EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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It is always easier not to feel, than always to feel rightly; and easier not to act than always to act well. For he that is determined to admire only that which is beautiful, imposes a much harder task upon himself, than he who, determined not to see that which is the contrary, shuts his eyes.—Colton.

ANOTHER REVOLVER VICTIM

ANOTHER KNOTTY problem is thrust upon the courts of Multnomah county. It is a case of homicide, and as usual, the ready revolver helped it along. With homicide made so easy of accomplishment frequent homicide may as well be expected. Dickerson believed Garrett broke up his home life, and with a revolver revenge was to be had with but slight effort. The weapon was at hand, it was loaded, and all that remained was to find his man, level the gun and pull the trigger. There was the advantage on his side that the weapon was concealed and Garrett could not divine his purpose in time to make the attempt hazardous. In actual fact, it was the revolver which made the task so easy that was a large factor in leading Dickerson to the homicide. He would probably have shrunk from committing the deed with an axe or a bludgeon. In all probability he would have hesitated from making the attack with a knife. The horror of murder with such implements stays the hand of such a man as Dickerson seems to be.

But with the revolver it is otherwise. It is the gentleman's route to assassination. It can be done quickly, effectively and without the horrible thud of the axe or the devilish grind of the knife. Even the stately dignity of a courtier can be maintained when we assassinate with the revolver. The poise, grace and celerity of it is unapproachable, and therein is the secret of many a homicide that would not otherwise transpire. When we can kill with the same facility and decorum that we twist a mustache or pick a tooth, we more and more go out and kill. This is the true psychology of many a murder, and all the people help the business along by filling the country with murderous weapons and giving everybody indiscriminate access to and use of them. We require a permit for purchase of poison for self-destruction, but we give free license to all to buy murderous pistols with which to go out and slay others to their hearts' content. It is in part because of this that we outstrip all but one of the civilized nations in homicide, and our country is a paradise for thugs, Black Hand, holdup men and murderers.

WHEN WE BURN WEALTH

OREGON HAS 350,000,000,000 feet of standing timber. Even at present stumpage prices this timber is worth $475,000,000. If manufactured and sold at present lumber prices it would bring $5,000,000,000 into the state for labor and supplies. The figures show what an enormous resource the standing timber of Oregon has come to be.

Oregon now sells $20,000,000 worth of lumber per year. Of the amount $14,000,000 is paid to wage earners who put it in local circulation, and every person in the state, directly or indirectly, shares it. Each year about a billion feet of standing timber in Oregon is destroyed by fire. On every 1000 feet burned, the stumpage owner loses $2 and the community loses $8 in wages.

The figures in the foregoing are announced in a circular issued by the state board of forestry, in an effort to awaken in the public a realization of what Oregon's vast timber resource means to each inhabitant, and to stimulate an earnest purpose among all to prevent to the uttermost the destruction of timber by fire. The forestry board is spreading its printed matter broadcast, going even to the extent of having posters conspicuously displayed on mountain roads and wherever else they may be of service in spreading the gospel of protected forests. The billion feet of timber that is laid low by fire each year is literally $8,000,000 in wages burned. It is literally $8,000,000 snatched from the humble homes of those who toil, and means $8,000,000 less each year for the children of Oregon. It is a waste of substance that may well inspire each person in the state to be a sworn enemy of reckless fires and those who light and leave them to spread among the state's gold bearing forests. It should inspire every hunter, every camper, every traveler never to throw a lighted match on dry leaves or rubbish, never to leave a fire until it has been completely extinguished, and never to light a fire until all the precautions of clearing away inflammable material from the vicinity of the blaze have been carefully attended to.

But it is not in the value of the timber alone that the real wealth of the forest lies. There is the relation the forests bear in sustaining the flow of water courses, and the vital relation the streams in turn bear to the growth of crops. It is all a mighty consideration to this and the coming generations, a consideration to nerve every hand to devoted protection of the forests against the annual fire loss. The state board of forestry is a good leader for all the people in the state to follow in its activity for saving the trees, the streams, the crops and the wages for wage earners.

