

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, January 4, 1915.

HOW TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED.

Although resumption of activity in various manufacturing industries and in railroad shops is now reducing the number of unemployed and although industrial activity promises to increase throughout the year in such measure that this number will fall to a minimum by next winter, the problem of the unemployed present is ever-recurring.

Unemployment can be much reduced by improving the means of distributing labor, for much of it is due not to the lack of work, but to the fact that it is not being done at the place where it happens to be and to defects in the machinery for transferring them to the place where they are needed.

Proper distribution of labor requires that public employment offices be created in every large city and that they work in close co-operation. It requires that private agencies be licensed, that fees be limited and that exaction of excessive fees, misrepresentation and division of fees with employers or their foremen cause forfeiture of license and criminal prosecution.

A plan has been proposed for placing private employment agencies under the supervision of the United States Department of Labor and for co-operation between the employment branch of the department and state and municipal officials. That would work well, provided it does not unduly cramp local freedom of action.

After all possible has been done to bring about better distribution of labor, there will remain in the large centers of population a residuum of unemployed during the winter months. It is in obtaining relief for this residuum that the work we have just passed. This residuum presents an even more difficult problem. The unemployed include many who will grasp at any opportunity to live without work or with a mere show of work.

There are two classes of unemployed who are distinguished by their attitude toward the problem. One class consists of those who are at the first pressure of distress. Others have such scorn of charity that they reject offers of help and even go hungry rather than make their destitution known.

This in substance is the Indianapolis plan which was worked out with great success in the winter of 1913-4. Through the Commercial Club a committee was appointed which took the problems in hand. By the work of the Charity Organization Society the community had been generally educated out of the practice of haphazard relief by individuals.

The Commercial Club committee therefore took in hand the whole task of relief, and he has taken a second appeal. There is no difference in essence between the bad men of New York in 1914 and the bad men of the West in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. But events have proved that the West met the situation far better than does New York.

We are not recommending New York to adopt lynch law, but we are suggesting that the surest means of getting rid of the gangster and gunman is to limit the city's machinery to that of the stern promptness and certainty which characterized vigilante justice. If there are any servants of the law

could be purchased on credit in standard quantities proportionate to the size of the family and could be paid for with labor. The Charity Organization Society stopped distributing food and referred all applicants to this store. Each applicant was required to sign a contract to perform labor at 12 1/2 cents an hour in payment of his account, or to pay money on demand, and was given a book in which his account was kept. He was given a card directing him to report to the Street Commissioner for work, which, when done, would entitle him to credit. Having credit for the required work, he was given an order for a week's rations for the number in his family. A standard ration for a week was adopted, consisting of food lowest in cost but most nutritious. It was sold at cost, which was for a family of four the price was \$1, the equivalent of one day's work.

The city having no money to pay for repairing and cleaning streets, the committee furnished the labor for this purpose without cost to the city. The committee also arranged for the independent of those who seemed to it the lesser of two evils, but the people declared emphatically that appropriations obtained by the Eaton method should not stand. Moreover, they rejected the millage tax bill, the initiation of which, according to Mr. Eaton, induced the framers of the University referendum to pass the bill.

It is characteristic of Eaton that he is now berating the men who subsequently gained for the University the improvements that he had long sought but failed to obtain. The University of 1912 was designed specifically to prevent a two years' holdup by referendum of essential appropriations for the University and the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It was conceived in Multnomah County; it was prepared and introduced by Senator I. N. Day and was adopted largely through his efforts.

After the University appropriations of 1913 had been referred it was Senator I. N. Day who acted as a finance committee of one for the University Alumni Association. It was by his unaided solicitations and almost wholly to the credit of the University that the Alumni Association's successful campaign in behalf of the appropriations was obtained.

The University of Oregon is a state institution, but it is dearer to Eugene than any other city in Oregon. It is not only the pride of that community, but one of its business assets. A Eugene man, in view of what has been done for the University by Senator Day, ought to be the last man in Oregon to offer him gratuitous insult or direct manufactured suspicion against his motives concerning forthcoming legislation.

Y. Allen Eaton, of Eugene, has done just that in a public attack upon I. N. Day, and has done it without a scintilla of evidence that Mr. Day is actuated by unworthy motives in promoting an economy programme for the Legislature.

