

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
C. A. JACKSON, Publisher
Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning...

Subscription Terms by mail to any address in the United States...
DAILY: One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00
SUNDAY: One year, \$2.00; One month, \$0.35

Foreign Advertising Representatives
Published by the Journal Publishing Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York City...

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WORKING CIRCULATION
February, 1921, 28,372
Daily average, 28,372

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
February, 1921, daily average, 28,372
February, 1920, daily average, 28,372

Gain in the year (daily average), 4,138
The Journal is the only daily paper in Portland that gives circulation facts and figures to the public fully and freely...

MR. HARRIMAN'S "PRIVATE BUSINESS."

MR. HARRIMAN'S literary bureau has sent out, for editorial reference, among other leaflets the statement of Mr. John G. Milburn, one of his attorneys, giving his reasons "why Mr. Harriman refused to answer certain questions of the interstate commerce commission..."

Mr. Milburn's plea is that of a technical corporation lawyer, so that when applied to the cold facts and square issues in the case of the People versus Harriman it is, as the lawyers say, "incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant."

Evidence is never only one or two of these, but invariably all three, and sometimes more. Mr. Milburn argues at length that the commission's powers of investigation are limited within certain lines, and those lines are of course such as he draws, and also of course he draws them so as to shut out the very facts essential to the people's case to know, those regarding Mr. Harriman's high finance operations with railroad stocks.

MOVEMENT has been started to induce the Elks, the human variety, to cease wearing elks' teeth as a badge of their society, or at least to confine themselves to those already worn. There are now over 200,000 of the "best people on earth" and their number is rapidly increasing, and as each member of the order requires one or more elks' teeth, some members desiring many, it is represented that great numbers of the fourlegged family of elks are being slaughtered, principally for their teeth, and that they are for this reason becoming exterminated.

THE EARLY market lamb and the winter fattening of mutton are unused avenues for a fine profit for the farmers of western Oregon. It is an industry that is practically untouched. The output is scarcely sufficient to supply the demands of Portland. There is opportunity not only to more fully supply Portland, but to invade other coast cities, and to ship an immense volume to middle west and even eastern cities.

when a railroad president, and in that capacity a quasi public officer, buys, sells, boosts, wrecks, waters, combines, and performs all sorts of high finance operations with controlling amounts of railroad stocks, it becomes "business" that it would seem the people should have a right to inquire into.

WHY DELAY ACTION?

IN A TALK to newspaper men and others at a Portland Press club banquet this week, Lincoln Stephens, who was a city hall reporter in New York when Roosevelt became famous as police commissioner, told of the president's slow processes in making up his opinions. The course of Roosevelt at the present time in forming his policy toward the railroads bears out Stephens' statements. Roosevelt is taking plenty of time, and while the barons of railroad merger manipulation are perspiring with anxiety, shippers all over the Pacific northwest are hanging on to the fringe of bankruptcy because of scarcity of railroad equipment, poor service, and general inadequacy of transportation.

Shippers say the railroad barons have decidedly the best of it thus far, in the fight for betterment of transportation conditions. The railroad barons are sitting at ease, drawing interest on their ill-gotten surpluses, and sending out threats that they will countermand orders for new construction, equipment and general improvement, if the legislators in congress and in the various states do not do their bidding. The shippers have thus far been given no recourse through the interstate commerce commission to secure relief from the oppressive conditions imposed by lack of motive power and cars, and by monopolistic mergers. In the recent investigations carried on by the commission to show that all roads leading to the Pacific coast are controlled by Harriman or Hill, and that there is no competition, it was proved with absolute certainty that both of these magnates have been and are now violating the Sherman anti-trust law. If the government is going to haul these railroad barons up before a grand jury and indict them on the showing made by the commission, the shippers think it is about time that action was begun by the proper federal machinery. They say it should not take President Roosevelt more than a few hours, on reading the result of these investigations, to order the department of justice to begin grinding. Since it has been shown by their own testimony that these magnates have brazenly violated the statutes against creating and maintaining monopoly, and preventing development of the country, the suffering shippers are asking why it is that the law does not immediately operate against them as it would against a person of minor importance who was committing a lesser crime against the public.

ELKS AND ELKS.

MOVEMENT has been started to induce the Elks, the human variety, to cease wearing elks' teeth as a badge of their society, or at least to confine themselves to those already worn. There are now over 200,000 of the "best people on earth" and their number is rapidly increasing, and as each member of the order requires one or more elks' teeth, some members desiring many, it is represented that great numbers of the fourlegged family of elks are being slaughtered, principally for their teeth, and that they are for this reason becoming exterminated.

