PENAL COLONY PROPOSED AS CURE FOR CRIME EVIL

W. A. Cusick Cites Australia as Example of Moral Awakening of Felons Present Parole System Illogical Is His Belief.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 26.—(To the Editor.)—There is perhaps no more profound, comprehensive and lucid exemplification of the duality of menal and meral characteristics and the granny of fixed habits than that presented by Robert Louis Stevenson in is book entitled "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. lyde." No one will question our posession of an absolutely definite physical structure and there are equally enclusive evidences going to prove Editor.)-There is perhaps no more exemplification of the duality of mental and moral characteristics and the tyranny of fixed habits than that presented by Robert Louis Stevenson in his book entitled "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." No one will question our possession of an absolutely definite physical structure and there are equally conclusive evidences going to prove that we all possess a similarly definite intellectual and moral constitution, each side demonstrating its existence by manifestations, from time to time, moral attributes, romptime the individual to the per-ormance of good or evil deeds. Giving full consideration to the in-

Giving full consideration to the in-fluence of environment as a molding factor of human character, still I think we must recognize the free moral agency of every rational being and that he is given the power to differ-entiate between right and wrong, and to choose and determine his course of life. In short, he may elect to per-sonate the embodiment of wickedness, as represented in the person of "Mr. as represented in the person of "Mr. Hyde," or the noble, grand and benign qualities of a "Dr. Jekyl," as he wills. If man is not responsible for his acts, then there can be no crime, unless it be in depriving the so-called criminal of his although of his liberty.

Penalty Follows Violation.

We find the "Lex Talionis" of universal application for violation of primal law, as enacted by the genius and mai law, as enacted by the gentus and wisdom of the original lawmaker, there is a penalty inflicted for every violation of his law, from the smallest infraction to the greatest, and from the infliction of these penalties there is no escape. The penalties also, will be observed to correspond with the enormities of the transgression.

I think a careful consideration of the underlying philosophy of just punish-

underlying philosophy of just punish-ment for violation of law will prove it to be conservative and an incentive It to be conservative and an incentive to human moral progress, as, for every violation and infliction of penalty, the individual so offending is vividly re-minded that such act on his part never contributes to his own welfare nor peace of mind and is less and less dis-posed to repeat it or continue in the role of violator of this or other laws, es a contribution to

Hope of Escape Costly.

The writer believes that the commission of a big percentage of violations of both temporal and primal law arises not so much from inherent wickedness of the perpetrator as from the delusive idea that somehow he will esdelusive idea that somehow he will escape discovery and the infliction of the penalty, hence, strict and certain enforcement of the law has a conservative as well as preventive effect. The same man is not usually disposed to repeat a criminal act which works injury to himself and if he does, it proves positively the necessity of his sequestration and bunishment as a sequestration and punishment as a protection of the innocent members of

Unbiased students of criminology must admit that a reasonable certainty of discovery, prosecution, conviction and resulting punishment exercises a comprehensive grasp of the issue which gives hope of success, even to a limited externed effect on the criminally disposed. We recently read of 300 murders committed in Chicago, with 2 percent of convictions, and later we read that the said city is so overwhelmed with criminals that it is unsafe and in many streets it is absolutely dangerous for residents to leave their homes after nightfall. Is not this a perfectly legitims to result of making a football and farce of pretended enforcement of law and the almost certainty afforded criminals of escape from punishment?

Respect for Law Wanes.

The "indeterminate sentence" and "parole" systems are used, more frequently than otherwise, to emasculate the law of all restraining influence on the criminal, and until a verdict of guilty means infliction of a definite and certain punishment consistent with and in keeping with the crime, we may look with perfect assurance for a continued increase of criminals and crimes until

Method Not Practical.

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Putting a criminal on his honor only can hardly be expected to succeed when the same effort, by such means, is so often attended with fallure when tried on persons outside of penal institutions. The advocates of reform of criminals by simply putting them on their "honor" would not for a moment, if conducting a hank, pass out their money to applicants with no other bond or security than that the borrower pledge his honor. Neither would the dealer in dry goods or groceries trust to the honor alone of their patrons. If this be true of those outside of prisons, it is hard to see wherein the criminal class has a more valid claim on our confidence, especially the more confirmed of the criminal class, who may be said to have become confirmed in the "criminal habit."