THE RIOT OF MILITARISM

BRITISH COLONIAL newspaper men recently held a conference in London, and the dominant feeling among them was that the creation of an army and navy for each overseas dominion of the British empire has become an absolute necessity. Canada, it is reported, is already preparing to act along this line, as to a Dominion navy. Sir Arthur James Balfour, former premier, acceded to this, providing that the forces thus created be so organized as to be readily amalgamated with the army and navy of Great Britain for imperial defense. He thinks that it is in the North sea, the English channel, or the Mediterranean that "the great final clash of nations, sealing the fate of Canada, Australia, South Africa and the empire will be fought."

The British are a great people, and they are Britons wherever they go. The colonies, and countries, like Canada, but slightly subject to the British government, are nevertheless faithful in a large degree to the mother country, and would willingly help fight her battles; yet the world might survive, and even get along quite as well, if ultimately these great, distant countries became entirely independent of Great Britain. And except for wounded pride and sentiment the "tight little island" would perhaps be better off. She could then protect the home country easily, and the others, stocked with Britons, would become her zealous allies in case of need, as much as now.

But there seems to be no doubt that Great John Bull is trembling in his big boots over the real or imaginary prospect of war; over, particularly, the supposed menace of Germany. And Germany apparently means to become thoroughly prepared to fight, not only on land but on sea. Spite of all the peace talk and the increasing sentiment for peace, the war spirit is stimulated and inflamed by these governments and others. As the Philadelphia North American says:

> There is no denying the fact that the spirit of militarism has fairly obsessed the powerful nations of Europe—that it dominates governments, that it paralyzes industry to a large extent and that its influence on a people is baleful and unhealthful. In Germany, where the creation of the most powerful navy is the ambition of a political element and membership in the ever growing navy league is regarded in the light of a patriotic duty, the budget of the next fiscal year is simply an agglomeration of new imposts upon the people, a clever but unscrupulous device to tax capital and industry to the utmost limit in order to provide the extra millions of dollars that a reckless naval expenditure involves.

The fever, the bad example, is spreading. Austria is to build four new warships of the Dreadnaught type, making millions of poor peasants poorer. Italy will spend many millions, wrung from her impoverished and afflicted people. In Russia and Turkey this spirit if militarism also riots. France is terribly burdened with it, and Spain, more prosperous since it lost Cuba and the Philippines and had its navy destroyed than for centuries, is fatuously taxing its struggling millions to build another great navy.

It will manifestly be long hence that one can truthfully say that the great nations of the world are civilized.

In one of his explosions recently Mr. Heney said that an English ambassador had charged congress with acting corruptly in the matter of the tariff, and had further said that United States senators bought their seats. Mr. Bryce, the ambassador alluded to, has not said quite that, but he did say in his "American Commonwealth," written long before he had an idea of ever being an ambassador to this country, this: "The senate now contains many men of great wealth. Some, an increasing number, are senators because they are rich; a few are rich because they are senators." In a footnote to his chapter on "Corruption" Mr. Bryce further says: "Senators are often charged with buying themselves into the senate, but so far as I could ascertain it does not often happen that a candidate for the senate directly bribes members of the state legislature, though frequently he makes heavy contributions to the party election fund." And Mr. Bryce might have added that he makes all sorts of promises of offices and favors to corrupt and otherwise unworthy friends who aid him in attaining his ambition, utterly disregardful of the public welfare.

