

THE CAPITAL JOURNAL

Published by
The Barnes-Taber Company
GRAHAM P. TABER, Editor and Manager

An Independent Newspaper Devoted to American Principles and the Progress and Development of Salem in Particular and All Oregon in General

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, Salem, Oregon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
(Invariably in Advance)
Daily, by Carrier, per year . . . \$5.20 Per month . . . 45c
Daily, by Mail, per year . . . 4.00 Per month . . . 35c
Weekly, by Mail, per year . . . 1.00 Six months . . . 60c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT



The Capital Journal is more than anxious to give its subscribers the very best carrier service possible. If you don't get your paper on time, just phone Main 82 and a copy will be sent you by special messenger. The Capital Journal management wants all its subscribers to receive prompt and efficient service—your complaints registered at this office will receive careful attention.

TO FIT THE CRIME.

There is a very wide, and no doubt a very honest divergence of opinion on capital punishment. Those favoring it are compelled, as a last resort in the argument to point out that, anyway it is a deterrent, the terrible punishment of death tending, as they argue to prevent others from committing murder.

If it would do this, there would certainly be less objection, but does it? Capital punishment has been the law of practically all civilized countries, time immemorial, but there are as many murders today as at any time in the past.

Just what punishment that could take the place of the death penalty, is a problem hard to answer. About the only one so far suggested is "life imprisonment without the possibility of pardon." This is all right, so far as it goes, but it strikes us as being too good.

Under our present penal system, convicts are hired out, and a small sum is set apart from their earnings, which is given them when their sentences expire, and they are again set at liberty. This is undoubtedly a good system, for it gives the freshly freed man a few dollars with which to support himself until he can find employment, and with which to get away from the place of his confinement.

Why would it not be a good plan, in case of murderers sent up for life, to apply this system. Furnish them with employment at which they can earn more than "their keep." Then, instead of turning the earned surplus over to the prisoner as would be the case if he were set free—turn it over to the widow or orphan his act made—or to dependent relatives who relied upon his victim for their support.

"Make the punishment fit the crime!" Make the slayer, in a small way, take the place of his victim. Make him by his toll support, so far as possible, those whom he robbed of their manly stay, husband, brother, son or father. This would be an act of retributive justice, and in some cases, at least, would be an additional punishment to that of being deprived of liberty. Why is it not right to make the man who kills the father of a family of small children, for instance, take the place of that father as a provider for them, so far as it can be done?

We believe this would be at least a step in the right direction—and would suggest to our legislators that it be given a trial.

A GENUINE SAFETY VALVE. SOME of those pessimistically inclined can see no great benefits to be derived from the opening of the Columbia river to navigation. Hence they decry the work at Colgate, and insist the completion of the canal there will be of no substantial benefit to anyone. In defense of their views, they point out the decadence of steamboating on the Mississippi, and that the railroads have taken the greater part of the business away from the boats. This is largely true. But it must be remembered that in taking the business away from the boats, they were compelled not only to make exceedingly low rates, but to maintain them; for the moment they undertook to raise the rates, the boats would again get the business.

This may be true of the Columbia, though we doubt it. Yet, even if this proves true, the results desired will

be attained, for the railroads can, once the river is open, never again put the rates up. The canals and locks, the open river, will be a safety valve that will blow off whenever the rate pressure gets above a certain point.

It doesn't matter so much whether the railroads or the river carries the freight. What does matter to every producer in the section drained by the river, and to every consumer of their products, is the price charged for getting those products to market. If the opening of the Columbia compels the railroads to carry the freight at a lower rate, then the whole object of the big undertaking has been accomplished, whether a pound of it or not is ever carried on the river.

A case in point is the sudden reduction in express rates caused by the parcels post. If the parcels post gives the people cheaper rates on matter usually sent by express, then the parcels post has accomplished its object, whether it carries our packages or the express companies do it.

WANTS TO GET THE BOOKS BALANCED UP. Secretary of State Olcott has written a letter to the county clerks of the state asking them for statements of claims against the state. The secretary of the state will put before the legislature the claims of the counties, and endeavor to have the financial matters existing between the state and the counties settled by appropriations for the purpose.

