EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
Vreeland Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico:

DAILY.
One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50
SUNDAY.
One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Circulation Guarantee

This Certifies that the circulation of the
OREGON JOURNAL
Has been audited and is guaranteed by the Advertiser's Certified Circulation Blue Book

1908 — Circulation Actuary, 115 Dearborn St, Chicago

This Paper has proved by investigation that the circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with such accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statements of same made by the publishers under the ownership and management in control September 7, 1908.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong — Alexander Pope.

ITS PERIL

APPARENTLY THERE is grave peril that the Willamette locks project may not successfully run the gauntlet of the coming session of congress. Danger is foreshadowed in the statement of Mr. John C. Young, private secretary to Senator Bourne. Mr. Young says the joint resolution offered by Senator Fulton at the last session, asking for a resurvey and estimates by the engineers, did not pass. This statement is emphasized by the fact that the engineer's report has gone in without mention of the Willamette locks. Fortunately Senator Bourne seems to have secured instructions for an amended report by the engineers, with a prospect that this very necessary step for success may be achieved.

The incident is, however, of value. It indicates, as The Journal has often suggested, that this project is being neglected. This neglect was set forth in an article in The Journal two months ago when the question was asked if there is "a purpose to stab this project in the back." The fact that no recommendation for the project appears in the report of the engineers is in itself full confirmation that somebody somewhere is failing to do all that should have been done.

It is a queer situation. The state legislature has appropriated half the cost of the project. That was done two years ago. The courts have rendered a decision giving the state a 10 per cent share in the revenues of the locks, decreasing proportionately the sum that will have to be paid in case of purchase. It has also been judicially determined that the government's right to use of water for the locks supersedes the right of any private corporation, and that new locks can be built if so desired. All this is propitious for the success of the project. The unpropitious phase is the inactivity that in spite of all these fortuitous phases, seems about to smother the project.

A further value of the facts that Mr. Young reveals is that the time has come for concerted and vigorous action by commercial bodies and others in behalf of the plan. If instrumentalities of this kind are not brought to bear indications are that the Willamette project will go glimmering.

Two years of inaction at Washington are eloquent of the need of agencies with "live wire" effects. The Portland chamber of commerce, the Portland board of trade and other organizations, for the sake of Portland and of Oregon, ought to intervene in behalf of this project. The commercial bodies of the Willamette region, for the sake of their own handicapped communities, ought to at once become active. There is opposition in congress to this project. Is it necessary to ask who opposes? What does it mean and whom does it affect adversely if there is to be a reduction of 50 cents per ton on all freight in and out of the Willamette region?

OREGON "A REPUBLICAN STATE"

IT IS argued that because Oregon is a Republican state the legislature must elect a Republican senator and must ignore the result of the June election when Chamberlain was declared the popular choice for the office.

But who made Chamberlain the popular choice? Republicans.

Who made Chamberlain governor in 1902 and again in 1906 by an increased majority? Republicans.

Whose votes passed the direct primary law by which voters are allowed to declare their choice for senator? Republicans'.

Whose votes enacted the measure passed last June by an overwhelming majority directing the legislature to elect the people's choice for senator? Republicans'.

"But the Republicans who voted for Chamberlain for senator did not really want to have him elected by the legislature," say his enemies and the enemies of popular rule. Will any of those Republicans come forward now and say that they were simply engaged in an effort to defeat the nominee of their own party and that they were deliberately plotting to overthrow later the decision expressed by the people in the June election? What standing would such men have in the court of public opinion? Shall self-confessed traitors to their party and to the people be permitted a hearing now? Are their hands clean? Must not he that seeks equity do equity?

In truth Oregon is a Republican state. In the very same election which made Chamberlain the people's nominee for senator the Republican candidates for congress received an aggregate plurality of nearly 39,000 votes. Yet Chamberlain was the popular choice for senator. What does this mean? It means that in this Republican state, with this overwhelming Republican majority, so many Republicans desired Chamberlain as Oregon's representative in the United States senate that he became the people's nominee for the office.