LESSON OF THE CALHOUN TRIAL

IT TOOK three months to get a jury in the Calhoun case. The trial consumed 157 days. Throughout the period and for a long time before, the case was a storm center around which beat passion that shook San Francisco to its foundations. The court was an armed camp in which was presented the strange spectacle of heavily armed men standing guard over the sanctuary of justice to prevent violence and bloodshed. The intensity of the forces of passion that were at play is almost without parallel in criminal annals. One of the melancholy consequences has been the division of the social, political and commercial forces into two hostile camps, with the municipality a house literally divided against itself. The cost of the trial in fury and the bitterness of man arrayed against man, has been colossal. The cost in dollars, in apprehension and in public unrest, has been enormous. It has been a long nightmare of feudism and ferocity that has been a blight upon people and place, and from which many months will yet be required for deliverance.

At the end of it all there is not a conviction, nor yet an acquittal. A hundred and fifty-seven days of isolation and patience on the part of the jury has only brought a disagreement. The 157 days of colossal endeavor by the prosecution have, so far as definite result is concerned, been fruitless. The 157 days of patient consideration by the presiding judge, and the 157 days of ceaseless vigil by the defendant's counsel have been futile. It has been a loss and waste, a feud and fury, a bitterness and passion that in the annals of jurisprudence is possibly unparalleled.

It is a spectacle overwhelming in the morals it points. It is as Judge Lawlor indicated, a terrific indictment of practice and procedure in some of our courts. As the court declared from the bench, "three months were consumed in securing a jury that should have been obtained in as many days." Other months were wasted in trying a cause that under sane methods should have been limited to less than a fortnight. But, overtopping all other considerations and crushing in the lesson it teaches is the unimpeachable truth which this trial, its fury, its feudism, its cost in dollars and apprehension and its long drawn out days of dissension and distress force upon every citizen of every community, every city and every state. That truth is that to no representative body of men should ever be committed the finalty of power in the disposal of franchises or public concessions. Back of official acts and standing as a deterrent against possibility of corrupt or unworthy acts by them, there should, as this court catastrophe proves, always be a power of review. In the hands of the electorate itself, which cannot be corrupted nor deceived, there should be lodged the power of referendum with its inevitable vote in such a transaction as that which has racked San Francisco with the labor and tribulation of these dismal months. Viewing the situation as it is, analyzing the incidents that brought this nightmare upon the California city, what monstrous madness it is that Bourbonism in Oregon through the Sellwood Republican club proposes to scuttle the initiative and referendum.

In addressing the jury in the Calhoun case, on discharging it, Judge Lawlor said:

> There must be something wrong in the laws of a state where it takes three months to empanel a jury to try any issue, and I think that the necessity of the hour is that the people should take some steps toward the simplification of judicial procedure, so that instead of occupying three months to procure a jury, it could be secured in as many days. If that be done, and if the rules that are slavishly followed today because they have been adopted in the remote past were modified, there would be less occasion to complain of the hardships incident to the discharge of jury service and the duration of judicial proceedings.

Coming from the bench itself, this is an important statement, though it is nothing but what all laymen knew, and what the press has long pointed out as a great evil. But all lawyers, and especially all judges, who are influential in making laws, and the latter of whom have considerable power and latitude of discretion on the bench, ought to read and ponder on this declaration, candidly admit its truth, and do what they can to work a reform.

National banks are exempt from Mr. Taft's scheme of taxing corporations. He says they are "otherwise taxed." The general impression is that they are "otherwise" exempt from taxation, more than any other business institution.

In two cases of vacancies in the Washington legislature, Democrats have been elected in districts overwhelmingly Republican last year. These are two small straws indicating that Washington may go Democratic next year, and there are certainly reasons enough why it should.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

To Kill Referendum and Initiative.

Portland, June 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—The resolutions of the Sellwood Republican club are nicely written and beautifully conceived. All "good" citizens are to yell with this Sellwood aggregation of patriots "down with the referendum and initiative" and the thing is done. The Sellwood heroes and patriots who would lead the people of Oregon back to the fleshpots of senatorial auctions in Salem and other delights of so-called representative government, that chiefly represented the grafters and politicians, have not published their program of procedure in doing away with those undesirable portions of the constitution that were adopted by about four to one.

