Editorial Page of The Journal

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C. S. JACKSON

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE.

LMOST DAILY, at least every few days, a story is printed-a wretched, sorrowful story-of some very young woman or mere girl not fully developed into womanhood yet being found in some one of the unspeakably vile dives of this city openly "rustling business" there, working at the vilest occupation conceivable for a woman or girl for the proprietor or a paramour or both, who are the lowest creatures suffered to collute the earth. These girls get there, and into morhine dens, through various circumstances, under various ufluences and impulses. Some are naturally predisposed to vice, and without considering, before they are able to consider, or even to know, the true nature of the fearful road they are entering upon or its horrible end, go there voluntarily, willfully. Usually they pass through the avenue that serves as a feeder to the utterly vile and vulgar dens, the "boxes" of the quiet and apparently decent saloon or restaurant, as also do a larger class who do not expect to land in the down-town or up-town scumhole, and would shudder and perhaps turn back in fear and trembling if they knew its horrors. Some are mistreated at home and run away. Some run away because they only imagine they are mistreated. Some only pretend mistreatment as an excuse. Some are sent forth by unnatural parents, cast out as a prey to the worse than vultures that infest the city and make these sinks of iniquity their headquarters. In other cases parents don't care; say they have troubles of their own; others again, through misfortune or mischance, are left alone, unguarded; are ignorant, trustful, timorous, and fall an easy prey. Environment pushes and heredity pulls them into the whirlpool.

But however they get there, there they are. Here and there one is rescued, temporarily at least-let us hope some are rescued permanently. But most of them pass swiftly down to terrible destruction. They soon become degraded beyond the conception of the average citizen.

Frequently a sudden and unexpected death is described as "horrible," or "awful"—when one's life is crushed out

under the iron wheels of a car, or extinguished in suddenly enveloping flames. A thrill of horror passes through the public heart on reading of such a fatality, and yet young girls are meeting an infinitely worse fate daily, and nobody seems to care.

This terrible evil ought to be checked in this city, and checked by those in authority. The churches will help. Various charitable societies and other organizations will help. All good people will help, to the extent of up-holding the municipal authorities in doing everything possible to make it difficult for these young girls to seek and find such a terrible fate. They are ignorant, they are vain, they are silly; some of them are naturally ious, many of them are unfortunate; and it is a high duty of society to do everything in its power to protect them, not so much to rescue them, though that is a od work, as to prevent them from the need of rescue

ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is impossible to altogether prevent these forms of vice in a large city. The authorities are not asked to do the impossible. But are they doing all they can? Are they really doing anything?

The Journal will tell them two or three things they an do. The anti-box ordinance, if sustained by the apliste court, ought to be strictly enforced, according to its letter and spirit, without fear or fayor. It may work a hardship on some worthy, law-abiding restaurant keepers and saloon men, but that cannot be helped. In any victory, gained in moral as well as physical warfare, me innocent people must suffer. Many of these boxes are truly enough, as they have frequently been designated, the antechambers of hell—the hell found in the

lowed in any bar-room, or any room contiguous thereto or connected therewith. It has come to this, that such a law is needed, and it too should be strictly enforced.

And finally, the men who allow these girls to enter their places, or who lure them therein, who help pull them down, who render them unfit to do anything else and then live off and profit by their earnings, ought to be shown no mercy. Every saloon violating the law should be closed, and the proprietor should forfeit his license and never be given another, or permitted openly to engage in the saloon business, and the contemptible whelps, unfit to be classed with the lowest canine breed, who ruin and then consort with these girls for their own profit, should be sent to the rockpile.

Some such few things the makers and executors of laws can do, and it is high time that the people demand they do these things.

OBLIGATIONS OF AND TO THE CHURCHES.

THE REV. MR. SMALL, pastor of the First Universalist church, is a young man, which is another way of saying that he necessarily lacks broad practical experience. He is highly spoken of and held much esteem by the members of his congregation. The pastor of a small and struggling church, he would have found it impossible to maintain his charge were it not for the generosity of a very small group of mem- not suffered from breaking out of the old ruts.

bers. These men have stood by him loyally on the ground that he deserved their support by the ability, energy and superior quality of his religious work.