Who will say that the Republican voters of Oregon shall not have their will?

A CHEAP BUSINESS

THERE ARE contentions and contentions. Some are absurd. Some are more—they are grotesque. One of the latter is the hullabaloo raised by those who are scheming for a return to senatorial deadlocks and legislative holdups. They contend that the selection of senator made by the people should be rejected for party reasons. It is a contention wholly without a basis sufficient to even gull the gullible. The United States senate now has 61 Republicans and 31 Democrats. It is a majority of nearly two to one. It is a majority so overgrown as to be bad for Republicanism and bad for the country. It is a margin so great as to make those in control imperious. It tempts them into indiscretions and prompts them to do unwise things. An overwhelming majority was the secret of why the last senate rejected every good measure that Roosevelt asked for.

The very best thing that could happen to the Republican party and happen to the country would be for this overbalanced and top-heavy majority in the senate to be cut down. A much smaller majority would make the senate more sane and far safer. It is psychologically a fact that a strong minority is of great value in the influence it exercises on the majority. It makes the majority apprehensive of loss of control and causes it to be more rational. It saves it from the madness and intoxication that possession of undue power always produces. The raising of the party issue when in the balloting for senator the electorate rejected the party issue is a mighty cheap business.

GEORGE C. COOLEY

AMONG OREGON citizens who dropped from the ranks this week was George C. Cooley of Brownsville. He was one of those men of marked probity and gentleness whose passing, though a loss to the state, is partly compensated in the lasting influence for good of his name and example.

Mr. Cooley came west with the great caravan of immigration that rolled over the plains throughout the decade following the late 40s, reaching Oregon in 1853. He settled at Brownsville, which has become the festival place of the pioneer men and women who saved Oregon for a star in the blue field of the national emblem. He engaged in the mercantile business and in that capacity was for nearly 60 years a factor in the business life of the state. Throughout that long period he met all upon the level and parted on the square, with the result that the accumulated acts in his career are a loadstone of virtue and probity.

THE WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

ACCORDING TO a recent statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis a sanatorium or dispensary is established, or an association formed, for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis, every other day, on an average. During September and October 16 associations, 10 sanitoria and 5 dispensaries were started or provided for in the United States, showing a gratifying and encouraging interest in this modern war against this dread disease. From a few scientists, physicians and philanthropists the movement has spread until it now engages the interest and attention of thousands of men and women of all classes and occupations.

There are now about 215 associations for the study and prevention of tuberculosis in the United States, with a total membership of more than 20,000, all engaged in a more or less active war upon the disease. Nearly 200 of these associations have been formed since January 1, 1905, and they will rapidly increase. Of such associations Massachusetts has 26, New Jersey 22, New York 19, Michigan 16, Pennsylvania 14 and 30 other states a less number each.

That these associations are checking the ravages of this disease and saving life, results are beginning to show. Since they became active, and due largely to their activity, the death rate from this cause in Boston has decreased from 21.70 to 18.46 per 10,000. In New York it is estimated that their efforts have so far saved 3,000 lives. In Chicago a similar result has been attained.

While this disease is not so prevalent in Oregon as in the eastern states, owing to our mild and equable climate, yet it has a good many victims here in the course of a year, and a large number of well to do people, and perhaps the state itself, should help fight this noble and life-saving battle against the "great white plague." That it can often be prevented, and in many if not most cases cured, by simple means, seems to have been pretty well established. Those means have for a few years been employed in a small way in a sanatorium near Portland, which is deserving of more liberal and earnest support. And it would be well if another sanatorium could be maintained at a higher altitude and in a dryer climate in eastern Oregon, perhaps in Klamath, Lake or Malheur county.

Persons with means who have consumption or a pronounced tendency thereto ought to be encouraged and urged to take this treatment, and those without means should be helped, and for this purpose contributions or a state appropriation, or both, are necessary.

