

# The Oregonian

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 PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1914.

## REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL EVIL.

Study of the causes of sexual vice among women has led the Wisconsin commission to the same conclusion as was reached by The Oregonian when the subject was under discussion in this state—that the wage question has no material relation to girls' delinquency. The Wisconsin commission finds that the use of intoxicating liquor is the greatest cause of commercialized vice and that contributory causes are: Public dance-halls, roadhouses, poorly lighted parks and places, lack of responsibility by parents, non-enforcement of laws by public officials, lack of public amusement and recreation facilities, and automobiles.

The remedies recommended include many which have already been adopted in Oregon. Chief among them are added a morals court, a state white slave law, a state police department, private associations to aid the police, prohibition of liquor sales in dance-halls and strict regulation of liquor traffic, dance-halls, and lodging-houses, policemen, women on boards of all children's institutions, increase of the age of consent, industrial home and hospital for women, special classes for subnormal children in schools, social neighborhood centers, amusements supervised by municipalities, rooms for domestic servants to receive company, limitation of servants' hours of labor, protection of children, and insurance against poverty. Bills to put many of these recommendations in effect have already been drafted.

While these preventive and curative measures are being adopted, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that spread of what is euphemistically termed the social evil is primarily due to relaxation of parental control over girls and to that prudery which keeps girls in ignorance of facts about their sex knowledge of which would keep many of them from making the first false step. A mother will not admit to herself the possibility that her own girl will go wrong, therefore does not exercise that supervision over her daughter which will keep her in the right path. A mother is unwilling to believe her daughter may deceive her, therefore does not suspect that, when the girl goes out for the evening "with a friend," she has gone with a man who will take her to a dance-hall and befuddle her with liquor in order to accomplish her ruin. The mother is unwilling to suspect that, when her girl goes to a city and writes home that she is at work, earning good wages and "having a good time," the wages are those of sin and that the good time involves moral and physical ruin.

It may be said for mothers, particularly poor mothers of working girls, to "chaperone" their daughters as in former times. But they can keep a closer watch on their daughters during that critical period of evolution from girlhood to womanhood. They can guide their daughters in the selection of safe associates and amusements. Above all, they can instruct their daughters as to the elementary facts of life, so that girls may not go out into the world unarmed against the wiles of the male tempter. They can warn their girls of the consequences of misconduct so plainly as to inspire wholesome dread of these consequences. They can advise for any man who seeks to mislead. Thus forewarned and forearmed, a girl may go from home for an evening or even may go to a distant city with reasonable confidence on her own part and on that of her parents that she will escape the pitfalls which await the too innocent and the unwary.

The social evil is not a product of low wages, though far be it from us to defend those who desire a girl's earnings to be the bare minimum of subsistence; it is mainly a product of parental neglect to guide and instruct their children. A girl who earns good wages will as readily go astray, if not started right by her parents, as one who earns only the minimum wage. To one who blindly follows the flowery path to a prostitute's grave, the highest wages paid for honest work never seem enough.

## OUR MRS. JELLYBY.

Probably never before in Portland did solicitations for charitable enterprises come from so many sources. Probably no other city is doing more for its own destitute and is still remembering bountifully the stricken people of Europe.

Under ordinary conditions it is difficult to discriminate among charities, but it would seem that in times such as these, when lack of sustenance among the war sufferers is brought to the attention of a country, it is not a hard winter, philanthropy ought to be confined to providing necessities. The Oregonian has been invited to foster a movement to purchase testaments for soldiers in the trenches.

It has been requested to lend its efforts to collect cigars, cigarettes and tobacco for the French and Belgian soldiers.

It is urged to promote contributions of Christmas remembrances for the needy children of the South.

It was asked to aid in sending Christmas toys to the children of the nations at war.

The efforts of the promoters of these enterprises are well meant. Each suggests a thing that it would be nice to do. But are not some of our philanthropists a little on the order of Mrs. Jellyby? Are they not centering their thoughts on Borrioboola-Gha to the exclusion of more pressing duties? Is it not a country where, in a district that throughout a wide district of China there are famine and starvation today.