A resident of the church neighborhood recenty died He was not a member of the church and had never contributed to its support. But he had been brought up a Universalist and his family wanted him buried from that church. Mr. Small officiated at the funeral. Later he sent a bill for his services, amounting to \$5, and when this drew forth no response he sent a dun which brought forth the money. In sending the bill he acted with the consent if not upon the advice of the trustees of the They are business men who knew the struggles of the church, knew the difficulties in the way of maintaining it because they had largely borne them and naturally felt that all who shared the benefits should help shoulder the burdens. This impulse doubtless was largely responsible for Mr. Small's action.

The mistake made was in looking upon the matter from a purely business point of view, or even the stand-point of every day justice. All church organizations assume a certain degree of spirituality and struggling toward higher and better things are expected and as a matter of fact do many things without hope of financial return. In a way this is just as it should be but at the same time it is certain that many people take advantage of these high motives and turn them to their own profit While the church organization should be far removed from everything that is sordid and while remuneration should never be the aim of any of its religions undertakings, it must not be forgotten that it takes money to maintain the smallest church organization and without it it cannot be kept alive. All of this is manifest on its face. It is equally true that most of the churches are maintained by a relatively small number of those who compose their congregations. These are not always the wealthiest members, though they necessarily include a good proportion of the wealthy. It is not expected of any one to contribute beyond his means; if he is a member in good standing of the congregation he is nevertheless entitled to all the benefits which accrue to any other member. These benefits are oftentimes extended to people who are not members of the congregations, who never attended a service and never contributed a dollar to the support of the church whose ministrations they claim for nothing. While the ministration of the churches should be extended to all people, to those who are not able to afford it as well as to those who can, even, as it so frequently is without question to those who are not members, yet in common decency it seems only right that these latter, if able to do so, should give some substantial recognition instead of attempting to deadhead such services. Bo doing so they are simply strengthening the hands of churches to more effectually aid those unable to aid themselves.

Doubtless other and better ways than sending a formal bill may be found but whatever may be said even here still leaves something to be said on the other side of those who call for services to which they can lay no just claim, which would be cheerfully granted to those who have not the wherewithal to pay for it but which in common decency those able to do it should give the cus-

PROSPERITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

TEW ZEALAND is the only-country, we believe, that has a compulsory arbitration law in operation, and in the main it seems to have worked successfully. Public ownership of public utilities has also gained a large foothold in that distant and progressive island. Hence the recent report of the minister for the department of labor in that country contains some facts of interest to the world generally, and a few of

There is no diminution or retardation in the steadiness of New Zealand's economic advance. There is general prosperity among workers. Municipal enterprises, such as street railways, etc., have absorbed surplus labor near cities, and the demand for labor in the country districts has exceeded the supply. Though there were 18,188 more arrivals than departures from Australia, agricultural laborers were scarce at 24 cents an hour, and it has been difficult to get reliable workmen on railway construction. Building trades have been fully employed all over the province. Wellington alone has increased the value of its property \$7,568,610. Carpenters have been scarce at \$2.67 a day. The iron trade was for awhile dull, but that is improving. The gold-dredging industry now begins to rest on a solid basis. The boot and shoe trade, somewhat depressed for some years, is reviving. Woolen mills have run to their full capacity, and their only difficulty is to secure labor, especially girls trained in the hosiery department. Cloth manufacturing, tailoring and dressmaking were buoyant, and called for much overtime work. Laundry work has almost doubled, and workers are in demand. So in the pastoral and agricultural districts the supply of labor is insufficient to meet the demand. The colony's exports have risen in 19 years from \$42,787,215 to \$74,190,960, and savings banks deposits have increased by \$19,305,770.

All of which is evidence that New Zealand people have

Letters

Taxes Before and After Death.

Portland, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In last Saturday night's ow who they are and find out their sons for reaching such a conclusion;

It seems to me that the city of Port-land has gone the limit in the matter of taxation, the only ones going un-scathed being the preachers and churches. In addition to the state and county tax levy, the city levies a large tax, besides an occupation tax, street, newer and sidewalk assessments, and then comes the latest fad in taxation.

The conservative property owners

end to this ever-increasing taxation without a corresponding result for the taxpayers of this city to take a hand in politics, and not to leave it almost entirely in the hands of the tax-eaters

man to pay his rent. Respectfully,

GEO. H. STROWBRIDGE.

Cost of Ferries.

Portland, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of

and unknowns,

The city of Portland pays a large electric light bill every month, yet many of the lights are out night after night, and I doubt very much if the city gets relegram there was a long article about credit for those extinguished lights. The conservative taxpayers, property owners, etc., who would like to see a larger tax bey, that a little more tax would not be felt and was so much needed by the city. I would like to see a statement to that effect and signed by these conservative taxpayers, so that others are templating building a sewer in Brook lyn (for the property owners to pay know who they are and find out their reasons for reaching such a conclusion; it is very easy for the newspaper to make such statements about conservative taxpayers, but another matter to print their names.