SIDE PARTIES NEVER SUCCEED

WHETHER THE Democratic party is dead, or is dying, or not, there is nothing in our history to give much encouragement to any other present party as an opponent to the Republican party. Side parties have been common in the politics of the country for 80 years, and their story is one of uniform failure.

In 1832 the Anti-Mason party polled 2½ per cent of the popular vote, and created a great but brief uproar, and died. The Liberal party polled 3-10 of 1 per cent of the popular vote in 1840, and 2 1-3 per cent in 1844, and in 1848 became merged into the Free Soil party, which that year polled 10 per cent of the vote, but dropped to 5 per cent in 1852, and in 1856 its remnants assimilated with the Republican party. Then, at last, arose an issue, then came a time and circumstances which made the success of a new party possible.

The American (Know Nothing) party polled 21½ per cent of the country's vote in 1856, but was never heard of again. In 1860 the Democrats were split over the impending crisis, and the fourth candidate was a negligible quantity. No side party again appeared till 1872, when the Liberal Republicans made a great effort to defeat Grant, fused with the Democrats, and sank into oblivion as a party. That year a Temperance party first appeared, which in 1876 became the Prohibition party and polled 1-10 of 1 per cent of the vote. The Labor party, united with the Greenback party, polled 1 per cent. The latter party in 1880 polled 3 1-3 per cent, falling in 1884 to 1½ per cent and in 1888, united with the Union Labor party, polled only 1 1-3 per cent. In 1892 the People's party absorbed the Union Labor party and polled 9 per cent of the vote and elected 22 presidential electors, but it rapidly dwindled and soon died. The Gold Democrats ran a ticket in 1896, but polled less than 1 per cent of the vote.

The Prohibition party has continued in the field for 32 years, but makes no appreciable gains. In 1884 its vote rose to 1½ per cent and to 2 per cent in 1888; it held this vote in 1892 and fell to 1 per cent in 1896, rose to 1½ per cent in 1900, almost to 2 in 1904 and has apparently receded considerably again this year.

The Socialist party, a survival of several organizations, polled 3-10 of 1 per cent in 1896; in 1900 its two branches polled together 9-10 of 1 per cent and in 1904 3 1-5 per cent. This was quite encouraging, and if it could have doubled or trebled this vote this year it might have had some foundation for great expectations, but while the returns are not yet available it is believed that it has shown comparatively little if any increased per cent over 1904.

So there is no prospect of the great growth and success of any side party in this country. At several periods in our history even more than now, there has been practically but one party in this country; there was no effective opposition; but successful opposition at last has always centered around and made an instrument of the largest and oldest party. This was so even with the sudden success of the Republican party, for the old Whigs and their descendants and followers went over to it almost in a body.

But because none of these parties have succeeded directly, and no party on a narrow or class foundation ever will, it must not be supposed that they have exerted no influence upon the affairs of the country. In several if not in all cases they have caused the people to think, have in some measure impressed political leaders and changed to some extent the course of political events. No such efforts are ever entirely in vain.

It is reported that a Tacoma lumber company has increased the wages of its employes, numbering about 800, 10 per cent. This if true is a real prosperity item, and it is hoped that many such incidents will occur. When the wage earners are all employed at good wages we may be sure that the country is for the time at least prosperous.

The scramble for even higher duties will continue all winter, and the 99 out of 100 people who will be injured thereby will be dumb, unrepresented and forgotten.

Insidious Methods of Advancing Rates

From the American Lumberman.

During the last week there has been a conference of traffic officials of eastern and western railroads and so far as can be learned the principal subject under discussion at this meeting was the best means by which a horizontal advance in freight rates throughout the country could be put into effect without strenuous objection from the various shippers. It is generally understood and admitted by almost all railroad men that the horizontal advance in freight rates throughout the country, especially in official and western classification territory, was not permanently abandoned at the time the question was held in abeyance last fall, and there is no doubt but that the railroads are taking steps to secure this advance either in the way of changes in classification, minimum weights, or by direct increases in weights.

