

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

MCKINLEY POLICY IS SUGGESTED

Charles Barnett Proposes Method of Intervening in Old Mexico.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—The editorial in "The Oregonian" May 10 on "The Roosevelt Diplomacy" is certainly an eye opener. It sets forth truths and facts that cannot be turned down by Roosevelt's strongest opponents.

Our country is in a crisis where it should have a leader and not merely a reactor; feeling only provocative or trouble, as conditions on the Mexican border is loud proof of. The Mexican policy, if it should be called a policy, reminds me of the old maxim: "The taskmaster by rubbing his hands down its back trying to make friends with it; while you do that you will get bit sure."

The McKinley policies as applied to Cuba and the Philippine Islands might have been applied to Old Mexico with substantial benefits to both Mexico and the United States. The timid and conservative policy of the United States not only allowed outlaws to gain pre-eminence, but a hatred for an American was kindled in the hearts of the States generally. It has become desperate and more prevalent than had been the case if there had been a more earlier intervention by the United States for the purpose of restoring order and establishing a stable government in the country.

Philippine Islands and Cuba has been a crowning success to that undertaken and would no doubt have been still better governed by the United States. An early intervention by the United States would have been a blessing in disguise against itself cannot stand. It is just as true today as it ever was during the most ancient times, and it is still true in the modern world.

An intervention in the disrupted Mexican affairs should only be undertaken for the purpose of restoring the people to a civil and peaceful government. The citizens of that country would not have their own government harassed and ancient devices that should be forced to surrender their predatory habits and then be taught civil pursuits.

Freebooting have been practiced in Old Mexico for many years, and these expeditions have been led by men who have been described as "freebooters." The minds of the uncultured hordes which are in the extreme majority in the country, indolence and idleness have increased so rapidly in the last few years that the peace loving few have been almost entirely snuffed out.

Armed intervention by a strong nation to suppress the growing outlawry and the lawless proceedings of the culture and civilization of modern civilization and its environment are the only hopes for the perpetuation of the country. The policy of watchful waiting has had its effects on a broader scale than would have resulted from a more direct intervention.

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WHY TURN TO SELF-DESTRUCTION?

Missing Girl's Note Prompts Reader to Show Better Way.

PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—In "The Oregonian" of the 12th inst. I read of a girl mysteriously vanishing. She was presumably dependent. Occasionally we are shocked to hear of a man who has killed himself because he was dependent. What causes dependency? The true definition of that word is "to be dependent." It is just that the "dependent" has given himself or herself over to a morbid thought of their troubles. They cannot see or feel their way out of their troubles.

BUSINESS GENIUS AND ART

John Trullinger Writes Interestingly of Interesting Subject.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—No reader enjoys the editorials in "The Oregonian" more than myself, when your philosophy is sound, so pardon me for this impertinence.

"He argues that the lust of gain has made business the great objective of civilization. He argues that a higher tribute of honor and wealth to the standard-bearers of art, this same genius, or a considerable part of it, would be added to the list of stores of art. He professes to know great railroad men who would have made great novelists, if they devoted their abilities to fiction."

Some of our would-be writers could have excelled in other plains, with no other literature, if his arguments were substantial. So, from his statements, all of the impracticable men are in art. He should make way for Carnegie, Rockefeller and Morgan. For they could equal Galileo Galvani or Gutenberg in their respective fields.

Now, if this is not passing uncalled for, I would like to see the argument that have about the least ability for that which we call genius of all men. I am sadly mistaken in my understanding of the word "genius." It is not a matter of genius of Hill, but would you call him in the same name with Pasteur.

The idea that Morgan could have equaled Pasteur in handling commodities to a departed monumental fact. Some of the evidence before the "Governmental Commission" showed that he was an exploited mass of blood, both for greed and spoliation. His depth of imagination remained pure in the imaginative mind—his august presence awed men mostly through the laws of psychology.