It seems to me that the city of Portland has gone the limit in the matter of taxation, the only ones going uncertainty to their statement, large enough to drive a four-horse team and wagon through, to cost about \$225,000, for a starter. It will be many times larger than is needed at the present time, and in years to come, when a sewer of taxation, the only ones going uncertainty to their statement, large enough to drive a four-horse team and wagon through, to cost about \$225,000, to contain the same than the contained to their statement, large enough to drive a four-horse team and wagon through, to cost about \$225,000, to cost abou

sewer the longer the graft, in the ratio of \$35,000 to \$225,000.

The conservative property owners that the city was to keep in repair for a certain number of years, but has the city of the test to cap the climax, the state steps in through the wisdom of the legislature and takes another elice in the form of an inheritance tax, so that the poor taxpayer even in death is not free from our excessive burden of taxation.

Bo I think that it would make interesting reading for a great number to know who these conservative taxpayers are who would like so much to be taxed a little more. And also that it is very accessify, if there is ever to be an interesting taxed and in many ways making it just as liard as possible for the property owner to pay his taxes and for the business in the property owner to pay his taxes and for the business in the common taxes are the states and for the business in the conservative taxpayers.

Portland, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In your Tuesday's paper is an article "No Decrease in Taxes." It looks to me as if there should be little more economy practiced. You say ferries are costly; it took \$621 to run a. m. until 3:30 p. m., during fou the busiest hours of the day, the made about 15 trips, carried 12 foot passengers, five single teams, and six double teams. Twelve foot passengers at 5 cents, 50 cents; five single teams at 15 cents, 75 cents; six double teams at 25 cents, \$1.50. Total, \$2.85.

Now, supposing business has been as good for the rest of the day (which it has not), it would only amount to three times \$2.85, or \$8.55. In other words, if the ferry was run by private parties, it would cost them over \$20 a day to run, say nothing of interest of the capital invested in the boat, while, the gross earnings would be \$8.55, they would soon put a stop to it.

would soon put a stop to it.

I suppose some of those men who
cried so loud for a free ferry in Sellwood would have considered it very
much before investing their own money in such enterprise. This is only instance, there are plenty of others. Yours truly.

He Was Clever.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Blue—My husband gave me bank with \$10 in it for my birthday. Mrs. New-Do you like it?
Mrs. Blue-No. it's perfectly horr
Why I can't get the moneyout at all.

Small Change

Tom Watson is a bright man, but bakes himself altogether too seriously. Harry Lehr's retirement is almost as apportant and agreeable as Dave Hill's.

Port Arthur may be waiting to give

They're already kicking about the cold back east. Nobody is chilly yet in Oregon.

The Nan Patterson trial will have

Mrs. Chadwick may not have moved in the best society, but she is certainly s If Governor Vardaman can think

any other ways of making a fool himself, he may be depended upon

A New York brewer who was elected to congress spent only \$5,332. But that will buy 106,760 beers, which ought to

Governor Vardeman of Mississippi is gaining an unenviable national reputa-tion as a crusty, cantankerous, con-tracted crank. Roosevelt's plurality in Illinois is 304,-000. And yet Mayor Harrison said Par-ker would carry it. Yes, he had better not run for mayor again.

When young and pretty, Mrs. Chadwick was "insane"; years later she was guilty; now old, if her money is gone she need expect little help or sympathy

General Stoessel's resistance is splen-did, from one point of view; but it in-clines one to accept the late James Rus-sell Lowell's idea of war—that it is mur-

Perhaps that Columbia Southern rail road will be extended, and other needed roads built in Oregon, before the end of the century, but there is no certainty of it.

A photograph and autograph of President Roosevelt are due in that east side home where are nine children under 14 years old, the last two having been born Wednesday morning before breakfast.

President Woodrow Wilson of Pri ton university says southern political lenders have no influence. What about some distinguished New Jersey and New York Democratic leaders—one of them resident at Princeton?

the easiest men in the country to swindle, especially out of large amounts. The victims of Mrs. Chadwick were ap-parently more gullible than the Josh and Rube Hayseeds who make sequaintance with urban swindlers.