One way in which this increase is being made and which is working even greater hardship on shippers of all commodities than a direct advance in commodity rates, is in changes of classification or in minimum car weights. As an example, the increase in minimum car weights which was made in southwestern territory this week: sash and door manufacturers and probably other manufacturers of building material would have preferred to have stood a straight rate advance than this change in minimum car weights, as in the long run it will cause them infinite labor in either checking up the weight of actual shipments or in securing refunds on excess charges from the railroads.

According to this ruling, from December 1 the minimum car weight on nearly all kinds of building material to all principal points, including the largest cities and towns in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, will, after December 1, be 24,000 pounds instead of 30,000. It is generally known by lumbermen and railroad officials that it is practically impossible to place sash and door or millwork of any kind, weighing 30,000 pounds, in the average size boxcar, and as a result of this ruling it will be necessary for sash, door and mill work manufacturers to pay a higher rate than ever before.

If this advance had been placed upon millwork as such, and in a straightforward manner, there would have been little or no objection, as it is realized that this class of material takes up more car space than other classes of building material, but the feeling among millwork manufacturers is that the railroads have not treated them fairly in attempting to subject them to a higher freight rate through the raising of carload minimum weights.

This objection is not limited to the millwork manufacturer but extends to lumbermen, and the general feeling throughout the entire lumber trade is that whenever the railroads feel that an advance in rates is necessary it should be made as such and that no roundabout way, such as raising classifications or changing minimum car weights, should be adopted by the carriers.

Public Utilities That Are Public.

"We used to believe," says Charles Edward Russell, in the November Everybody's, "that unless we granted to rich and undeserving persons charters to plunder us for long terms of years or forever, electric lights would not burn, streetcar wheels would not revolve, coal would refuse to give out gas, and water to turn into steam. Further investigations in science have demonstrated that none of these beliefs is well founded. We can have at least as many, and at least as good, public utilities without franchises as we can have with franchises. Of course, so long as we endure the bosses that the corporations support, we shall have aldermen much disposed to create franchises and bestow them upon the corporations that support the boss. But that does not alter the fact that the franchises are wholly unnecessary, and, further, does not mean that we must submit to them. The histories of Chicago and Philadelphia show that there are ways to impress upon even the most corrupt aldermen that ever sat in a council chamber.

"And if we could once get rid of the franchise superstition, what an advance that would be! We should then see no more of such hopeless and mazy muddles as the corporations have made of the New York traction situation, nor the continual nullification of the people's efforts to obtain gas at a reasonable price.

"Moreover the abolition of the corporation franchise would go a long way toward solving the problems of municipal corruption. If there were no franchises to be grabbed, there would be just so many fewer occasions for corporations to bribe and so many fewer reasons for the corporations to finance the machines. About 95 per cent of the cases of aldermanic and legislative bribery that have been investigated in the past 25 years have been found to have their sole source in a public utility company. I have not found any investigator of these crimes that still believes bribery can be materially lessened so long as the great source of bribery remains."

This Date in History.

1620—The Pilgrims in the cabin of the "Mayflower" signed the famous compact.

1789—North Carolina, the twelfth state, accepted the constitution.

1800—Order of the Sacred Heart founded.

1804—General Armstrong, American minister to France, presented his credentials to Napoleon Bonaparte.

1840—Princess Victoria Adelaide, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. Died August 5, 1901.

1861—United States vessel Santee captured the privateer, Royal Yacht, off Galveston.

1878—The Halifax award of $5,500,000 was paid to Canada.

1886—Charles Francis Adams, diplomatist, died in Boston. Born there August 18, 1807.

1896—George G. W. Ferris, inventor of the "Ferris Wheel," died in Philadelphia.

1900—Many lives lost by hurricane in Texas.