The secretary's letter follows: "Inasmuch as the amount appropriated by the legislative assembly of 1911 is insufficient to refund to the respective counties of the state, the full one-half of the bounty paid by them during the years 1911-1912, under the provision of chapter 113, Laws of 1909, be pleased to prepare immediately upon the close of the year, or as soon thereafter as a statement of business and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Dr. Eggleston, who was formerly engaged in special work on newspapers in Chicago and various parts of the eastern and middle western, and the northwestern states and Montana, says the single tax plan and municipal ownership are the chief issues in Oregon and that the bureau with which he is connected is studying the land tax, municipal ownership, and other progressive legislative methods, also taking up the initiative, referendum and recall, which are given close study and investigation.

Man Lived Double Life. Vale, Or., Dec. 28.—He developed this week that Harry Morgan, who was killed as a result of falling beneath an Oregon Eastern train near here a few days ago, had two families in distant places, though he made no pretense of living with either. When death ensued, the Vale office of the railroad telegraphed the chief of police at Los Angeles for information. Morgan having previously given his permanent address as 908 Monada avenue in that city. Following is the reply received: "Morgan married girl here about a year ago. She found out later that he had a wife and family in Tennessee, left him, and is now at Las Vegas, Nev. Think Morgan assumed name, and father-in-law will have nothing to do with him."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.



A Christmas Story That Is Different

(Morning Astorian.)

When Fred Thalin arrived from Young's River for a pre-Xmas celebration he tied his boat at the foot of 13th street, on the 23rd day of this month. The combination of 23 and 13 evidently proved too much for him for in the wee sma' hours of the morning he was flushed out of the bay near the Callender dock and taken into the Mirror Saloon to revive; and in the flare of the electric lights he was unable to account for a compass, a lantern, a clock and a box of cigars in his possession, which belonged on the launch Columbia. He was taken to the city jail by Officer Howard to jog his memory.

Yesterday morning, John Anderson, part owner of the launch, found that a window had been broken open and various articles that had been aboard the vessel when she was locked up the night before were not there then. He reported the incident to the police. Captain Houghton showed him the articles taken from Thalin and he identified them as those missing from the Columbia. Anderson made a positive identification of everything except the lemons. He said that packages of that kind always looked alike to him.

When Thalin recovered his equilibrium yesterday he denied any intention on his part to steal. It seems he had anchored his boat upon his arrival from Young's river, near the Columbia, and when he ran short of the necessary funds to continue his pre-Xmas celebration, he thought of no better collateral to replenish his exchequer with than the numerous articles aboard his boat. The plan in itself was all right, but he happened to get into the wrong boat. How much he expected to realize on the bag of lemons he did not state. Lemonade isn't very popular at Xmas-time.

Thalin took the compass ashore first and then returned for the other articles. It was on this last trip that he miscalculated the distance between the boat and the dock. When he was pulled from the stream he still gallantly clung to the sack of lemons and the clock.

Thalin will be tried in the justice court Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion

Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Loss of Appetite
Loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease. It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing of get behindhand. The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy Hood's Sarsaparilla. Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

HEATING ORCHARDS TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM FROST
In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an article showing how science enables the fruit farmers to make a thrilling fight against Jack Frost. Following is an extract containing some account of scientific orchard heating:

"No longer need the fruit grower suffer a crop failure. No longer is fruit production the gamble it used to be, for, with the intervention of science, neither frost, insect, nor disease can give the grower off years when he receives no income from his high-priced land. "Spraying and heating go hand in hand, Jack Frost is now driven back from the tender blossoms and fruit by a process of heating which is fast becoming popular. Scientific orchard heating is a new thing, but a sure thing, and a 200-acre orchard can have its temperature raised ten to fifteen degrees with absolute certainty. "Orchard heating was first practiced in California, though smudging, or the formation of a dense blanket of smoke over orchards, had been practiced in Europe before. In 1908, some Grand Valley fruit growers in Colorado practiced orchard heating with the burning of oil in simple pots of the lard-pail type, with the result that they saved their crop. Since then the fruit growers of Colorado have saved annually four or five million dollars' worth of fruit.