This is not a specific appeal to remember China. It is written to carry the attention of our readers to the fact that the bitter, pressing want that exists in the world today there would not be much left wherewith to buy tobacco, toys or testaments for ourselves or anyone else.

## ECONOMY BECOMING AN ISSUE.

The definition of ex-President Taft's suggestions for bringing economy and efficiency into our National expenditures contrasts with the vague exhortations of President Wilson to Congress that it be economical, but not too economical in spending money. There is no probability whatever that the present Congress will be too economical, and the President's warning not to be so is likely to be seized upon as an excuse for throwing economy to the winds. The appetite for cash in the mob which is hesitating how to punish its favorite—"Don't nail his ear to the pump." The mob immediately decided that that was the very thing to do.

Congress hitherto has not felt the need of a budget system, because all revenue was raised by indirect taxation. As the people paid taxes unconsciously, they were indifferent to the amount of the congressional appropriation. But the income tax now dips directly into many men's pockets, and Congress has so overshoot the mark in its reckless desire for further direct taxes have become necessary to wipe out the deficit.

Though nothing can be hoped for from the present moribund Congress, its successor would better take the lead in the direction of the formation of an annual budget. The cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. If it should not, National economy may become an important issue in the next National campaign.

## ROADS THROUGH FORESTS.

One of the few rays of sunshine which have shone from the present Administration on the West radiates from the report of Secretary Houston, of the Agricultural Department. He has taken pity on the "sparse local population of pioneer settlers who find themselves surrounded by a wilderness largely consisting of National forest land." He is the first executive officer in charge of National forests who has taken cognizance of the fact that, as they "pay no taxes and serve no purpose toward developing the country," the Government should construct roads. Unlike Gifford Pinchot, with whom every settler is an object of suspicion, Mr. Houston regards settlers as "the advance guard of civilization."

Mr. Houston admits that the National forests are actually a burden on residents in their vicinity, for while they have the expense of the cost of connecting settlements with roads by interposing wide stretches of land through which highways must be built. He proposes an appraisal of the forests and on that basis the expenditure of Government funds on road construction. The cost would constitute an advance to be refunded from the 35 per cent of forest receipts already allotted for roads and schools. By making the National forests more accessible, roads would render the timber more readily marketable and would thus hasten the day when the Government would re-

couple the sums of money it advanced. The roads once built, the annual Government contribution to the road fund should suffice to maintain, extend and improve the roads. As the policy of the Government is to continue the forests as a permanent source of timber supply, they would yearly contribute to the roads the allotted 35 per cent of revenue.

It is cheering to see that the Government is disposed to recognize the obligations of the position it has assumed as a great landlord.

## THE "WAR OF FAITH."

The declaration of a "holy war" by the Moslems is a curious, but, from accounts so far, a largely ineffective ceremony. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt recently published its text as supplied by its Constantinople correspondent. The fetwa, or call to holy arms, is said, is kept in the state-room of the old palace where the mantle of the prophet Mohammed is also kept. It is drawn in the form of a catechism and was read out in the Path mosque in Constantinople. It follows:

Question—If several enemies unite against Islam, if countries bound to its protection are massacred and imprisoned and if the defender of the faith is killed, what is the duty of Islam in pursuance of the sacred words of Mohammed, all over the Islamic world summons binding force on all Moslems, young and old, foot and horse?

Answer—Mohammedan, all over the Islamic world to show his zeal with life and limb and his anxiety to wage the jihad, or war of faith?

Question—Yes.

Answer—Yes. And the Moslem subjects of Russia, France and England as well as of the United States, who are not Moslems, must they, too, wage jihad, the "holy war," against the governments to which they are subject?

Response—Yes, they do.

Question—If the Moslem subjects of the above named powers that are at war with the Islamic government committing a heinous crime, such as the murder of a Moslem, even if those rulers compel them to do so, is it the duty of the Moslem to take part in the destruction of their whole family?