The return of Cardinal Gibbons to Baltimore on October 10 was made the occasion for a welcome worthy of the city and appropriate to the home-coming of a prince of the church. The venerable prelate has been abroad to pay his respects to the pope and to attend the eucharistic congress in London. It is estimated that 50,000 loyal Catholics were in the procession that escorted him from the railroad station to the archiepiscopal residence.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The Union Republican club evidently is short on unity.

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Freezing up back east; fine growing weather in Oregon.

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And November's as pleasant as May—in good old Oregon.

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The Haas suicide, or homicide, is a deep mystery that may never be unraveled.

• •

It is supposed that a "recall" by a majority of a political club or two is quite constitutional.

• •

There are two obstacles to a boat channel from the lakes to the gulf—sandbars and Joe Cannon.

• •

It is said Mr. Taft will insist on tariff revision. The trusts have no objection provided it is revised upward.

• •

Another strike has failed—that at Kelly Butte. But the future historian will probably not say much about it.

• •

A Cincinnati man shot off his lips with a shot gun—but it is in another way that men are accustomed to shoot off their mouths.

• •

The people of Oregon don't want Chamberlain, it is said. But on four separate occasions they have said that they did want him.

• •

The Portland moral squad is becoming so active that it is scarcely safe for a man and his wife to live together any more. At least all couples should have their marriage certificates ready for exhibition at all hours.

• •

Pu Yi, the 3-year-old emperor of China, having been transferred to new hands, is reported to be crying day and night for his old nurse. Poor kid; this is but the beginning of his troubles. Almost any coolie will have a happier life.

• •

A Chinese edict, promising a constitution in nine years, adds, "and by completing what is left unfinished you will comfort your spirit in heaven." This is the only sort of comfort that those who are hoping and working for tariff tax reduction in this country are likely to get.

• •

Woodburn Independent: One or two Statement No. 1 legislators may be really and truly sick when the time comes, but it will be the natural conclusion that the absence of any more means a money consideration. And even the one or two will have to die to make good.

• •

A few days ago the Oregonian said that the late empress of China was not born a slave or in lowly life, but was a daughter of a mandarin. But a day or two later it said she was born a slave. It might be well for the editorial writers to compare encyclopedias and agree on one story or the other.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

At Eugene's present rate of progress, it will get ahead of Salem and Astoria, if they don't watch out.

• •

The enterprising citizens of St. Helens are building a five-foot gravel sidewalk from St. Helens to Houlton.

• •

Several Pendleton men have bought in the aggregate 3,240 acres of land lately in Alberta, at an average price of $10 an acre.

• •

Pleasant Hill, near Eugene, has an English walnut tree 30 years old that measures 72 inches around, two feet from the ground.

• •

Pendleton grocers are paying farmers 50 cents a dozen for eggs. This is prosperity for the farmer with laying hens, but how about the egg-eaters?

• •

Salem has built about two houses a day this year and then some, says the Statesman. Yet there are not houses enough to go around, and will not likely be in the near future.

• •

A Springfield man says business is good in that mill city and new people are coming in nearly every day to locate there, and that the town will soon have three new stores.

• •

Real estate transfers in Polk county have increased in the past two weeks until the average of each week is from three to four times as great as during the months of last spring and summer.

• •

The total output of a Bandon Salmon cannery was 10,000 cases, nearly twice what it was a year ago, and this in the face of the fact that there was a strike of the fishermen in the early part of the season.

• •

Hermiston began its career with much internal strife, but a meeting held lately was a political love feast at which a list of city officers was nominated which was entirely satisfactory to both the rival factions of the town.

• •

Within the past 18 months Eugene has paved 60 blocks with bitulithic pavement, at a cost of over $250,000. The street improvements during the last 12 months, outside of the paving, amount to more than any former period of five years.

• •

A Dalles milk and cream dealer says he cannot get more than half milk enough. He said: "We can't get any more milk anywhere for we've tried at and around Portland, Washougal, and other places, besides near this city. There is positively not another gallon available."