We do not know to what extent if at all these statements are exaggerations, but it is reasonable to suppose that there is a good deal of truth in them, and if so the social human Elks, who certainly do not desire the extermination of the wild and free species, may well consider the advisability of using an imitation tooth, or the adoption of some other emblem. That beautiful and noble specimen of wild animal life, the elk, ought to be protected to the extent of insuring his gradual increase in number, or at least of preventing his extermination.

A HINT TO THE FARMER.

THE EARLY market lamb and the winter fattening of mutton are unused avenues for a fine profit for the farmers of western Oregon. It is an industry that is practically untouched. The output is scarcely sufficient to supply the demands of Portland. There is opportunity not only to more fully supply Portland, but to invade other coast cities, and to ship an immense volume to middle west and even eastern cities.

barons have to be provided to overcome the rigors of winter, and this entails increased cost of production. There the regular ration of the animal must be grain and hay, which are grown on higher priced lands, and are more costly otherwise. A heavier ration is required, a portion of which is lost in creating animal heat.

In western Oregon a minimum grain ration will suffice. Succulent feeds can be had almost any time during the winter from the open field, either in the form of calf for barn feeding or winter grain for pasturage. These favorable conditions apply both for winter mutton and the early lamb. If it reaches the market sufficiently early, the lamb will bring 10 cents a pound or an aggregate of \$2 to \$5. Ewes that for reasons of age should be drafted from the flock if lambing early in January, can at minimum cost be made excellent mutton and go to the block by Easter or shortly after, and on account of fancy prices incident to the early season, yield, lamb included, \$12 to \$15 to the farmer. A most valuable feature is the small labor cost involved. That a system of the kind could be built up on western Oregon farms out of which would spring a big industry and immense profit is undoubted.

THE MT. HOOD FRANCHISE.

THAT THE ordinance granting a franchise to the Mt. Hood railroad company was passed by the council over the mayor's veto is no proof that the ordinance is a good one, or that the veto did not contain good and sufficient reasons for not passing it; rather the contrary. The council apparently gives no heed whatever to the merits or defects of an ordinance, and it would be likely to pass the worst ordinance imaginable all the more eagerly after its bad features had been pointed out in a veto message.

The mayor vetoed this ordinance because it gave the grantee of the franchise exclusive use of certain streets for 25 years, without any common user clause; because it granted the exclusive right to certain streets for two years and eight months during which time not a rod of road need be built and only \$1,500 need be paid to the city; and because although it was supposed to be a road to Mount Hood it need not under the franchise be built the whole desired distance, but only "40 miles east from Portland."

The objections seem to be sufficient to justify the veto, and its sustention by the council. The franchise looks very much like one of those options to promoters which give them a basis for profitable speculation by hawking their privilege around to the highest bidder for nearly three years, during which time there is no assurance that any portion of the proposed road will be built.

Why the mayor vetoed this ordinance is very plain; he was doing his duty by the people. Why the council passed it over his veto is a matter not quite so briefly explained.

At last we have the explanation. When the Oregonian steals from the writings of others, it is not plagiarism, but "literary allusion." For several years our esteemed contemporary was in the habit of lifting bodily each week from the New York Financial Chronicle a review of business conditions, running it verbatim et litteratim as original editorial. But that was not plagiarism—merely "literary allusion." The New York Independent has been similarly honored on innumerable occasions, columns of its utterances appearing without credit as Oregonian editorial; again, we explain, this was merely "literary allusion." Even the encyclopaedias have contributed their quota, the "literary allusions" varying in length from a paragraph to a column. Writers of history, of fiction, of philosophy, of biography, have all furnished material for "literary allusions," which failed to make allusion, however, to the fact that the matter was not original with the Oregonian. Again we are compelled to ask whether it would not be a good idea for Mr. Scott to come home and take charge of his own defense?

The executive committee of the state grange has decided, wisely we think, not to invoke the referendum on the appropriation of \$125,000 a year for the ensuing two years for the state university. Whether the appropriation is too large or not, it would inflict an undesired hardship upon the university to hold up the appropriation or render its expenditure doubtful. If the institution is to be maintained it should be treated liberally.

superbly capable people." What an orator or poet Mr. Harriman would have made. All one has to do to make millions is to have plenty of enthusiasm, imagination, speculative bent and capacity. Why this is a reason for plundering the people by watering railroad stocks Mr. Harriman declines to disclose, on the advice of his attorney.

The practice of docking horses' tails is said to be going out of fashion among horsemen, and will become obsolete without a law prohibiting this inexplicable barbarity. So every appreciative and real friend of the equine family hopes. Cutting off a horse's tail short is not only an undesired cruelty to the animal, but to the artistic eye is a hideous and inexcusable mutilation of a beautiful work of nature.