Response—Yes, they are.

Question—If the Moslem subjects of France, England and the United States, who are not Moslems, ally themselves with the Moslem powers, is it the duty of the Moslem to take part in the destruction of their whole family?

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## A FORBIDDEN SACRIFICE.

One of the prisoners in the New York penitentiary, John Frank Hickey, convicted of the murder of a woman, is said to have been sentenced to a term of years for the murder of a woman. He was sentenced to a term of years for the murder of a woman. He was sentenced to a term of years for the murder of a woman.

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON.

Newspapers in the State of Washington are publishing remarkable information bearing upon the expense of the higher education for the last few years. Education of the "higher" variety, state university and college, have been names to conjure with north of the Columbia as they have south of it. Money has been poured into the treasuries of the institutions without much thought of consequences. Some of it has been wisely used. Some of it has been dissipated in extravagance and waste, as money goes when it comes easily and goes without adequate responsibility.

In 1905 the University of Washington received \$298,690 from the Legislature. In 1913 it asked for almost five times as much, to-wit, \$1,013,869, and received it. The appetite for cash in that institution, as in many others, grows with what it feeds upon. Much the same story is told of the normal schools and the State College at Pullman. Ten years ago they were satisfied with comparatively small appropriations. Now they demand exorbitant sums.

The Bellingham Normal School may stand as a sample of all. In 1905 it had an appropriation of \$80,000, in 1913 it received \$198,625. The total amount appropriated for the higher education in 1905 was \$683,590. In 1913 it had risen to \$2,217,856. It is only fair to say that extravagance in education has merely kept pace with the same thing in other departments of the state government. In 1905 the total expenses of the State of Washington barely exceeded \$3,000,000, in 1913 they considerably exceeded \$9,000,000.

The phenomenon of reckless expenditure is not confined to any one state. It has run about the same course in Oregon and in many others. The authorities have made ducks and drakes of the taxpayers' money under many a fair pretext. Now it has been "higher education," now the inspection of food, now this commission or

that one. But names and pretenses have not mattered. The result has been always the same—extravagance, waste and increasingly burdensome taxes.

The poet Cowper sent Benjamin Franklin a copy of his first book. The great American wrote to thank him, saying that, although he had long ago stopped reading poetry, there was something in the book "so new, easy, correct and clear" that he liked it. Time has confirmed Franklin's judgment. Cowper will always be liked by sensible people.

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 John Barrows, Esq., at Albany, and N. O. Parrish & Co., at Salem, are authorized to receive and forward subscriptions to The Daily and Weekly Oregonian.

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Under the influence of the impetus lately given recurring in this county, Captain Powell is getting on nicely in raising his company. In Clackamas the people are quite jubilant at the success of their efforts. Mr. O. McCowan and word that if the Governor requires it the county will double the number.

The gallery of Buchtel & Cardwell has lately received a valuable addition to the depth of its collection in the line of corals and shells, a finer collection than which it would be hard to find.

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Give the Kaiser credit for playing square. Two officers who jumped parole were ordered back to Holland. German honor is an asset.

Summer or Winter, Oregon crops are always the best. The ice harvest in the Grand Ronde River is the record for quality.

The bright Canadian boy emigrates and makes a name and fortune. One just dead became the oil king of Austria.

Hobson is in his happy element once more. The present military agitation has enabled him to trot out the yellow peril.

A Chicago policeman has made \$100,000 in real estate and retired. He watched the market as a side line.

England is not so large that authorities cannot uncover a German wireless station. Yet they fail.

Berlin admits with pardonable reason the Russians at Warsaw were too numerous to mention.

Now the allies have adopted a Mexican method. They will crush the Germans—manyana.

The rat hatchery at the City Park is growing too fast for its accommodations.

Nothing less than outbreak of measles can scare O. A. C. ahead of U. of O.

It is a poor specimen who does nothing for the poor these festive days.

However, this sunny weather has got something of a sting in it.

Von der Goltz considers Belgium "normal." So is a graveyard.