• •

An electric lighting plant for The Dalles is a matter which is now being considered by the city council. Dalles City owns considerable water power on Mill creek and if it is found feasible and practicable, steps will be taken to build a plant which will supply the city with lights.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Socialist Party.

Pendleton, Or., Nov. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Journal of the 18th instant appears a criticism of a letter of mine, which was printed in the issue of the 11th. I beg your kind indulgence in giving space to this reply and wish to say a word in appreciation of The Journal's policy of giving utterance to those who so radically differ with them. The author of this criticism is L. F. Wooley of Cottage Grove, Or.

His is a line of argument that is very consoling to those who wish an excuse for clinging to a political carcass after it has begun to decay. The tenor of it is that third parties never amount to anything in American history. The Democrats (and Republicans) back up this argument with a long list of the minor factions that have split off from the two great parties and that have lasted for an election or two and then disappeared.

Because these parties have never amounted to anything, therefore the Socialist party will never grow. Of course the silliness of this argument is exposed by the fact that the Socialist party does grow, and that it has grown, until today in membership, literature and sentiment it is 10 times as powerful as a decade ago, and that its vote (over 650,000) was prevented from increasing in a like proportion only by the most strenuous efforts ever made by the ruling class to befuddle the voters. In this effort to mislead and deceive the capitalist politicians did not simply play their strongest card. They played all their cards. The Democratic party used Bryan for the last time and Gompers for the first time, and catered to all the phrases that are supposed to catch the votes of laborers. It had the support of all those supposed radicals who have caught some little portion of the Socialist philosophy, and who traded upon their radicalism to seduce those whom the Socialists had partially educated. Yet in spite of all this the Democratic party—Gompers, Bryan, radicalism and all—went down in ignominious defeat, while the Socialist party not only increased its voting strength but multiplied its actual power many fold. Now these very radicals who were made ridiculously funny and ludicrous by the powers that be have the hardihood to talk about the "failure of the Socialist party."

As the working class has grown into power in every country it has formulated its political expression in the Socialist party. This class has grown with the progress of the intelligence and the industrial solidarity of the class it represented. This is the situation today. The Socialist party by its internationalism, its democratic organization, its principles and all its features, is the political expression of the working class. To confuse or compare such a party with the anti-Masonic, Greenback, Populist or Prohibition parties is to argue oneself ignorant of the most simple principles of logic and the most fundamental facts of history.

Which of these parties had great international affiliations? Which had created a literature that filled the shelves of every reference library? Which of them has rested upon a philosophy that has commanded the attention of every institution of learning managed by its opponents? Which of them created a political, self-supporting, tireless working, dues-paying organization with a membership of 50,000?

Mr. Wooley, it appears to me that you are still sitting, in love and affection, beside the political corpse that departed this life on November 3, whistling to keep up courage and drive the ghosts away. After a little time for grief for a departed friend you will come to a realization that you must put that friend 'neath the cold, cruel earth. After a few months have elapsed you will, if you are a logical man, perceive that though parties rise and parties fall, progress goes marching on.

As for Bryan, he is not dead. He is very much alive. He is like a cork on the political sea. The moment pressure is released he will come to the top. He is the one and the only factor that held Democracy together for this last desperate fight.

A few words about confiscation and I am done. Personally I do not believe in that idea. There is a better way, which space forbids me to dwell upon. But, Mr. Wooley, did not Lincoln confiscate the slaves? Were not those slaves private, chattel property, the same as your cow or your horse today? Do you not think that if necessary the same thing could be done with the property of the big trusts? Standard Oil employs 12,000 men. Last year it had $84,000,000 clear profit. Just a little $7,000 from each employe. Those employes received as their share far less than $1,000 each. Yes, Mr. Wooley, I grant you that they sold their labor power at "so much per," as you state, but as a class, they had to do it or starve. Is that freedom? No.