"If," says the Louisville Post, "Senator La Follette can control the election of a senator to succeed Spooner and control the delegation of Wisconsin to the national convention, and control a majority of the delegates from the Mississippi valley he may be the next president of the United States." There are two large "ifs" and a "may" in this, but stranger things have happened.

What a farce it is—this occupying months of time and spending tens of thousands of dollars and engaging the attention of millions of people over a single murder case that is of no more real importance than hundreds of others except that the defendant is a member of a rich family—a case that ought to be decided within a week.

Every fuel consumer as well as every lumber consumer in Portland is injured and his cost of living increased by the continued disagreement between the mill owners and the employees. It will cost non-combatant consumers hundreds of thousands of dollars, and yet they are as helpless as a lot of earthworms.

But the government couldn't afford to buy the railroads at the same rate it does its ink, paying 48 cents a pound for stuff worth only 15 cents.

San Francisco vs. Portland. From the Klamath Falls Express.

The Klamath country is so situated that its merchants have enjoyed the advantage of dealing with both San Francisco and Portland wholesale houses. As a consequence there has been competition between the jobbers of these cities and the people of this section receiving the benefit of the existing conditions.

Klamath is practically midway between Portland and San Francisco and rates on shipments from these places should be equal or nearly so. At present there is a decided difference in favor of the Bay City, and this difference has been recently augmented by the establishment of a through freight rate into Klamath Falls from the south. By means of this through rate merchants of this section can save several cents per 100 pounds by buying in San Francisco and taking advantage of the through rate.

Klamath county is a portion of Oregon and has always aimed to be loyal to the best interests of the state, but before the government undertook the reclamation of Klamath lands the country was practically ignored by the state. By means of this through rate merchants of this section can save several cents per 100 pounds by buying in San Francisco and taking advantage of the through rate.

Hubbard on George. From The Public. The second of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Reformers" (East Aurora, New York), is a sympathetic but characteristically entertaining essay on Henry George. All the statements of fact are picturesquely presented, of course, and some of them are literally true, while the statement of George's philosophy is extraordinarily accurate. "The problem of civilization," so the statement runs, "is to eliminate the parasite. The idle person is no better than a dead one and takes up more room than the man who lives on the labor of others is a menace to himself and society." That excellent paraphrase of the evil as George saw it is supplemented with this outline of the remedy: "The remedy proposed by Henry George is simply the single tax, and this tax to be on land values and not on improvements."

Advertising in Japan. Harold Bolos in Appleton's. Europe is beginning to follow in the steps of Japan as an advertiser, and the Sunrise Kingdom got its billboard ideas from America. Worshippers at Buddhist temples invariably wish their hands in a fountain at the entrance before making their donations. Formerly the priests hung towels there. Now the merchants of Tokyo and other cities furnish the temples with free towels, reserving the privilege of printing their advertisements on them.

Campaign Against Alcohol

By Mrs. C. H. Addison, State President of the W. C. T. U.

For the past two or three years the movement to placard the billboards of cities with warnings against the use of alcoholic drink has spread rapidly. The movement started in Paris and created great consternation among wine men, but caused a mighty "arrest of thought." Then the policy spread to Germany and other countries. Madrid was decorated with these attractive billboards—Copacabana followed them, the health officers of England took it up, and no less than 60 cities in Great Britain had a "poster campaign" in provincial cities and boroughs, also in Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

"Physical Deterioration and Alcoholism." The report of the committee presented at the command of his majesty states that the abuse of alcoholic stimulants is a most potent and deadly agent of physical deterioration, and that alcoholic persons are especially liable to tuberculosis and all inflammatory disorders. Evidence was placed before the committee showing that in abstinence is to be sought the source of muscular vigor and activity. The survey figures show a large and increasing number of admissions of both sexes which are due to drink.

"Alcoholism is a chronic poisoning, resulting from the habitual use of alcohol (whether spirits, wine or beer) which may never go as far as drunkenness. It is a mistake to say that these drinks do not work stimulants. As a fact no one requires alcohol as either food or tonic. Alcohol is really a narcotic, dulling the nerves like laudanum or opium, but it is more dangerous than either, in that often its first effect is to weaken a man's self-control while his passions are excited; hence the number of crimes which occur under its influence."