"Several types of heaters have been invented. Oil and coal are used for fuel. It is claimed by many that oil is the best all-round fuel. It lights easier. The heaters are placed at intervals throughout the orchard, one to a tree if the setting is from seventy-five to ninety trees per acre. If small heaters are used, double or treble the number. All moisture must be eliminated from the fuel used. The heaters are made ready with fuel beforehand.

"When the temperature falls within a degree of the danger-point, the fires are lighted. If oil is used, make a torch of gas-pipe, and to light the oil throw on about a teaspoonful of gasoline. The ignition is immediate and the generation of heat begins. "While the heater raises the temperature some, the real purpose is holding it against a fall. Under the most favorable conditions the heated zone has been held to a point of safety when the outside thermometer reached sixteen degrees. Eighteen and twenty degrees are easily carried through with safety. Conditions vary. A wind makes the work more difficult. A young orchard requires more heaters than an old one, and garden truck twice as many."

Europe's Rich Woman. (New York Sun.) When the German emperor left his palace and traveled to Essen to attend the celebration of the centenary of the great Krupp gun works he found there a woman who as well as an absolute ruler of her own kingdom as William II of Prussia. This unknown "Queen of Essen" is Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the Krupp works, the richest woman in Europe.

The "kingdom" which she rules is more socialistic in its government than Germany itself. Bertha Krupp

Haywood Has Nothing to Say (United Press Leased Wire.) Denver, Colo., Dec. 28.—"I have not investigated the charges thoroughly, but from what I know I think the verdict was unwarranted," said William D. Haywood, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, here today, commenting on the conviction of labor men in Indianapolis. "The verdict convinces me," said Haywood, "that there is one law for capitalists and another for workmen. Such prosecutions against railroads and corporations would never succeed, and I did not think this one would. There was no prosecution of the New York Central railroad for the explosion in New York City. During the war on the gamblers in Chicago, too, there were many explosions, but they were not even investigated."

Man Lived Double Life. Vale, Or., Dec. 28.—He developed this week that Harry Morgan, who was killed as a result of falling beneath an Oregon Eastern train near here a few days ago, had two families in distant places, though he made no pretense of living with either. When death ensued, the Vale office of the railroad telegraphed the chief of police at Los Angeles for information. Morgan having previously given his permanent address as 908 Monada avenue in that city. Following is the reply received: "Morgan married girl here about a year ago. She found out later that he had a wife and family in Tennessee, left him, and is now at Las Vegas, Nev. Think Morgan assumed name, and father-in-law will have nothing to do with him."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

Loss of Appetite

Loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease. It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing of get behindhand. The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy Hood's Sarsaparilla. Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

HEATING ORCHARDS TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM FROST
In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an article showing how science enables the fruit farmers to make a thrilling fight against Jack Frost. Following is an extract containing some account of scientific orchard heating:

"No longer need the fruit grower suffer a crop failure. No longer is fruit production the gamble it used to be, for, with the intervention of science, neither frost, insect, nor disease can give the grower off years when he receives no income from his high-priced land. "Spraying and heating go hand in hand, Jack Frost is now driven back from the tender blossoms and fruit by a process of heating which is fast becoming popular. Scientific orchard heating is a new thing, but a sure thing, and a 200-acre orchard can have its temperature raised ten to fifteen degrees with absolute certainty. "Orchard heating was first practiced in California, though smudging, or the formation of a dense blanket of smoke over orchards, had been practiced in Europe before. In 1908, some Grand Valley fruit growers in Colorado practiced orchard heating with the burning of oil in simple pots of the lard-pail type, with the result that they saved their crop. Since then the fruit growers of Colorado have saved annually four or five million dollars' worth of fruit.

"Several types of heaters have been invented. Oil and coal are used for fuel. It is claimed by many that oil is the best all-round fuel. It lights easier. The heaters are placed at intervals throughout the orchard, one to a tree if the setting is from seventy-five to ninety trees per acre. If small heaters are used, double or treble the number. All moisture must be eliminated from the fuel used. The heaters are made ready with fuel beforehand.