Cheer up, Mr. Wooley, the worst is yet to come.

CLYDE E. FINCH.

Lesson in Heney Shooting.

Waldo, Or., Nov. 20.—To the Editor of the Journal—The shooting of Francis J. Heney in a San Francisco court room is but the fruit of prolonged dishonesty in California. For 40 years it has been said that California people were largely dishonest; 20 years ago J. B. McChesney, who for over 30 years was principal of the Oakland high schools, in the presence of the writer, said:

"It has been said that Californians will do anything for money, and I guess they will."

Owing to the wild rush for the rich gold mines it was peopled by the odds and ends of the earth and from all the points of the compass by a population so mixed that assimilation and cooperation for the future good of the state was impossible; and isolated as this coast was in the early days, hundreds of criminals came west to begin life anew.

As if this wasn't enough, Collis P. Huntington through his railroads taught the school of graft.

The shooting of Mr. Heney, coming as it does from a hatred of him because he would fearlessly deal with lawlessness wherever he found it, has more than ever aroused public sentiment and will result in great good. His persistent activity against lawlessness made him a special target and Mr. Haas doubtless felt that he was serving a large constituency when he fired that unlucky shot.

Oregon is well on the way toward the same state of affairs that confronts California today, and if we are not up and doing we shall surely reap the same reward. We have our prominent men who despise the law and particularly do they hate the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. As far as it lies in their power they would pollute our state's honor, sack and plunder it for their own selfish greed, not caring a cent for integrity of act or word.

They have nothing but contempt for law, moral worth or stability of purpose; they would make liars and boodlers of every young man in the state and thus jeopardize the lives of every district attorney who dared to trace up and expose the higher ups to justice.

They would enter our legislature and there grapple with a majority of its membership whom the people elected under special confidence and pledges and finally send them home to their families and friends in disgrace. What care they, these political shysters who, having already been turned down by the people, have no other way of getting an office?

But this is a people's legislature and not a political rabble such as used to be so easily manipulated. They only want seven and they evidently hope to get them.

If these men who care nothing for the morality of our citizenship do succeed in turning down the people's votes and the recently enacted law by foul and unfair methods, the 69,000 conservative voters of the state should see to it that petitions are circulated in every county that possesses one or more of the traitors who had a hand in thus defeating the people's choice for United States senator and overthrow the law and popular government, and emphatically request them to immediately leave the county and state.

The shooting of Mr. Heney shows conclusively that we must yield up our laws and our rights under them or take a firm stand for their maintenance.

W. J. WEIMER.

Individuals and the Family Wage

William Hard in the November Everybody's.

The hall-bedroom working-girl is the exception. The working-girl who is living at home is the rule. And when she is living at home it is really very seldom that she is the sole support of the family.

In Fall River, in 1900, out of some 10,000 cottonmill women there were, in round numbers, 2,500 who belonged to families in which there was one other breadwinner, 2,000 who belonged to families in which there were two other breadwinners, and 4,000 who belonged to families in which there were more than two other breadwinners. The individual wage has no importance, comparatively. The family wage is everything. It works out like this:

SPECIMEN ONE.

Husband (loom-fixer)	$15 a week
Wife (ring-spinner)	9 a week
Total	$24

Four small children at home.

SPECIMEN TWO.

Father (Picker-man)	$7 a week
Daughter (drawing-frame girl)	7 a week
Total	$14

Mother at home.

SPECIMEN THREE.

Father (weaver)	$11 a week
Daughter (spooler)	5 a week
Daughter (weaver)	10 a week
Son (slasher-tender)	13 a week
Total	$39

Nobody at home.

SPECIMEN FOUR.

Daughter (weaver)	$13 a week
Total	$13

Mother, two brothers and two sisters at home.