The people of Multnomah County by their action have at least once saved the State University from serious hurt if not from outright ruin, attempted through the referendum. When the maintenance bill for the University, passed by the Legislature in 1907, was sent to the referendum in 1908 the "country" which Eaton is now seeking to excite against Portland, defeated the measure, but Multnomah County gave a favorable majority, overcame the adverse state vote and saved the day for the University.

In 1913, too, Multnomah County gave the University one-half the two-thirds majority needed for the ratification of the "country" which Eaton, the special representative and champion of the State University, has the audacity and the ingratitude to raise the false issue of "country" against "city," and to denounce the Multnomah delegation as a "Portland" ring.

The man who, solely in the interest of personal aggrandizement, betrays his own constituents in the manner that Eaton has done, is a snake in the grass. He ought to be scotched by his townsmen.

Adoption of the literacy test for immigrants by the Senate by the overwhelming majority of 59 to 7 after the House had passed it by 241 to 126, has placed Congress squarely in opposition to President Wilson on one of the most important measures of his Administration. The President has voiced his objection to the literacy test so openly and so emphatically that he cannot approve the bill without stultifying himself. Congress cannot accept a veto without equal justification, and its temper is now such that there is no probability that it will yield to the President. Only a slight change would be necessary through the bill through the House over a veto, while an enormous change would be needed in the Senate to uphold a veto. The trend is away from, not toward, the President. We may expect Congress to overrule a veto.

The action of the Senate on this bill marks the turning point in the history of the Wilson Administration. During the past two years the Government has been Woodrow Wilson. He has chosen the subjects for legislation, and Congress has acted on those subjects in a manner that has pleased him. He has outlined the main points of bills and Congress has obeyed his will. The legislative branch of the Government has abdicated its powers to the executive. It has now resumed them. Through the rest of the Wilson term, the Government consists of executive, legislative and judicial branches, as it normally does in conformity with the constitution. This is the result of the people's refusal to respond to the election cry: "Stand by the President." The people did not stand by the President; therefore Congress will not stand by a response to the demand, which has grown louder yearly, that indiscriminate admission of immigrants shall cease. Formerly the sentiment was that the country needed people, and they were admitted—any kind of people. Now the sentiment is that the country needs only the right kind of people—the pick of the overflow from overcrowded countries. We have been gradually adding restrictions by

who have gone over to the enemy, begin with them as Montana began with Plummer.

It does not clear the skirts of Mr. Eaton from the stain of logrolling to the fact that Mr. Eaton's bill, which Mr. Selling vetoed in the 1911 session of the Legislature. The main factor that carried the appropriations in their entirety through the Legislature of 1913 was the knowledge that the referendum would be invoked. A material part of their support came from members who saw in that fact an escape from Eatonism. The prospective referendum induced them to vote for the bills in order that the other business might be cleared of his pernicious influence.

For that matter the Oregonian supported the bill. Then they were before the voters. It did this while protesting against the logrolling methods by which they secured legislative sanction. The referendum had been permeated with gross fraud and the leaders in the movement were irreconcilable enemies of the University. The Oregonian of those who seemed to it the lesser of two evils, but the people declared emphatically that appropriations obtained by the Eaton method should not stand. Moreover, they rejected the millage tax bill, the initiation of which, according to Mr. Eaton, induced the framers of the University referendum to pass the bill.

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excluding the imbecile, the diseased, the penniless, the anarchist. Still the flood has continued and its quality has steadily deteriorated. The nation composed of the same elements as originally settled the country and as came in during the first century of independence. It is composed mainly of elements which do not readily assimilate and with which the existing population is not willing to assimilate. A new test became necessary. Without on its face striking at any particular nationality, it furnishes a rough and ready means of excluding those whom we deem undesirable. It seems desirable to come from countries where the ratio of illiteracy is low, while those whom we deem undesirable come from countries where it is very high. As immigrants from the latter countries are generally drawn from the less educated classes, the ratio of illiteracy among them is doubtless higher than in the existing population. Here again was the rough and ready means of drawing the line between the desirable and the undesirable. By applying that test we should exclude the vast majority of the undesirable and should admit the vast majority of the desirable. Only pick men and women are eligible for American citizenship.

It is inevitable that in applying this test many will be admitted whom we would fain exclude and many will be excluded whom we would fain admit, but that is an unfortunate incident in applying any general rule. Those who apply on such cases have their minds so concentrated on the particular instance that they overlook the good general result. They ignore the fact that in denying admission to an otherwise desirable but illiterate immigrant they will thereby deny him only that which is ours to withhold. If we thereby do ourselves a small injury, we do it knowingly in order to make a greater gain in the general efficiency of our immigration laws.