Acute and sporadic reforms are easy and common, especially in the "cold, gray dawn of the morning after." but with the habitual criminal, made so by past associations until he has come to regard organized society as his enemy, the type of reform which gives him a soul anchorage and refuge from himself and keeps him safe until death, is very little in evidence. The reason in part is found in the fact that on gaining his freedom, he feels that every hand is raised against him. He is subjected to a constant feeling of humiliation and defeat. He has become a stranger to outside conditions. He feels himself

defeat. He has become a stranger to outside conditions. He feels himself comparatively alone and friendless.

Conditions Bring Reaction.

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Is it in the least strange then, that he graviate by immutable iaw, to those who have passed through a similar experience and who give him a welcome greeting and are not ashamed of him, and will divide anything they possess with him? Thus, impelled by these feelings and emotions, he passes out of the prison gates and after a little desultory wandering drifts with almost perfect cortainty back to the old haunts and associates, becomes promptly reinfected with the virus of crime.

He can, with rare exceptions, tell you truthfully "be had no other place to go." His pledged "honor" goes for naught, as the mighty current running against him, proves too much for his fallible nature. Viewed in the light and knowledge of poor, frail, erring human nature, the picture is indeed a sorrowful one, and leads one to ask if in the day of final reckoning, perfection is exacted, who of us shall see salvation?

England Meets Problem.

It will be seen that the writer doubts the efficiency of and ultimate success of a reformatory effort which depends on putting the criminal class simply on its "honor," however worthy and charitable the purpose of its advocates. It does not seem to present the broad and comprehensive grasp of the issue which gives hope of success, even to a limited extent.

PIONEER ZEAL KEYNOTE OF FIRST STATE FAIR

John Minto, Member of Original Committee to Advance Movement, Tells of Obstacles Encountered by Founders.

itor.)—The writer was a member of the Marion County Agricultural Society in 1858; also a member and exeast bank of the Clackamas in 1861.

George Collier Robbins was the first elected president, who, resigning, was succeeded by Simeon Francis, who de-livered the first address.

succeeded by Simeon Francis, who delivered the first address.

The first fair was begun in doubt, but closed as a success, but the less than a sozen who had prepared for it were convinced that its locality was not the hest, and three counties of the Williamette Valley were left to prepare for the second State Fair. They were Yam. hill, Linn and Marion. The members of the Marion County Society waited till they were informed that nothing could be done for the fair in 1862 in Linn or Yambill Counties. Major Joseph Magone canvassed the then village of Salem for subscriptions one day and received signatures for over \$1700. It was a good showing of public spirit, and we of the Marion County Society, only 40 members paying \$1 a year in the County Court instead the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Officers and Membe and we of the Marton County Society, only 40 members paying \$1 a year in membership fees, appointed a commit-tee to prepare grounds for the fair.

Committees Are Named.

Louis Byrnes, John Minto and Charles Swegle were appointed on the committee, and Chester N. Terry was secretary. Eighty acres of land was secured and enclosed by an eight-foot fence, a pavilion and show pens constructed, and a good fair was held. How it was done I cannot now say, but am sure a better spirit never pervaded any community than that which existed at the first State Fair. It was a pleasure to work with such men.

I do not know what others did, but I was signed for \$1200 for lumber. Some of it was hauled from David Newsom's sawmill at the north end of Howell's

The fair was held and accounts re-corded and the Marion County Society had \$3600 against it, with 40 members with \$1 a year membership fees; a meeting was called and a committee named to sell the grounds and improvements for the sum of the debt if it could. R. C. Geer was chairman, and I think Charies Swerie and the writer served on this committee. I desired to avoid a sale if possible, and made a meeting was called and a committee named to sell the grounds and improvements for the sum of the debt if it apart from this leave-taking?

could. R. C. Geer was chairman, and I think Charles Swerie and the writer served on this committee. I desired to avoid a sale if possible, and made a slight attempt at a second subscription.

London Punch.

Commander—What's his character apart from this leave-taking?

Petty Officer—Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e vises 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general behavior 'e might be a orficer!