The poorest girl in this list is the girl that is earning the most money. If a family has several wageearners it is well off. If it has only one wageearner it is likely to be in straits. And wages, ultimately, get adjusted to the family basis; so that, if a family is to enjoy a decent income, its women members, as well as its men, must work. The bright side of the family wage system is that certain families with many wage-earners have marvelous bank accounts. Fall River, among its cotton operatives, has all the opulence that the local financiers claim for it. The dark side of the family wage system, after wages get adjusted to it, is that if a family has to depend on the support of one member it is often on the verge of destitution. Fall River, among its cotton operatives, has all the squalor that the local Socialists charge it with. Everything depends on which kind of family you choose to look at. If, being neither a financier nor Socialist, you choose to look at both kinds, your conclusions will lack that unity and charity which would entitle them to have a place in a consistent philosophy of the universe.

Recruiting Army of Women Workers

William Hard, in November Everybody's.

In the year 1880 the army of women workers in the United States numbered 2,353,988.

Twenty years later, if that army had grown only in proportion to the growth of total population in the United States, it would have numbered 3,757,689.

But there had been recruiting stations scattered along the way.

At some of these stations, marked Destitution, penniless women had been forcibly conscripted.

At others, marked Higher Standard of Comfort, women, not absolutely penniless, had reluctantly, but still without actual coercion, enlisted for the purpose of supplementing the family income, because, while their mothers were contented with bare floors and tin dishes, they themselves, with growing self-respect, demanded carpets and china.

Finally, at a third variety of recruiting station, there had been employed a full brass band which played a tune called Economic Independence, with endless variations; and a certain number of women, whose male relatives were bidding their highest to be permitted to support them, had been solemnly sworn in to support themselves.

From these sources came streams of fresh recruits to join the army of women workers on its march, so that in 1900, when the last private had filed past the reviewing stand in which William R. Merriam, director of the census, was sitting, it was found that the total number of women in the industrial parade in the United States was not 3,757,689, as it should have been, but 4,833,630!

In the course of 20 years there had been more than 1,000,000 statistically unexpected additions to the ranks!

Was there, in that time, any other social change more fundamental?

Bad Gunnery in the Spanish War.

In an article in McClure's magazine for November on "The Fight for a New Navy," the author in telling of the strides made in gunnery reviews the conditions that prevailed in the Spanish war. He says:

"The Spanish war was won by two naval victories—Manila and Santiago. Naturally, the fame of the American navy and especially of its gunnery, flamed across the world. As a matter of fact, the shooting at Manila and Santiago was about as bad as possible. At Manila 90 per cent of the shots missed at a range of from 6,000 to 4,000 yards; at Santiago—the chief battle of the war—at least 98 per cent. A special commission of officers, which was appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships at Santiago, established this fact officially. It reported that of 9,500 projectiles fired, only 123, or 1.3 per cent, had found a mark on the Spanish ships. Making every possible allowance for hits which could not readily be seen upon the wrecks, not one shot in 50 struck its mark. The day of the battle was clear, the sea smooth, the targets were 20 feet high and 200 feet long and the range was 2,800 yards. English gunners at that time could have hit the Spanish ships at least two out of every five shots. Fortunately for us, the fact that we were fighting a thoroughly senile power, whose ships had neither gunners nor proper ammunition aboard, gave us an undisputed victory."

Julius Chambers' Birthday.

Julius Chambers, noted as a journalist and author, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, November 21, 1851. He graduated from Cornell university in 1870 and later studied law at Columbia college. In 1872 he went to Minnesota and discovered Elk Lake, claimed to be the source of the Mississippi river. After several years' experience on leading New York newspapers, serving as Washington and London correspondent, Mr. Chambers became managing editor of the New York Herald under the elder Bennett. Later he served as editor of the World and other metropolitan dailies. Some of his achievements have become famous among journalists. His capture of the Blaine sensation at Milan, Italy, during a vacation trip in 1889 was quite on a par with his quarantine expose of 1871, his Bloomingdale asylum experience in 1872 and his Madrid "coup" in 1876. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Chambers is the author of several novels and plays and many magazine stories.