Since the next great flood of immigration will certainly flow in large volume to the Pacific Coast, this issue is deeply interested in the immigration question. We desire the material development of the Pacific Coast, but not at the expense of its civic, social and moral standards. For these reasons we desire selected immigrants.

If the appointment of Senator Neuner to be Prosecuting Attorney of Douglas County is illegal because he was a member of the Legislature which created the office, the right of Mr. Lawrence to qualify for the new position of State Printer can be questioned on the same ground. Mr. Lawrence presented Multnomah County in the session two years ago, and it was then that the State Printer's office was created in its present form.

The general order for the first Christmas was "Peace on earth, good will among men." That for the last Christmas was: "Artillery preliminary attack begins at 2 o'clock." Yet we tell each other the world has made progress in the interval.

The House has added an omnibus private pension bill to the other omnibus bills which advocates of various counties seek to bring before the House. This way of doing it is probably no worse than the passage of a separate bill for each pensioner.

Nations which are sacrificing lives by the tens of thousands on land cannot worry about the safety of the few thousands which may be lost at sea, hence the failure of the War lowers estimates of the value of human life.

Mrs. Vaughan, an expert, says now is the time to have in mind the duty of cleaning house and housewives must agree with her. The progressive woman will put her dutiful husband at work in the basement on his day of rest.

Resumption of work at the Southern Pacific Railroad shops all along the Pacific Coast, including Portland, is a sign of increasing railroad traffic as well as a promise of more activity in the communities directly concerned.

The figures of a contract just let to an American concern by Russia give a little idea of the expense of details in prosecuting war. A New Jersey concern is to make a million dollars' worth of calks for horseshoes.

Since Governor Bleuse has emptied the South Carolina penitentiary by granting pardons and paroles, every man and woman in that state must be armed along to protect themselves and their property.

If the allies accept the aid of Japanese troops in Europe, they will give Japan the right to a voice in the concert of Europe whenever the musicians are induced to play in concert again.

A Toast to the Misunderstood

By Rex Lammman. With the toasts of the New Year yet ringing in our ears, let us raise a toast to the lovely and brave, to the old or the new, to the false or the true.

To the sage or the fool or the knave, Ere the glad-throated singing is silent, And the laughter is stilled that was good, I've a toast yet to drink—fill the glass to the brim— Here's a health to the Misunderstood!

They are laughed at wherever men gather, In all places and times on the earth, Doubtless most of the crew are a lot to be said for you, With their schemes of reform and rebirth: Some will tell you the world needs more money— I couldn't doubt that if I would; They are cracked, they are cracked, but here's a health to the Misunderstood!

Always, always, they face the world's scorn, They are crucified, exiled or spurned; Their portion to die before, bold on the sky, Their portion to be burned; So here's to the crank and the misfit, Whom perhaps we don't treat as we should— When they stand there in time to proclaim their sublime— Here's a health to the Misunderstood!

NOT WHOLLY FOUNDED ON FAITH Original Sin as Root of Social Evil is Demonstrable as Geometry. PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Heckethorn rejects my explanation of the persistence of the social evil through the centuries by denying original sin. I fear he is not quite orthodox in his theology. Unfortunately, his dissenting opinion gets him no of difficulty whatever. His reasoning is so sound and leaves him helplessly stranded with no explanation or even attempted explanation of the mighty problem of evil.

Thus he denies it is time for the blame to be put on the men as being responsible for the social evil, and thus to take the first step toward a solution. His suggestion is not to go to the root of the trouble. Granting for argument's sake that men alone are responsible, how would Mr. Heckethorn explain this wickedness in the hearts of the wicked? Does he not see that he is driven by sheer necessity into accepting the reality of original sin, the transgression of our first parents?

I have explained in detail all the theories of evil I know, and I do not hesitate to say that the Christian doctrine of original sin is the only one that fits the actual facts of life. The doctrine is true, because the church teaches it. But in this case no act of faith is required to accept it. The dogma has the same unshakable foundation as the doctrine of the Trinity. Surely, Mr. Heckethorn is mistaken if he thinks that mere social blame—which is entirely distinct from God's punishing judgment—can be heretofore held the male sex accountable for a great part of the social evil. For many centuries thousands of millions of men have lived in the same manner as the same sentiment as Mr. Heckethorn, i. e., the male sex must be held responsible. This conviction has been accepted by all men of all nations, with scorn, with all the shades of feeling the human heart is capable of originating. Yet such expressions, although not abolished prostitution, have not abolished prostitution. No reasonable man can escape the inference that it cannot be abolished, that it is a part of the human nature which is the key that unlocks the mystery of the persistence of this as well as other forms of evil in our world of temptation and sin.

