things whose practical value may be but slight, but whose appeal is to the artistic and aesthetic sense. Among all the things of fragile beauty that nature has produced perhaps none has greater charm and is more highly prized than that radiant, gorgeous flower of rainbow colors and softened shades and tints and infinitely various forms—the orchid. For its rarer species men have traveled far, suffered much, and often died; and yet, in its commoner forms few flowers are more widely scattered throughout the world."

Whereupon he enters into an account of where they grow, how they grow, how the flowers are fertilized by certain insects, the peculiar structure of the flowers, and numerous other phases of orchidology of a more or less interesting character. One of the most striking facts, however, in connection with this tremendously large order of plants is that although there are no less than 15,000 different species, belonging to something over 400 genera, there is but one genus that has any known practical value, and concerning this genus Vanilla the article states:

"Of this genus there are but a few species, and of these the most important is Vanilla planifolia, from which the vanilla beans of commerce are derived. The genus is native in the warmer parts of Mexico and portions of Central America, but has been introduced and is extensively cultivated in some of the West Indies and in the islands of the East Indian archipelago. The several specimens of vanilla are all climbing plants, their slender stems emitting aerial roots by means of which they climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees. The flowers have thick, fleshy, dull-colored leaves and are inodorous. The fruit consists of long, slender pods, shaped like a thick, somewhat flattened lead pencil, firm but slightly wrinkled. These pods are gathered and dried before they are fully ripe, the drying process being the most important feature of their preparation, which develops their peculiar odor and gives them their value as a flavoring extract."

Of the rarer and more beautiful orchids no less than 1000 species have been gathered in the forests of Brazil, while Colombia has furnished something over 600 species of this queen of all flowers. Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico and all the Central American countries are also producers of magnificent varieties, and the world thus owes to the Americas the most variegated as well as the most gorgeous specimens of this creation which is veritably "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The Bloodsuckers

(From the Eugene Register)

The "Greater Portland" association, so the story runs, is planning to take away the flesh and blood from the University of Eugene, leaving only the bare bones. The purpose, of course, is to make a greater Portland by wresting away by force the things that would make a greater Eugene. The theory on which this proposed action is based is that might makes right.

Only a little while ago other "Greater Portland" enthusiasts were baiting Astoria with a proposal for equal rates with Puget Sound points, but were planning all the time as soon as equality was granted to demand still lower rates than either Astoria or Puget Sound. The interstate commerce commission, however, put a crimp in their plan in the bud.

Just a few weeks ago this same "Greater Portland" idea was manifested in an effort to so juggle lumber rates that the mills of western Oregon would be obliged to close down and leave the whole field to Portland. The kindly feeling that was stirred up by this pleasant and neighborly little scheme has not yet been forgotten.

Down in the Rogue river valley a few years ago a determined effort was made to secure fertight rates that would make possible establishment of the jobbing industry on a small scale. But the "Greater Portland" spirit intervened, and the result is that Medford now has the highest freight rates on the Pacific coast.

We have a suggestion to make to this "Greater Portland" association—which fortunately does not speak the real sentiments of Oregon's chief city. Let it adopt as its emblem the vampire, so that there may be no doubt as to its purposes and its aims.

Mabel R. Anderson, of Madison, Wisconsin, is enjoying a visit with friends in this city this week.

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