"When the temperature falls within a degree of the danger-point, the fires are lighted. If oil is used, make a torch of gas-pipe, and to light the oil throw on about a teaspoonful of gasoline. The ignition is immediate and the generation of heat begins. "While the heater raises the temperature some, the real purpose is holding it against a fall. Under the most favorable conditions the heated zone has been held to a point of safety when the outside thermometer reached sixteen degrees. Eighteen and twenty degrees are easily carried through with safety. Conditions vary. A wind makes the work more difficult. A young orchard requires more heaters than an old one, and garden truck twice as many."

Europe's Rich Woman. (New York Sun.) When the German emperor left his palace and traveled to Essen to attend the celebration of the centenary of the great Krupp gun works he found there a woman who as well as an absolute ruler of her own kingdom as William II of Prussia. This unknown "Queen of Essen" is Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the Krupp works, the richest woman in Europe.

The "kingdom" which she rules is more socialistic in its government than Germany itself. Bertha Krupp

Haywood Has Nothing to Say (United Press Leased Wire.) Denver, Colo., Dec. 28.—"I have not investigated the charges thoroughly, but from what I know I think the verdict was unwarranted," said William D. Haywood, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, here today, commenting on the conviction of labor men in Indianapolis. "The verdict convinces me," said Haywood, "that there is one law for capitalists and another for workmen. Such prosecutions against railroads and corporations would never succeed, and I did not think this one would. There was no prosecution of the New York Central railroad for the explosion in New York City. During the war on the gamblers in Chicago, too, there were many explosions, but they were not even investigated."

Man Lived Double Life. Vale, Or., Dec. 28.—He developed this week that Harry Morgan, who was killed as a result of falling beneath an Oregon Eastern train near here a few days ago, had two families in distant places, though he made no pretense of living with either. When death ensued, the Vale office of the railroad telegraphed the chief of police at Los Angeles for information. Morgan having previously given his permanent address as 908 Monada avenue in that city. Following is the reply received: "Morgan married girl here about a year ago. She found out later that he had a wife and family in Tennessee, left him, and is now at Las Vegas, Nev. Think Morgan assumed name, and father-in-law will have nothing to do with him."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade and citizens' league that more than \$14,000,000 has been invested in factory, store and office buildings and dwelling houses since the beginning of 1912. The single tax plan encourages building.

"After looking over the city," Dr. Eggleston continued, "I was not in the least surprised to learn that the municipality of Edmondton has about \$14,000,000 invested in its public utilities, which are owned and operated by the municipality. What is more, I did not hear a single complaint against the improvement and betterment program for 1913, involving an expenditure of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The people back up their public officials.

"Representative business and professional men told me that at the present increase the population of Edmondton will be fully 100,000 before the close of 1915. Any one doubting their ability to get that number must be an ultra-conservative indeed. They have gone about it in the right way; they are getting results. What is more, I am told that the growth of the country, devoted largely to growing wheat, oats, barley, and hay, dairying, cattle, horses and poultry, is keeping pace with the cities and towns.

"Edmondton's assessments in 1912 amounted to something over \$123,000,000, against which there is a levy

of 1 mill on the dollar, the tax being on land values only. There is no improvement income, business or special tax. Eight, nine and ten story office and store buildings are erected with such regularity that the sky-line is changing every 30 days. The man who improves his property is not penalized for his enterprise and business judgment."

Edmondton Coming City of Dominion. Edmondton, Alta., Dec. 28.—Progressive legislation, including the single tax and municipal ownership of public utilities, is the special study of W. G. Eggleston, representing the People's Power Press Bureau of Portland, Ore., who is in Edmondton on the western lap of a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. He looks upon Edmondton as the finest city that has yet come under his observation, and he is favorably impressed with the methods employed by the rural municipalities, organized towns and incorporated cities in the province of Alberta.

"Every visitor remembers his first experience in the Canadian west," Dr. Eggleston said, "The thing that impresses one is the spirit of the country. The people believe in the cities and surrounding country and in themselves and they back their optimism with real money. I was not surprised to learn in conversation with officials of the provincial and civic governments and boards of trade