The other error by Mr. Heckethorn I may venture to touch upon. Under God's scheme of things we are all, both men and women, responsible for every voluntary act. It cannot be pleaded in our own defense that we are oppressed, until the soul becomes black with sin, thereby somehow ceases to be evil. God holds us accountable every time we do a sin, and we could not have the quality of infinite justice and do less.

Hence the frequent discrepancy between human judgment, operating through fallible human agents, and divine judgment, which cannot err. The very term "sin" is in a way individual sin at the time they are committed, whether the sinners be male or female. He pays little attention to the "general social theories" of his erring children in dealing out impartial and eternal justice.

Meanwhile, let us thank God that the way to salvation is open for all who will walk the path that "leadeth unto light." A PENITENT.

MR. EATON STANDS FROM UNDER Reputation by People of His Bills Not Criticism of Him, He Says. PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial concerning me and my candidacy for the Speakership contains general observations and insinuations which, not being specific, I do not feel called on to answer. In favor, or log-roller in legislation, or solicitor of patronage is entitled to confidence or authority in any Legislature. Your insinuation that I am a log-roller is not supported by any fact in the editorial. You propose to state a few plain facts, but the editorial contained only one such fact, which is that in 1911 I supported a bill in favor of an appropriation for the State University, which was afterwards defeated by the people in a referendum. The defeat of the bill, however, by the people does not justify your conclusion that it involved any measure of me against Mr. Selling, for, as president of the University, I gave my support from the fact that it was a bill which was mutually understood and agreed that instead of the appropriation made by that bill there would be substituted another bill, which was done.

But if your criticism concerning my action is just it would be equally just against Mr. Selling, for, as president of the University, he gave his support to and his vote for that very identical bill. In that respect, therefore, at least Mr. Selling is not, as you say, "the author" of the bill. I recognize your right to refuse to print an article reflecting upon the Oregonian, and in order that this article may not be subject to any objection on my part I am carefully refraining from using therein a word that would wound your sensibility. ALLEN EATON.

CAUSE OF FARM LABOR DEARTH

Fair Employers, Who Provide Clean Quarters, Have No Trouble. GOBLE, Or., Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I humbly beg permission to say a few words in regard to Mr. Teal's beautiful bunch of poor grapes. In the first place, I would like to state a few positive facts about the employment agencies that he seems to defend. I am neither hobo nor bum, but have traveled from coast to coast and always on transportation furnished by some corporation through an employment agency. So you see I should have picked some information.

The system generally in vogue is for the employment agent to collect the fee and split with the "walker" on the job. There have been on a number of jobs where they would not hire you unless you had an employment ticket, so it was quite an honor to the employer and the agent in so far as there was one crew coming, one crew working and one on the way to town, the company collecting \$1 from each man, and the "walker" getting \$1 each for bunk rent, that is, the privilege of sleeping on rough boards, and the "walker" getting the rakeoff from the agent.

I think, if we could arrange some system through the postoffice, as has been suggested, charging the laborer 25 cents and the employer the same or enough to pay expenses to the Government, it would have quite a tendency to alleviate the number of unemployed and the employer's name or initials from floating. Some people do not seem to understand why the largest cities are so badly congested with unemployed, and it is as simple as falling down.

We all know it takes tens of thousands of men to man the many branches of industry that are carried on apart from the population of the city. The Summer months, and here is where the foster comes in. He stays out all Summer and consequently when he gets back to town in the fall he has to find a place to live. He has to find a place to live and the painted ladies that the virtuous home folk put up before him. The first thing he knows he is a beggar, helplessly stranded with no explanation or even attempted explanation of the mighty problem of evil.

Thus he denies it is time for the blame to be put on the men as being responsible for the social evil, and thus to take the first step toward a solution. His suggestion is not to go to the root of the trouble. Granting for argument's sake that men alone are responsible, how would Mr. Heckethorn explain this wickedness in the hearts of the wicked? Does he not see that he is driven by sheer necessity into accepting the reality of original sin, the transgression of our first parents?