It is quite possible to do away with the referendum and initiative without using the latter method of legislation. Indeed, so pig-headed and obstinate are the grangers, labor unions, farmers' unions and other combinations of common trash that an amendment proposed through the initiative to wipe the pesky thing out might get defeated by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority out of a possible 120,000 votes. The only way to do away with the referendum and initiative is to get the people to consent to a constitutional convention. Even this is not necessary if the ballots are counted right. Everything depends upon the counting, however, and it will be less difficult to persuade the common run of voters to vote for a convention. After that the thing is so easy that it will be like "robbing a baby of its milk bottle." The people think they would have some say as to the constitution the convention would draft, but that is where they would have another think coming. Delaware and Kentucky have constitutions that the people had nothing to say about. They were crated by representative bodies and it is hardly necessary to point out that there is no referendum foolishness in either of them. After being properly drafted so as to include as many "bugs" and "niggers" as possible the new constitution would be proclaimed as in full force and effect, and the people could "holler until the cows come home." If they got too obstreperous they could be brought to a sound and sane frame of mind with the regular army, as the United States courts have decided that when once convened, a constitutional convention is the state, and its acts beyond review so far as the people are concerned.

The only sticker is the popular vote necessary to call the convention. That is where this blamed "People's Power league" scored a point on the mossback Republican clubs of Sellwood and other places. The legislature was too slow. It should have called a convention before the people voted to keep that power reserved. Perhaps if we had elected a Republican instead of Chamberlain he could have called a special session of the legislature for that purpose.

However, that is the only way out now. The people must vote for a constitutional convention, and the returns must be looked after if they don't.

FRED C. DENTON.

Running Shots

Written for The Journal by Fred C. Denton.

Baker City is after the railroad connections to the great John Day valley, and it is going to have them. Baker needs the John Day and both need the railroad.

• • •

Union, Or., has a tank in the window of one of its places of business filled with mountain trout. A stream gushes out through a pipe and the window has a number of fine streams of water running down from the top. The trout swim in delight, and the visitors to the town say nothing like it is known elsewhere.

• • •

At Elgin, Or., a merchant there possesses a fine pointer dog called "Silver," who begs of every visitor and many residents for a nickel. Given the coin he goes to the butcher shop and purchases the desire of his heart. If several coins are placed at his disposal he selects the nickel. If the butcher shop is closed he endeavors to deal with the restaurants, and if that is impossible he buries his wealth until trade can be resumed. He beats a protected industry in a democratic state for continuous importuning.

• • •

The testimony in the Gould divorce case indicates that gilded palaces have much the same scenes as hovels of poverty. Human nature under unnatural conditions in both.

• • •

Taft is afraid of Aldrich, but he knows that Aldrich mistakes the will of the trusts for the will of the people.

• • •

The passing of an amendment for the income tax will take several months of time, and probably years before it can be enacted as a law after that. Time is what the plundering interests want. Some of them should have it where small thieves and criminals get it.

• • •

Any smart lawyer and a tearful wife can concoct a fearful and wonderful tale of cruelty and neglect on the part of some brute of a husband. The tales need only the same proportion of truth to pass current for that virtue as is required for any first class lie to succeed in life.

• • •

Washington is sending her young married couples to Portland. The high prices charged for the license in the evergreen state, and the perfectly valueless and formal physician's certificate pays for a nice wedding trip down the Columbia. Come on, young folks, and enjoy the hospitality of the town. Special rates to bridal couples.

• • •

Oregon Grangers want no constitution proclaimed without the consent of the people. That this is the game of the backers of the proposed constitution convention is more than suspected. The backers of this scheme have declared their purpose to do away with the power of the people to veto and make laws, and no such constitution would receive popular indorsement. The only way it could be put in force would be in the same way that other constitutions came into power. Their makers were afraid to submit to popular condemnation. Delaware and Kentucky had constitutions rammed down the throats of the citizens by proclamation.

• • •

What does the sugar trust want, and not what the sugar consumers want, is the great question in the United States senate.