There is no such thing as a "self-made man," nor will there ever be such a thing, for we did not make our own talents, but we can improve ourselves. Our grandfathers for generations back had more to do with our present than they are given credit for. They only brought up north, but their slight addition of their own qualities to the amount of 52 per cent good or better.

The idea that I could, by application, make a good embalmer is preposterous, nor by application could I learn to love such work. I know that we have no control over our love or liking. Temperament rules our life, and it has been able to teach the lazy people how to work a little or none at all.

While working in academic Julia, I met a student who called Father Brainbridge. He had been working there some years. His soul was in the skies; his heart was in the earth. I saw his love, would not make him a painter, for his ancestors neglected him. Possibilities never know his burning heartaches his soul endured.

MR. KERCHEN IS DEFENDED.

Witness at Hearing Aired View Not Asked by School Board.

EUGENE, Ore., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—Last Friday evening I was called as a witness in the Kerchen case. My testimony bore simply on the idea of manual training, and the propriety or necessity of a supervisor's forcing it upon the pupils.

This common idea that if I were Rockefeller, why I would do this and that, is incapable of being in Rockefeller's mind, without adding to his, one's subconscious mind, for he already possesses one which makes him precisely what he is about. As for him being a Dalton or a J. C. Maxwell, well, I guess not. For gold was his god.

For today's experiments, Dalton's remains has done more for mankind than he has done for the people. He has taught to love his fellow men, while the man who conceived the idea of talking over your shoulder in the parlor, or in the street, is alluring. I admire the magnates, but I do not worship them. A soldier, philanthropist and inventor, a man of letters, a man of science, one wonders whether, when we come upon a case of real life we would not be better put up with a good deal of exuberance, aggressiveness and even rawness—assuming Mr. Kerchen to have been guilty of all these?

MUNICIPAL LINE IS OPPOSED

Roseburg Told Disaster Will Be Sequel of Venture.

ROSEBURG, Ore., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—As those who oppose the building of a railroad from Roseburg to Rock Creek by the City of Roseburg cannot get the Roseburg papers to publish articles opposing the scheme, I herewith send you an article, which, if printed, will be a great benefit to the city. I shall consider it a great favor. Also several of your subscribers will appreciate your courtesy.

On May 12, 1916, an election will be held for the purpose of amending sections 166 and 137 of the municipal charter of the City of Roseburg. The city will be empowered to build a standard-gauge railroad from Roseburg to Rock Creek.

The writer contends that with the building of said railroad at a cost of \$300,000, no corresponding benefits will be received by the city. There is no money in the place of the sawmill, they would operate the sawmill for any length of time.

Before the said election Kendall Bros. are authorized by the City Council to give a good bond, equal to the amount of said railroad bonds, that they will build a modern sawmill of 200,000 feet, and begin the construction thereof within three months from the date of the said election.

Taxpayers of Roseburg! Do you realize that you will have to pay \$100,000 in interest on the bonds and \$500,000 in taxes on the roadbed and rolling stock every year? In 40 years you will have paid out \$40,000,000 and have no return for it.

Prostitution is universal it is true. But if it were not universal in married life, it would be a curse elsewhere. How is it to be cured? It is to be cured by teaching the children and sons chastity when she knows there is no chastity in the world.

The editorials referred to by Mr. Allen were written to point out the intensity of the situation in Roseburg, and to urge voters to intelligent "big brother" and "big sister" to tempted youth to read every line of it with thoughtful interest.

READING OF EDITORIAL URGED.

All Wishing to Safeguard Youth Advised to Study Article.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 13.—(To the Editor.)—I want to thank you for your leading editorial Friday, and to urge every voter to read every line of it with thoughtful interest.

The sawmill at Weed, Cal., has a daily capacity of 500,000 feet, and employs 1500 men. Only a few products are shipped. Weed is a very small town. In 1897, there were eight sawmills in the town of Weed.

SCHOOL CONTRACT PRAISED

Baker Board Declared to Have Adopted Advanced Idea.

PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—In connection with taking bids for the new Baker City High School building, the Baker City School Board has adopted a contract form which is a model for all other schools.

EDITORIAL IS "TO POINT"

Photographing Women in Bathing Costumes Opposed.

PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial Friday, May 12, "Parents Are Responsible," is surely to the point and deserves the highest praise. You speak of the interests of the boys and girls and say that the girls are photographed in bathing costumes which are not decent society, but you say nothing of the young married women and mothers who seem to be in the display of their bathing costumes or rather in the shortness of them in pictures such as appeared in the Oregon Journal of Thursday, May 4 and Sunday, May 7.

COMPETITIVE SYSTEM FAVORED

Industrial Compensation Insurance Is Discussed.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—The principle of automatic compensation for industrial accidents is one which has been accepted throughout the United States as a whole as well as the world at large.

As a result of the experience now attained under the laws in force, covering a period of five years and less, about the only feature that is now being discussed are the following: First—Compulsory principle of compensation vs. elective.

Second—Monopolistic state insurance vs. competitive system. Third—Contribution by employes vs. elimination of same. Fourth—Reasonable waiting period vs. compensation from date of injury.

Fifth—Contribution by taxpayers at large. Nearly all authorities of National regard favor the compulsory system, with competitive methods of insurance guaranteeing the payment of compensation.

There is absolutely no doubt about the weight of these authorities all being in favor of the compulsory system of insurance vs. competitive system. It is beyond question also clear that there is more efficiency in the compulsory system of insurance than in the competitive system.

In Oregon and Washington, and in other states as a rule, we have a department of the state for which the public is taxed whose duties are to regulate and supervise the operations of all classes of insurance written by private carriers, and for the alleged security of the public as well as the interests of the carriers, to whom they do business.

As to the contribution by employes or the elimination of the same, there is very little difference of opinion. Nearly all authorities agree that under the highest scale of compensation paid the employee receives at best not to exceed the amount of the premium which would otherwise earn if it were not for disability resulting from accidents; and that the industry as a whole would suffer and suffering. Consequently they should not be called upon for a cash contribution toward the compensation and the 34 states in which the compensation laws are now operative, there is only one other besides Oregon which requires such a contribution from the employes, and that is West Virginia.

It seems to be the general sense of the authorities quoted in the above reports which are obtainable that a reasonable waiting period should be provided for in the contract. Some weeks. The object of a waiting period of even limited duration (say of two days) is to remove the immense amount of cost which is incident to the disability would not extend beyond one or three days, as there is in connection with a claim where the disability brief waiting period would eliminate a large percentage of claims in connection with strikes where the textile and manufacturing operations are very extensive, and where a large percentage of the accidents are due to the condition is illustrated best by such a state as Massachusetts, where the general character of industrial operations is a light city industry, and compare with some of the other states.

Referring to the fifth provision, it would seem to be the general sense of a National standpoint that the expense of administration of compensation laws should be borne by the insured and not by the general public. The consumers should meet directly the burdens resulting therefrom rather than the general public, who are not to be held responsible for the expense. There is no doubt but what this would be a fair and impartial conclusion if our laws were uniform in character and National in scope. It is an enormous progress which the compensation idea has made, having in mind the 34 laws now in effect, and the general tendency toward a state monopoly or a competitive basis, there is evidence that this conclusion must eventually obtain throughout the United States at large. PAUL C. BATES.

REPLY MADE TO "MISS M. M." Oregon City Woman Writes on Subject Introduced by Bishop in Talk. ORGONIAN, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—In the Oregonian May 4 Miss M. M. writes a rather long article on the subject of prostitution. She seems to think it no use to fight the sin of prostitution, but do all in the power of the world to cure the result of the sin; and she is right. Prostitution is a disease, and it is to be cured like any other disease. It is to be cured by teaching the children and sons chastity when she knows there is no chastity in the world.