Weather of the Medicine Hat brand extends clear to Florida.

that one. But names and pretenses have not mattered. The result has been always the same—extravagance, waste and increasingly burdensome taxes.

The poet Cowper sent Benjamin Franklin a copy of his first book. The great American wrote to thank him, saying that, although he had long ago stopped reading poetry, there was something in the book "so new, easy, correct and clear" that he liked it. Time has confirmed Franklin's judgment. Cowper will always be liked by sensible people.

## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian December 15, 1864.  
 John Barrows, Esq., at Albany, and N. O. Parrish & Co., at Salem, are authorized to receive and forward subscriptions to The Daily and Weekly Oregonian.

We learn from the Statesman that J. C. Peebles, County Judge, has decided that the specific contract law to be applied to the contract of defense to its passage. (Judge Shattuck, of the Supreme Court, has decided to the contrary.)

The London Times thinks as Lincoln has probably "sown his wild oats" and found out the folly of troubling England, that the election is no big thing after all. This appears to be a case where the Lord "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb."

Surgeon Watkins returned from Salem yesterday. From him we learn that the company raised in Benton and Polk counties will be mustered into the service of the United States Army as Company A, regular infantry. Government officers to command the company: Charles Lafollet, Captain; William J. Shipley, First Lieutenant; W. R. Dunbar, Second Lieutenant. The Marion County company now numbers 83 men. It is above the minimum and soon will have grace from a nation bristling with military companies.

Under the influence of the impetus lately given recurring in this county, Captain Powell is getting on nicely in raising his company. In Clackamas the people are quite jubilant at the success of their efforts. Mr. O. McCowan and word that if the Governor requires it the county will double the number.

The gallery of Buchtel & Cardwell has lately received a valuable addition to the depth of its collection in the line of corals and shells, a finer collection than which it would be hard to find.

Dr. George Simpson Ramsey, once an excellent physician in practice at Eugene, is now residing in this county. He has written some things that have won him a reputation as a poet, died Tuesday night at the asylum from nervous exhaustion. He had been an inmate of the institution for four years.

Superintendent Huntington arrived last night en route to San Francisco in connection with business of the Indian Department.

## RESPONSES TO THE MESSAGE

President Wilson Meets Demand for National Defense With Fine Phrases.  
 New York Sun.  
 Those in favor of an inquiry are just as anxious for the continuance of peace with all the world as President Wilson is, and they no more desire a large standing army than he does. At the most Congress would supply the deficiency of the Army and Navy pointed out in official reports, which have been disregarded.

Let Patriotism Be Not Swerved.  
 New York Herald.  
 In his message delivered yesterday President Wilson presents no facts and no argument that show a sincere patriotic Congress from the duty of looking upon it to provide for a sane and complete investigation into the whole question of National defense. This is what the American people desire, and they are entitled to it.

To Put Lid on Means Explosion.  
 New York American.  
 The opponents of an inquiry into our National defenses are as foolish as the President himself in thinking that by refusing an inquiry will still the agitation. To clamp down the lid, as he is endeavoring to do, will but increase the force of the explosion. The people must not look into the state of their defenses is to justify the question of National defense. This matter needs looking into.

Cold Reasoning Applied.  
 New York Evening Post.  
 Mr. Gardner has expressed the fear that the President would say "the cold hand of death" upon his pet project. But all that Mr. Wilson lays upon it is the cold hand of death. The President has much more cause to be afraid than of death. So have the people. The President has no more cause to be afraid than the people. The President has no more cause to be afraid than the people.

It is Chautauquan Diplomacy.  
 Philadelphia Bulletin.  
 The plea of postponement, based on the hope that the United States may play an important part in bringing the warring nations of Europe to peace negotiations, and the fear that suggestions of peace would come with bad grace from a nation bristling with military preparation, is of a kind with much else of the Chautauquan diplomacy and naval policy which has characterized the administration of the present. An altruistic desire for the peace of Europe this nation cannot afford to neglect itself and its own necessities.

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