• • •

Planters in Hawaii have had everything their own way so long that when the Japanese laborers introduce the modern strike and ask for better hours and pay they are jumped on with all the severity possible, in the case of people without votes. Indeed, they are treated with the vigor and summary methods of Colorado. It is safe to say that the story that the Japs expected to seize the island is bosh gotten up to justify in the minds of the American people the means used to break the strike.

• • •

We are building a canal to cheapen the cost of conveying products, and we are building a tariff to increase the cost of exchanging those same products.

• • •

Why should party lines be maintained at any cost in Oregon? They are not maintained in Washington city. Some Republicans are better Democrats than some Democrats. Some Democrats are better Republicans than anything else. Since party lines are breaking down everywhere, with and without the direct primary, why should Oregon people lay down a single advantage they possess as a whole over the political machine to please the party worshipers?

• • •

Sellwood did not get the Sherman street bridge, therefore some good people would tear up the state constitution and abolish the initiative, hang W. S. U'Ren and have bridges put up by city councilmen. The only trouble with this program is that the city councilmen might refuse to build the bridge, and then what?

• • •

Oregon needs proportional representation because it would put a better and more representative body of men to making laws and ordinances. With it, initiative measures and referendums, recalls and primary wrangles would be seldom in evidence.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

If you read the tariff speeches you will read what Hamlet did—words.

• •

It seems to have been a sort of hit and Miss Case with Young Spreckels.

• •

Roosevelt busted no trusts; Taft isn't trying to. They're in the saddle—as yet.

• •

What the members of the sugar trust desire is not tariff protection, but penitentiary sentences.

• •

Between the political bosses and the courts, Illinois is having a hard time getting a primary law.

• •

The fate of Elsie Sigel should be a warning to girls; Chinese usually "get religion" for sinister purposes.

• •

Senator Dolliver says there is even a rag trust. This is outrageous, when so many people want to chew the rag.

• •

Will the people of Portland wait another 20 or 10 years, or even two, with no railroad into immense central Oregon?

• •

All society, but especially the lawmakers, are to blame for most of the crimes committed by men with revolvers.

• •

A local Republican newspaper says there was nothing in La Follette's long speech. Nothing but truth, but that doesn't count with some people.

• •

Chicago Record-Herald: The senate majority wants Mr. Lorimer to begin misrepresenting the people of Illinois without a moment of unnecessary delay.

• •

Some teachers during vacation are being taught by mail. And here and there one, no doubt, would not object to receiving instruction in some respects from a male.

• •

Philadelphia North American: Lorimer has decided not to take his seat in the senate until after the house has voted on the tariff bill. Of course! The interests are sure of the senator.

• •

Senator Lodge says there is no "ultimate consumer." And Lodge, in his own estimation, knows more about everything than all the rest of humanity and the Almighty besides.

• •

People along the coast or up in the mountains or out on the plains who desire a delightful place to spend a vacation during the warmer portion of summer can find none more enjoyable than Portland.

• •

The Birmingham Age-Herald says the Democrats must appeal to the country. What Democrats—those who have been voting with Aldrich, as most of the southern senators have?

• •

A handwriting expert testifies that a deceased man's signature is certainly a forgery, because it is just like his other signatures. If it had been different that also would have proved it a forgery. This was the thing to be proven.

• •

A Ukiah Indian, supposed to be dead, and laid out for burial, opened his eyes and winked mischievously. That ought to have been easily interpreted; he wanted a drink of fire water, for having shot his wife as well as himself, he feared that after his departure it would be all fire and no water for him.

• •

Now Peary, they think, may be hugging the pole, on which he has raised the flag, and dancing around it like a Seminole with a Fourth of July jag. But more likely he's hundreds of miles off south, saying things not very nice, and succeeding only with his mouth in cutting much Arctic ice. Walt Wellman, too, is up in a balloon, and is going to make a dash; he's told us for years he could fly there soon, unless, of course, there's a smash. We hope they'll return, even if they must tell all about it for the press; this will save relief expeditions, and—well, the pole will stay there, we guess.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Lebanon Express has improved itself lately.