"The habit of drinking leads to the ruin of families, the neglect of social duties, disgust for work, misery, theft and crime. It also leads to the hospital, for alcohol produces the most various and the most fatal diseases, including paralysis, insanity, diseases of the stomach and liver and dropsy. It also paved the way to consumption and frequenters of public houses furnish a large proportion of the victims of this disease. It complicates and aggravates all acute diseases; typhoid fever, pneumonia, erysipelas are rapidly fatal in the subject of alcoholism."

"The sins of alcoholic parents are visited on the children; if these survive infancy, they are threatened with epilepsy or epilepsy, and many are carried away by tuberculous meningitis or phthisis (consumption)."

"In short, alcohol is the most terrible enemy to personal health, to family happiness and to national prosperity."

Too Late Now. From the Corvallis Times. Horse stealing was supposed to have been a lost art in Willamette. Time was when the north and south And there are the telephones. Every highway can be reached with almost the speed of thought, a speed that the fleeing horse thief can scarcely distance. It is an industry whose possibilities are with the going of primitive days.

Foraker's Campaign. Cincinnati Dispatch in N. Y. World. Senator Foraker has undertaken a photograph campaign for the presidency, to be launched as soon as he gets back from Washington. He has given a contract to a Cincinnati photographer for \$100 worth of photographs, to be followed by lithographs, newspaper cuts and timely cartoons. The senator expects to get his features well in the public eye in ample time for the national convention.

A Daily Thought. Quintus Curtius Rufus. Habit is stronger than nature.

Small Change

To be able to forget easily is a great blessing to many people.

Senator Fulton will get in his campaigning first, at any rate.

Get ready to "dig up" for that soliciting committee next week.

If none of that Thaw jury is insane, they must be a lot of remarkably strong-minded men.

"The constitutional lawyers around the police court," is the way a county official alludes to them.

The outlook for the fruit crop is ominous; the crop has not been killed a single time yet this spring.

The Nicaraguans are reported to have captured many prisoners, probably about 7 privates and 17 officers.

Down in 'Frison, when Heney calls up central he doesn't get the "line is busy" response any more now.

The Kansas legislature has declined to erect a statue to John Brown. But his soul goes marching on, just the same.

New that some doctors declare that people have matter for souls, we shall soon see soul breakfast food advertised.

If you ever hear of anybody that got a letter from Hermann, and want to take trip to Washington, D. C., now is your chance.

It is a wonder Pater did not add to his testimony: "For further and more interesting particulars, but my forthcoming book."

"Statesmen should travel," says the Washington Post. And if some of them ought came back the country would be better off.

It is believed that most of the political muck in Oregon is now covered by the kindly dust of time, yet a few batches might be raked up.

Seven doctors declare that Thaw is crazy now. But Delmas can find 17 doctors in as many hours who will say he is perfectly sane.

Senator Cullon thinks Mr. Harriman ought to be sent to jail. Harz, says Uncle Shelby; jella are not for the likes of him; he is immune.

It is Connecticut, rather than Massachusetts, that is the rottenest state in New England, says Mr. Stephens. And little Rhode isn't far for a midget.

It seems probable that there will be real competition for a time between the Harriman line and the Missouri Pacific, with Stuyvesant Fish as the president.

Shakespearean circles will now discuss the question whether Hamlet was afflicted with brainstorm or systematized delirium. Our own opinion is that he deserved a cowditch for treating Ophelia as he did.

Big Bill Taft. From New York Sun. I'd like to be the president. And boss all fore and aft; A shadow falls athwart the chair— It's big Bill Taft.

I'd like to give the cabinet. My mental handicraft; I find the claim already staked By big Bill Taft.

I'd like to sit upon the bench. And smite the ranks and graft; A presence looms beside the seat— It's big Bill Taft.

As so I hold a ten-per job. Nor heed ambition's shaft; At least my place is not desired By big Bill Taft.

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Today in History. 1368—Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, died. 1762—First issue of the Halifax Gazette, first newspaper printed in Canada. 1801—Paul, czar of Russia, assassinated. 1818—Sloop of war Hornet captured British warship Penguin off Cape of Good Hope. 1843—Sir George Arthur took office as lieutenant governor of upper Canada. 1844—Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, abdicated in favor of his son. 1862—Battle of Winchester. 1877—John D. Lee, convicted of complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, executed. 1878—Opera house at Nice burnt. \$2 lives lost. 1882—Colonel Burnaby crossed English channel in a balloon. 1898—Forty-eight seal hunters perished on ice floe off Bay de Verde, Newfoundland. 1899—Great cyclone in South Carolina.

Oregon Sidelights

Grants Pass has raised \$5,000 to get homekeepers.

A Weston man cleared 190 an acre on a field of potatoes.

Huntington hotels and restaurants are doing a rushing business.