Just as we were prepared to ring the bell on expositions for a while comes the news that President Roosevelt will open up the Lewis and Clarke celebration in Portland with electrical chimes. Seems as if this country was exposing itself too much.—Minneapolis Tribuna. Not when it can expose what will be disclosed at the Lewis and Clark (without 'the 'e') axposition.

Oregon Sidelights

Snow is late in eastern Oregon. Madras had a ple supper. No fatali

Only three dry counties left, and they

Corvallis poultry show next week will

Hardware merchants of Coos county have organized.

Now the Christmas tree purveyors are getting busy.

A granite and marbel works is a new

The John Day flouring mill is grind ing for the first time in two years. Work on the automobile road between Shaniko and Prineville is progressing.

A man up the valley is named Cheese-green. But he is not made of green cheese.

A Mapleton potato measured 13% inches in length and 11 inches in cir-

Can it be that the 'N. H." name of that Coquille Young means No Hug?

ndleton men claim to have captured

Modern Barbarian

"One day I went to an employment agency which furnishes servants to fashionable families, and was told that the wealthy Mrs. Chadwick of Cleveland wanted a maid, and that I was to meet her at one of the most exclusive of the

"I found that the room reserved for me was one of the finest in the hotel, and I lived for several days on the best the hotel afforded. As the days went by I began to grow nervous, and when a week passed I went to see the clerk of the hotel again and explained my

"Three weeks went by, and anally Mrs. Chadwick came.

"What I saw was a very nervous woman, of no special beauty of face, excepting the eyes, which were brilliant and hypnotic almost. She was dressed in the most magnificent garments that I ever saw, but with too much extravagance and too little tasts. I thought. I was nervous, I'll admit, and thought that she would reprimand me for running up a three weeks' bill at the swarger hotel, instead of returning to the employment agency. I did manage to say something in apology for my conduct, but she interrupted me abruptiy.

"None of that, said she. T'm paying the bills. What in thunder do you care how much they cost, eh?"

"Often she talked even more vigorously and I soon found that she had something of a temper.

"For a moment she looked me over, taking me in from by boots to my hair comb, and then she said suddenly:

"I like you." There were no questions as to where I had worked; nothing was asked about my references; no interruptions as one.

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Never, even in midsummer, have the markets been so well supplied with garden trues at the greatest fascination for Mrs. Chadwick and she greatest fascination for Mrs. Chadwick and the greatest fascina

was asked about my references; no in-terrogations about my capability. She apparently liked me at first sight and her impulses, as I afterward discovered, always guided her. After walking about the room nervously for a few minutes she turned and suddenly said:

"We are to leave for Cleveland in ten minutes. Telephone for a cab. Better make it two cabs, and we can take our pick. While you are about it make it three cabs. There may be a black or gray horse. I won't ride behind bay

horses.

"I did as she requested.

"The cab and the horse suited her, and after she had paid the bills we were soon on our way to a railroad depot.

"You did not make the trip here just to employ a servant, did you, madame? I asked her. "'Yes, what of that?' she asked.

worry from the manner in which she tossed it away. Soon I was to be again

"I don't like that frock you are wear-ing. We'll drive over to the shopping district and I'll gown you more suitably for traveling.

"'Thank you,' I answered, not know-ing whether to be grateful or embar-rassed, but feeling both. We drove to a first-class shop and she insisted upon

Pendleton men claim to have captured a 60-pound salmon in the John Day river in Grant county.

A Burns man writes to the Lekeview Examiner: "I will give you an item that I thought of six years ago, and that I know now." Better late than never.

The people of Klamath county have had a rousing mass meeting and declared unanimously for government irrigation. Now all that remains necessary is for the government to declare the same way.

The residents of Howard, Crook county, held a basket social at their school house, realizing \$102 from the sale of baskets alone, the money to be used to provide a Christmas tree. Must be some pretty girls and thrifty young men up there.

Irrigan Irrigator: We believe that one

the wealthy Mrs. Chadwick of Cleveland wanted a maid, and that I was to meet her at one of the most exclusive of the Fifth avenue hotels.

"Bhe is an excellent woman to work for, said the manager to me as I left the agency, and showers money right and left among the servants that she likes. If she don't like you she will so inform you when you meet her. Don't mind if you find Mrs. Chadwick a trifle eccentric. It was with mingled feelings of curiosity, interest and a secret fear that I walked into the hotel and asked to have a card sent to Mrs. Chadwick's room.

"Mrs. Chadwick is not in the city, the clerk answered.
"Not in New York!" I gasped. The clerk saw my consternation, and I told him my mission.