• •

Hay harvest will soon be "in full blast."

• •

Second big run of salmon in the Umpqua.

• •

Eugene man fined $150 for giving liquor to a minor.

• •

Twenty acre orchard near Roseburg sold for $12,000.

• •

Meacham sawmill gives employment to about 100 men.

• •

Many Salem people will go to Eugene to celebrate the Fourth.

• •

Clatsop county Good Roads association is doing good work.

• •

In May there were 22 births and seven deaths in Linn county.

• •

The Pacific States Telephone company is building a $50,000 home in Albany.

• •

Colonel Holabird, Harriman's confidential agent, is looking over Harney county lands.

• •

An Irving man sold nine hogs, each nine months old, that weighed 2175 pounds, an average of over 241 pounds each, for which he received $163.

• •

Everything points to one of the largest gatherings held for many years at the grange celebration to be held at Carlton Lake, July 3, says the Yamhill Record.

• •

New people still continue to arrive in Eugene and Lane county to find that they have found an ideal country in which to live and prosper, says the Register.

• •

Yamhill Record: Between three and four carloads of sewer pipe clay are going from our depot every day. This requires the services of several men and teams, as it is being hauled about two miles.

• •

It is whispered around that a change will be made in the routing of the proposed new electric road into the Molalla country, and it is thought Canby will figure strongly in the new arrangements, says the Tribune.

• •

Clearwater (Washington county) correspondence: Some farmers are experimenting with alfalfa in this neighborhood and they hold out great hopes for success. Should they be successful and prove that it can be grown profitably here it will revolutionize the dairy industry in the valley.

• •

While the lack of sufficient rain has shortened the hay crop in some localities it is noticeable that the alfalfa fields are giving big returns says the McMinnville Telephone-Register. Dairymen and farmers will observe that, while alfalfa requires some time to acquire a foothold, when it is once firmly rooted it is there to stay.

• •

McMinnville Telephone-Register: A newly married Polk county couple went into a swell Portland restaurant while attending the rose fair last week, and the groom, wishing to show that he was something of a high roller since his county went dry, haughtily called for wine. He was asked what kind and replied: "We want that kind of wine where the cork busts out and the stuff begins to bile and keeps on bilin' till you get the worth of your money."

• •

Fred Schomberg of Hillsboro received from 33 cows for the year ending February 28 last, $3247, an average of $105.37 per cow. He has a farm of 112 acres, 65 acres only being in cultivation. All feed was grown on the farm with the exception of $625 paid for chop and oil meal. It will thus be seen that this farm returned nearly $44 per acre from these cows, and there were other animals, such as horses and pigs, that got their living from the same acres.

PROTECTION AND PLUNDER

By Richard Roe

It is not a sweet thing to confess that the chosen representatives of the greatest democracy the world has ever seen—the nation of Washington and Lincoln—have deliberately devised and authorized a scheme to rob their fellow citizens of above $1,000,000,000 a year. Neither is it a pleasure to admit that our politicians and our financiers have united in an alliance of corruption to plunder the common people and grasp the very food from the mouths of the children of the poor.

Yet that is the exact situation in the United States today.

The purpose and result of our exorbitant tariff is primarily to tax the poor for the benefit of the privileged rich. The hands of the public are nailed to the cross of protection whilst our benevolent captains of industry stand guard over their pockets. Protection is no longer a sectional issue or a party issue, it has become purely a class issue—the rich of all sections and all parties have combined to ram the miseries of high protection down the throats of the poor.

The purpose of an honest protective system is to preserve the home market to the home producer and it is assumed that domestic competition will enable the consumer to obtain the goods at approximate cost of production.