A Harney valley man refused an offer of \$8 a head for a large band of swine.

Not only one per cent of the grain will have to be reseeded around Hollis.

Lebehew is to have a two-story building for an opera house and dance hall.

One Hermonston man will clear 130 acres for different parties to be planted to fruit trees and will set out 7,000 himself.

A Corvallis real estate firm has leased 50,000 pamphlets giving much information about that town and Benton county, for free distribution.

Four more new flatcars have arrived for service on the Dallas and Falls City railroad and 14 more will follow as fast as the makers can send them out.

Flora correspondence of Wallawa Sun: Variety is the spice of life. Kneading about taxes is all we can hear now. We hope for a change in conversation soon.

Hundreds of men are needed and wanted by the builders of the North-western railroad down the Snake river from Huntington to Lewiston. If you want work come to Huntington, says the Herald.

Albany Herald: The search for purchasable horses continues in this section with unabated vigor. Several horse buyers are setting over a good tree this spring. The price paid for horses is far higher than has ever been known.

Eugene Register: It is interesting to note the enthusiasm being stirred up over the fruit industry in this section. Many fruit trees are being planted throughout the country. A man near Losburg is setting over a good tree this spring. Professor F. G. Young is planting a large orchard.

By the first of April the Astoria chamber of commerce will have the benefit of the trained service of a capable estimator and manager in the person of J. E. Whyte of New Orleans, who will work for a period of two years upon an agreed salary.

The Dallas has always been considered one of the most healthful cities in the state, and judging from the report of the undertaker is becoming more so each year, says the Chronicle. He says business in that particular line since the first of the year has never been so dead since he can remember.

The Dallas Chronicle: Petrified wood is often found along the river; in fact, there is so much of it near the old coal diggings on the Heister place, a few miles below town, that it is called the "petrified forest." A young man from Arkansas was offered \$5 for a small piece he found, but refused the offer.

Two Coquille young women teachers live together in a house outside the town, and one night about midnight one of them awoke to find a man standing at the foot of the bed. She spoke to her companion and the man fled, but they afterward saw him looking in at a window, and now the teachers admit that a husky husband is at times a convenience.

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The True Reformer Should Put His Theories Into Practice in His Everyday Life

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. (Copyright, 1907, by American-Journal-Examiner) Some time ago I expressed the idea that no man had a moral right to talk reform of our social conditions until he practiced the methods of unselfishness—which all reform means—in his home, his social life and, so far as was possible, in his business.

My idea was not that every man should wait until every other man had been taught self-control before he preached reform, nor that the work of reformation should confine itself to individuals. I do maintain—and will with my dying breath—is that no man has any right to preach, talk or write on the beauties of brotherhood and unselfishness until he himself lives as true to those principles as is possible at the present epoch.

enable him to use his better qualities until he is forced into their use by changed conditions. That may be to a degree true of the unthinking many, but it is the thinking few to whom these words are addressed. Any man who has the brain to think in religion, politics or economics has the will power to teach himself reform.

The man who employs some of these principles in his domestic or social relations will not be fitted to adapt himself to his dreamed of millennium when it arrives. It will require qualities he has not cultivated. The boy who will not learn to read cannot enjoy his Shakespeare when it is presented to him. It would be only consistent for such a boy to say "Shakespeare is a wonderful book. I have been a stupid and indolent fool, and I have not learned to read, so I cannot speak from knowledge. Beware of my example, and all learn to read."

reach, to be sure, yet we can at least struggle toward their attainment. Some of us are trying with might and main to reach the standard we believe to be the right one. We stumble and fall but we rise and try again. Others are only talking standards and making no effort to attain them. They will tell you it is not their fault, but the fault of modern conditions. Just as possible is it to say that the fault of the inoperative lecturer who walks the streets in a state of inebriety is not in himself, but in the law which allows drink to be manufactured and sold.

My dear reformers, I know you would far rather preach to others than begin practicing at home, but your words are doing nothing for humanity if you are making a wretched home for your children or mistreating your servants, your animals or your employees. I believe in a universal brotherhood and cooperative methods in business. But I maintain that no man can accomplish anything of value on these lines for his fellow who does not begin his illustrations at home. Make thy life better than thy work. Too soft. Our artists spend their skill in rounding off their curves upon their statues, while the rough. And rugged edges of the unwhewn stuff in their own natures startle and offend. The eye of critic and the heart of friend. If in thy too brief day thou must neglect Thy labor or thy life, let men detect Flaws in thy work, while men may not searching gaze. Can fall on nothing which they may not praise. In thy well chiselled character, The man Should not be shadowed by the artisan.