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Pay for Insane. PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—Do the state institutions, such as the Insane Asylum, require payment for their services of people who are able to pay, or are all the expenses paid by the state? SUBSCRIBER.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian, January 2, 1890. Washington, Jan. 1.—The "Happy New Year" reception at the White House tonight was a brilliant affair. Six thousand people thronged the reception-rooms and President Harrison shook hands with every one of them. This was an absolutely "dry" affair, and although the Cabinet officers kept open house, no wine was within sight.

Brussels, Jan. 1.—The Royal Palace took fire this afternoon and at 10 o'clock was a roaring furnace. Two firemen were injured while fighting the volcanic bursts of flames and one was killed. The Queen's apartment was demolished and the King is very anxious over the situation in the retinue, all of which is believed to be destroyed.

Union, Or., Jan. 1.—Charles Conarty, resident near here, was shot and fatally killed by Edward Smith while the former was reciting to the latter details of a row he had had with a neighbor. Smith after the crime gave himself up at the county jail.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 1.—Three children were drowned near Port Ludlow Tuesday afternoon when the ice over Johnsons Lake. The children were skating, opened under them. They were Edward Oliver, 9; Francis Johnson, 9, and George Johnson, 11.

New York, Jan. 1.—The free trade and protection discussion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine falls between 40 and 50 pages of the North American Review.

Columbus, O., Jan. 1.—The great Italian tragedian, Salvini, is suffering from severe and dangerous attack of grippe.

Electric cars were running on Second Street today and were extensively patronized.

A dwelling belonging to L. Zimmerman, 2001 1/2 street, was destroyed by fire early yesterday.

S. C. Beckwith, writing from New York, says: "Charles S. Shank, of your city, but at present a student of the Yale College, dropped in today."

Mayor De Lashmuth returned from the Coeur d'Alene mining district yesterday.

A pleasant watch-night party was given New Year eve at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dove, on Eleventh and 7/2 streets, East Portland.

GOOD NAME MORE THAN DOLLARS Public is Morally Bound to Pay Rent for Steel Bridge. PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to commend your editorial on the Steel bridge. It has been popular now for many years to halt the corporations, simply because they are not politicians and journalists have yet to learn to treat corporations as they would individuals. It is, therefore, more refreshing to find a newspaper with the courage to demand a square deal for the railroad company.

As to the issue there is no argument. Nobody but a maniac would seek to close this fine bridge to the public, and assuredly the public will not tolerate a toll bridge. The Steel bridge is the least expensive of all our bridges, and a comparison with other bridges, such as the one with toll, all the bridges had been built by railroads and leased to the city on the same terms as the railroad company is now offering the Steel bridge.

The annual charges to the city for the Broadway bridge are more than double the same charges for the Steel bridge. The Steel bridge is nearly twice as many passengers and vehicles crossed the Steel bridge as did the Broadway bridge. Again, the Steel bridge was closed to the public on a count of river traffic only about half the number of hours that the Broadway bridge was. These are facts which are verified by the public in the number of these facts and in face of the further fact that the railroad company is asking less than 4 per cent on its admitted investments, we are asked to believe that the public do not want or do not need the bridge and that the railroad company is trying to hold up the city.

Some people never can keep help and others can't get rid of it. Why is it? C. C. WYING.

ORDER PERFORMS NOBLE SERVICE Oddfellows Are Carrying Out Pledges in Practical Manner. ALBANY, Or., Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Under the headline "Mute Performing Noble Work," Vicar Rice a few days ago in The Oregonian paid a splendid tribute to the good work of the Mutes.

This reminds me that there is another organization which has erected great buildings in Portland and is engaged in the works of righteousness. It is the great Oddfellows and aged Rebekahs are given all the comforts of home.

Every Day is Smile-Day. Atchison Globe. Smiling brings sunshine into the home, and washing the windows helps some.

Heroes of the Big War. Exchange. Among the other heroes are those who fearlessly attempt to pronounce the war names.

Destination of a Tramp. Exchange. Considering where he is going, a tramp is altogether too anxious to get there.

"Model" Storekeepers. The dictionary defines a model as "a small imitation of the real thing." Storekeepers who continually offer "something just as good" are certainly "model storekeepers." Substitution is one of the meanest of trade practices. It is never indulged in by honorable merchants.

It is a practice that is virtually that of another man's good will. When you ask for an article you saw advertised in this paper—"GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR." Shun the storekeeper who habitually substitutes.