Have these aims been realized? Is the American consumer, who has been barred from foreign markets today protected by domestic competition? In actuality a prohibitive tariff has nurtured a group of gigantic monopolies that, in defiance of law, have annihilated competition and now subject the public to excessive prices. The tariff has been perverted by the trusts to an implement of extortion. Today the bitterest enemies of honest protection are the protectionists themselves.

And yet this wholesale regime of outrage must seek a pretense of virtue. Therefore the protectionists unite to shout aloud their battle cry "Protection and Prosperity," but the passwords within the ranks are "Public Plunder and Political Prostitution."

Sheltered behind the high and sacred mysteries of protection the most rapacious public thieves may shine as philanthropists, the most debased servants of their country may pose as patriots, and the common people are persuaded that the very tribute they pay to the trusts is the price of prosperity.

In superficial aspect the tariff, with its 4000 separate items, its specific, ad valorem and compound duties, is of bewildering complexity. But as a working proposition it is very simple and accomplishes two distinct results.

Firstly, it is a revenue producing tax on imported commodities. In this role it furnished annually some $300,000,000 to the public treasury. This, in effect, is an indirect tax on the people and perfectly legitimate, except that, incidentally, it is mostly collected upon the common necessities of life and is, therefore, a burden chiefly upon the lower classes.

Secondly, it is an instrument of plunder whereby the overprotected trusts may extort swollen profits from the nation at large. This is its principal function and in this role it furnishes more than $1,000,000,000 a year to the private pockets of our plutocrats. The tariff rate is merely added to the cost of production and charged against the public as an extra profit. This is a direct tax levied by the rich upon the poor. But inasmuch as it is imposed upon the public by deception and treachery—it is not really taxation—it is robbery.

The revenue of the government is insignificant compared to that of the trusts. The cost of the tariff to the people is in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000, whilst the public treasury collects but a paltry $300,000,000.

Richard E. Sloan's Birthday.

Richard E. Sloan, the new governor of Arizona, was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 22, 1857. After graduating from Monmouth college in 1877 he attended the Cincinnati Law school and completed his course there in 1884, being admitted to the bar the same year. He began the practice of law in Prescott, Ariz. He identified himself with the Republican party and took an active interest in the public affairs of the territory. Previous to his appointment to the governorship by President Taft he had served for many years as an associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

Peaches and Cream.

From the Atchison Globe.

When a young and pretty girl appears in a white dress and a blue sash on a summer evening a man feels like taking a spoon and eating her.

John Stalder and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the Bethany German church, in Washington county, and 10 children, 55 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren were present.

The REALM FEMININE

The Vanishing Distinction.

AN indication of the ever increasing value put upon the work of women in the world of business and the arts it is noticeable that the diminutive or feminized form of many nouns is dropping out of common usage.

Only a few years ago a woman who wrote books was an authoress—now she is, equally with the man who is so engaged, an author. When the Cary sisters, wrote and published poems they were poetesses. What would our sisters who dip their quills in the wells of human emotion now-a-days think if their epics and lyrics were called the work of poetesses? Is a woman who bears the title of M. D. a doctoress? Or shall we speak of the Rev. Miss or Mrs. as a pastoress or a preacheress? True we still have the laundress, but her ranks are rapidly becoming a negligible quantity in the army of the employed. For the most part she has already become one of the many "hands" in a steam laundry. Her place is taken by her masculine successor, the long haired, slightly clad oriental, who is more than a one horse power machine when it comes to drudgery and who moreover has the advantage of having no visible feelings to be hurt if one complains of prices or the quality of his work, but goes his stolid way, scorching, bluing, rending, racking way, quite happily, leaving his army of patrons buttonless with unmoved composure.