"Oh, I will come back again," I answered. Mrs. Chadwick was probably delayed and will be back in the city tomorrow."

"Oh, you are the maid. Your room is No. 738. Will you go right up?"

"Your room has been ordered by mrs. Chadwick, the clerk astonished me by saying. Her instructions are that you shall go there, eat at the hotel, have all your wants satisfied, and that you say and a loud of hall an amazed, he remarked, 'Mrs. Chadwick wall pay all your bills."

"Seeing that I still stood gasping and a mazed, he remarked, 'Mrs. Chadwick will pay all your bills."
"I found that the room reserved for may other place which occurred to her.
"I found that the room reserved for me was one of the finest in the hotel, and I lived for several days on the heat."

"Geoing that I still stood gasping and a mazed, he remarked, 'Mrs. Chadwick will pay all your bills."

"I found that I was not mean the still stood gasping and a mazed, he remarked 'Mrs. Chadwick wall pay and avoided her when they could. However, if they were of the best social standing in Cleveland and Mrs. Chadwick waw them first, she would him will be back in the city the stood of the

me was one of the finest in the hotel, and I lived for several days on the best the hotel afforded. As the days went by I began to grow nervous, and when a week passed I went to see the clerk of the hotel again and explained my fears.

"Oh, that's all right,' he answered, with a smile. 'Just you wait. Run up all the bills you want. Mrs. Chadwick will be here, and just enjoy yourself.'

"Three weeks went by, and amally Mrs. Chadwick came.

"What I saw was a very nervous woman, of no special beauty of face, excepting the eyes, which were brilliant and hypnotic almost. Bhe was dressed in the most magnificent garments that I ever saw, but with too much extravagance and too little tasts, I thought. I was nervous, I'll admit, and thought that she would reprimand me for running up a three weeks' bill at the swap-ing up at th

covering the entire week.

"Her vanities, carelessness and utter disregard for money were well flustrated by her purchase at Kirkpatrick's, in this city, of a ring, set with beautiful gems, for which she paid \$14,000, and a necklace of pearls for \$40,000. When they arrived they pleased her exceedingly and, although it was in the morning, she dressed in a Parislan gown, costing several thousand deliars, with a long train.

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The people of Klamath county have
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Market Basket

fornia were larger this week, and the price went down to 15 cents a one-pound box. At this price they were not too high for general consumption.

The prices on various products at retail are:
Chicken

Chickens, 170; turkeys, 280;

they arrived they pleased her exceeding and, although it was in the morning, and although it was in the morning and although it was in the morning, and although it was in the morning and although it was a long train.

"Putting the ring on her finger, the mecklace about her rings on her finger, the mecklace about her rings on her finger, the mecklace about her mans, and she ate with uniform to the table.

"It all seemed a matter of course to the vain woman, and she ate with unformed to the vain woman, and she ate with unformed the vain woman and she ate with unformed the vain woman and she ate with unformed the vain woman and she alter if she had oreated an impression upon the order to the hotel came up to Mrs. Chadwids wick's rooms and asked her if she had not lost some jewels. Not that I know of, she answered.

"Are not these yours? the manager asked, taking from his pocket the necklace and ring which madame had worn in the dining-room. She gased at the \$54,000 worth of jewelry without a spark of emotion and said languidry: Yes, I believe that they are mine.

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ramento shad, 2 for 25c; smelt, Columbia river, 40c pound; Puget sound, 10c pound; catfish, 10c pound; black cod, 2 pounds 25c; halibut, 2 pounds 25c; sturgeon, 12½c pound.

New potatoes, 3 pounds for 25c; radishes, turnips and green onions, 3 bunches 5c; water cress, 5c bunch; lettuce, fancy heads, 2 for 5c; egg plant, 5@10c each; mushrooms, 25@35c pound; tomatoes, 10c pound; huckleberries, 3 pounds, 25c; rhubarb, 4 pounds 25c; sweet potatoes, 10 pounds 25c; walnuts, 2 pounds 25c; others, 20c pound; beans, string, 2 pounds 25c; limas, green, 2 pounds 25c; artichokes, 75c@31 dozen; celery, 5@10c head; peppers, 12½c pound; cabbage, 10@15c head; cauliflower, 10@15c head; Oregon garden peas, 2 pounds 25c.

Lewis and Clark

December 9.—The wind was this day from the east, the thermometer at seven degrees above zero, and the sun shone clear; two chiefs visited us, one in a