ALEM, Or., Aug. ..- (To the Ed- | making a first essay with George H Jones, of the Salem Sash & Door Fac-tory. He said, "No. Mr. Minto, we gave liberally before, but I'll tell you what I Society in 1858; also a member and exhibitor before the Oregon Pomological Society, the merging of which with the State Agricultural Society, formed the basis for the first State Fair held on the east bank of the Clackamas in 1861.

Hostally better to be the first State for Make it a county interest to be held for fairs and militia musters, and we will willingly pay our share of the tax." I rode home nursing Mr. Jones' plan, almost sure Mr. Geer would make no written report.

Report Wins Approval.

I tried that night and wrote the fol-

is left here." This is a low estimate of course.

The County Court listened to reason and paid \$1000 of the debt, leaving \$600 to be paid by friends of the proposition. \$100 of which was paid by the Ladd & Bush Bank, and on the third or fourth year the County Court of Marion County presented the fair grounds to the State Agricultural Society on condition that a State Fair be held on them consecutively for 15 years.

Linn County had its full quota of public-spirited men; they bought and inclosed ground and held County Fairs. They sent James H. Douthit and John Barrow as members of the board of directors; they found the condition of 15 annual State Fairs at Salem legally binding and became steady friends of the State Agricultural Society.

the State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MINTO.

Secretary of the State Agricultural Soclety for the two most successful fairs of the first decade of its history. (Written from memory.)

All the Earmarks.

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Our Long Credit System proves of great benefit to young people just starting in married life, and also to the man with family who comes from a distant part of the country to make Portland his home. A few dollars as a first payment enables him to fit up a home of his own and escape the heavy expense of the hotel or boarding house. Many of our most valued customers began with us in a small way, and as they prospered they purchased again and again. LOWEST PRICES-EASIEST TERMS TO ALL



This Complete **Bedroom Outfit** for Only

It Includes Brass Bed, Quartered Oak Dresser, Chiffonier, Rocker and Chair





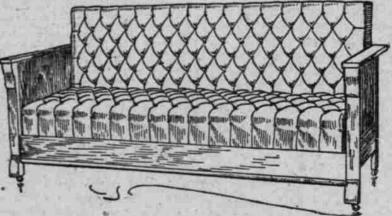


Look at these beautiful pieces. An elegant outfit for the new home. Large Dresser with four drawers, like cut; wood knobs; quarter-sawed oak in either polish or wax infinish, topped with a French bevel plate oval mirror 24x20 inches. Chiffonier of same high-grade material to match, with French plate oval mirror. A splendid Simmons Brass Bed, like the cut. A Nurse or Sewing Rocker and Chair of oak and made just like the cuts shown here.

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This Bed Davenport \$17.75



No. 25—A Davenport of full size, constructed of best Eastern oak, upholstered in high-grade velour in brown, green or red colors; biscuit tufted, strong and durable steel spring construction. A real \$27.50 value. A shipment of them on special \$17.75

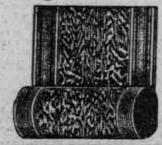
Carpet Remnant Rugs 85c

One hundred Carpet Samples of lengths varying from 1 yard, 11/4 yards to 11/2 yards; no two alike; in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Velvets; values of \$1.00 to \$2.00. Your choice Monday at only, 85c

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MONDAY AND

TUESDAY



Tapestry Brussels Rugs Extra Special

Oriental Designs-Three Patterns \$15 Value—9x10-6 Size

Monday we shall place on sale a shipment of Tapestry Brussels All-Wool Rugs, 9x10.6 feet in size; three distinct patterns, all in the Oriental design; rugs worth \$15.00, going at the above low price. Another sample of the values we are offering during these Summer months. You cannot afford to pass by such bargains. Many other styles and sizes going very cheaply.

Come and investigate and you'll be convinced.



See These Big Values

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Lace Curtains, Special, Only

A very attractive bargain for Monday and Tuesday in Arabian Lace Curtains. Three patterns from which to choose They are three yards long and of different widths. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 values, Monday and Tuesday, pair.

Another shipment of Jelly Glasses, 35c per dozen values,

offered for Monday and Tuesday at this price, 24c These glasses are of the regulation size and are tin-capped.

The East Side Bargain Store \$17.50

Solid Oak **Buffets** at

the cut, on the same square lines; one large drawer, two small drawers and a large cupboard; case 20x42 inches in size, topped with a French bevel plate mirror 36x8



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