In the world of business we have ceased to discriminate between men or women as clerks, stenographers, or bookkeepers. Women have become a recognized part of the machinery of the business world and doing the same work as men they are designated by the same names. The only distinction made is that men receive more pay than the women do for the same amount of work. In the old days of scholastic training the recognized title for a man who taught school was "master," and this had as its counterpart the title of "mistress" for a woman who essayed the same role. But we demand something more than the ability to wield the weapons for enforcement of law in our school teachers of today. It is significant that we lay the stress on the teaching rather than on the discipline, and also significant that we have so largely turned the business of educating the rising generation over to the women that the word teacher naturally calls to mind a woman in the title role. A man may do it but he no longer dominates the profession. The method of differentiating men and women in other lines of business is also interesting. Take the word landlord for instance. In its original meaning, of course, the lord of the land, a feudal character whose word was law in all his domain. And today we find his diminished sceptre in the hand of the man who puts up an apartment house and hangs out a sign, "No children or dogs allowed." Or a faded relic of his autocratic power may be found in the much misunderstood landlady whose landed rights consist of a space for the clothes line and the ash barrel in the backyard. A sorry travesty of landed rule and a passing reminder of the transitory character of glory.

For other occupations we have been put to the necessity of coining words. A saleswoman is a modern discovery. So also is a woman detective, a woman cabby or a policewoman. In these lines woman is so new a figure that the language in which she has to be spoken of has not had time to crystallize. But you notice there is no attempt to belittle her efforts in any of these occupations. She is not called a selleress or a cab drivess or a detectivess. If she persists in doing this kind of work and becomes a fixed figure in the occupations she will doubtless be spoken of in terms of equality with man.

In taking over bodily some portions of other languages in an effort to find the proper designation for the woman in other lines of work we have such terms as masseuse, chaffeuse and dansuese, a mere weak evasion which serves its purpose of designation without the trouble of coining new and fit words in English.

All of this is merely an indication, as we noticed in the first place, that woman's work in the big outside world is coming to be recognized for its real worth; that it is no longer necessary to apologize for nor explain the presence in business office or store or trade, the woman who through necessity or choice is doing a share of the world's work.

How difficult the way was made for the first who tried to walk in it; how the stumbling blocks were magnified and the whole attempt on woman's part was ridiculed and derided—these knew who first led the great army, now swelled to marching millions, of women who earn money by some one of these or other means.

And the great highway along which the first trail was blazed by the pathfinders will in the future be filled by a solid, moving army of the world's working people, men and women, keeping step and marching side by side.

For to labor is the common heritage, and to labor at that which one is fitted to do, at a just recompense and under fit conditions, is happiness.

And women, once men's slaves and plaything, now their companions, are becoming less and less discriminated against in the world of labor.

Domestic Hints.

THE edge of a heavy rug will not curl if treated to a coat of shellac on the under side.

When ironing circular centerpieces of tablecloths see that the iron moves with the straight grain of the cloth. If this method is followed the circular edge will take its true line.

For grease stains on silk rub the silk with French chalk or magnesia and then hold it to the fire. Thus the grease will be absorbed by the powder, which may then be brushed off.

Buttered Bermuda Onions.

PEEL the onions, boil in unsalted water for five minutes, drain, cover with fresh boiling salted water and cook until tender. Drain again, put the onions in a sauce pan, sprinkle with pepper, add one third cup of butter, cover and cook slowly for 10 minutes.

The Knocker

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems will be a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.)

I live to run my chickens upon my neighbor's lawn; I live to raise the dickens from sunset until dawn; to spend my time in whining, and grunting and repining, and when the sun is shining, to swear the sunlight's gone. I live to loaf and languish while others strive and toil, to kick up lots of anguish, and trouble and turmoil. I live to find and handle all sorts of grief and scandal; folks say I am a vandal, and should be boiled in oil. I live to scoff at virtue, I live to make a fad, of all the things that hurt you, and put you to the bad; I live to prove the thesis that hope's as dead as Greece is, and honor shot to pieces, and all the world gone mad. I live to fuss and clamor, while others smile and sing; to pack around a hammer, and knock on everything; to make my tongue a saber, and slash at useful labor; to criticise my neighbor—and thus I have my fling.

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