

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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He that studeth revenge keepeth his own wounds green.

SECRETARY BALLINGER'S REPORT

IN VIEW of the wide discussion of conservation policies, Secretary Ballinger's report, just made public, is of unusual interest. He makes no reference to the controversy between him and Chief Forester Pinchot...

The secretary reports that "in anticipation of legislation to prevent the acquisition of power sites on the public domain by private persons or corporations with a view of monopolizing or adversely controlling them against the public interest, there have been temporarily withdrawn from all forms of entry 603,355 acres, covering all locations known to possess power possibilities on unappropriated lands outside of national forests."

In both these important matters the secretary appears to be in favor of a due measure of conservation, and to have the public interest foremost in mind. He says nothing about the possible desirability of the states, rather than the federal government, taking control of the water powers; perhaps as to those situated on the public domain they could not.

There are in national forests 6,057,400 acres of unsurveyed railroad lands, of which 5,178,420 are credited to the Northern Pacific railroad, on which the railroads pay no taxes. It is for this reason that the railroads fall to perfect title. The secretary recommends a tax of 5 mills on a valuation of \$10 an acre, which would yield \$200,000 annually.

RIDING THE EBB TIDE

AN ILLUMINATING fact from the special election in the Sixth Illinois congressional district is the heavy vote cast for the insurgent Republican. He made his campaign for congress on the issue of opposition to Cannonism, and had against him the regular Republican organization, the powerful influence of Lorimer and the secret cooperation of the Democratic organization with the regular Republican nominee. The insurgent Republican was without organization, without campaign funds, and in the beginning, almost without friends. Speaker Cannon was brought into the district, and in a speech he openly advised Republicans who could not support the regular Republican to vote for the Democratic candidate.

along the road" for the Cannon cabal. It adds "with Cannon and Tammany working together in Washington, with Lorimer (Republican) and Sullivan (Democrat) so close in the Sixth Illinois that their followers can scarcely tell one of them from the other, with voters in both the Republican and Democratic ranks flocking to the insurgent standard regardless of party labels, the situation is full of great possibilities."

Though defeated, the insurgents' campaign is a victory. It is a forerunner of larger events yet to happen. It is in his home state of Illinois that this revolt against Cannonism takes place. It illustrates the growth of the insurgent sentiment and exemplifies the straits to which Bourbonism is reduced, in that it must fuse with Democratic reactionaries in order to survive.

The omens are in the sky. There is to be a new deal in these United States. Rooseveltism and Cumminsism, by which is meant the progressive wing of the Republican party, are sweeping swiftly forward with a gathering power. Forces are at work that nothing can arrest. Reactionaries, whether they be for Cannonism at Washington or an assembly in Oregon, are riding on an ebb tide. They cannot survive, for they are in antagonism to the popular interest and the wishes of the many. They cannot endure because they are in violation of the fixed laws of justice and common sense.

PENDELTON AND THE OPEN RIVER

THE Pendleton Commercial association is wrestling with the open river problem. To residents of the inland empire no issue is so vital. Even the reclamation activity with its vast possibilities does not equal it in importance. An open Columbia with connecting trolley lines would be of infinite value to Pendleton and similarly situated cities, as well as to the country of which they are the distributing centers.

The natural effort of the railroads is to maintain the highest possible distributive rates out of Portland. By that means they force interior buyers, to purchase more largely in the east and give the companies the benefit of the long haul. The higher the distributive rate from Portland to Pendleton, La Grande, Walla Walla and points further east, the larger will be the volume of freight westbound over transcontinental lines. It is survival, and the natural methods railroads will employ. When later on, the Panama canal is open to commerce, and inter-oceanic competition with the transcontinental lines becomes acute, this resource by the railroads will be employed to its limit.

But an open river and connecting electric lines cannot be controlled. An open Columbia is one transportation agency that cannot be monopolized. It is a force for compelling low distributive rates that is without equal. It is the most priceless of all the activities for which Pendleton or other inland empire cities can work, for the power to lower transportation rates is the power that does most for the upbuild of cities and communities. It is the one way in which inland empire cities can get full benefit of the Panama canal when it opens, and Pendleton is wise in beginning the agitation now. That city will do well to impress upon its resident congressman the full importance of supporting those men and measures that will hasten the opening of the Columbia.

THE NORTHWESTERN COMING

THE DISPATCHES have it that the Chicago & Northwestern is about to build to the Pacific coast. Though the officials deny it, the statement is that a stock issue of \$30,000,000 is about to be made and that it will be used in building the first 1500 miles. The issue is the same in amount that was made by the Milwaukee when that important line began building to the coast.

It is very probable that the announcement is true. For a long time engineers have been at work in western regions that the Northwestern would be likely to traverse on its way to a Pacific terminal, and rumors have persistently connected these engineers and their operations with that line. Passes and routes in the southern Idaho have been the scene of several surveys, and two or three months ago it was specifically stated that they represented the effort of the Northwestern to find a line to Portland or some other northwestern terminal. All these reports are not mere gossip, and are omen that the announcement now made is authentic. It is only a matter of time until there will be announcement that construction work in such an enterprise is about to begin.

It is a region that will receive immense impetus as a result of the completion of the Panama canal, and the completion of that canal is now but a mighty few years in the future. Settlements of Hollanders and other industrial peoples from Europe are certain to come here with the canal opening and become enormous factors in bringing the soil into intensified production. Development of the whole northwest region is indeed still at the infantile stage, and growth and population scarcely begun. All these things seen eyed railroad magnates see, even before we do, and therefore they desire terminals on the Pacific. The Northwesters will come, and its coming, regardless of the present announcement, will not be long postponed.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET

THE HOUSE of lords will probably reject the Lloyd-George budget, and then the liberal party in control of the government, will appeal to the country for a warrant to pass not only the present budget but all budgets and all important legislation without interference by the house of lords. If they win the veto power of the lords will be practically annihilated, for they cannot stand against the popular will. If the liberals are beaten the budget as now proposed is beaten for the present. It will be the warmest election Great Britain has had in many a day.

A good many British statesmen would like to bring on the issue of practically eliminating the house of lords, divesting it of all legislative power. Gladstone was at times of this mind, and even Roseberry has talked of either mending or ending the house of lords. Two years ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's proposal to deprive the lords of the veto power was passed twice by the commons. Another big liberal majority would pretty nearly put the lords out of business.

Roseberry has warned the lords that in rejecting the budget they are walking into a trap, or rather a net spread openly in their sight, that they are playing into the hands of Machiavellian Liberal leaders, that beating the budget is to beat themselves out of lordships. Balfour, as much opposed to the budget as any of them, has warned them to the same effect. Yet it is predicted that the budget will be rejected by a large majority. It is regarded by leading British statesmen as the greatest constitutional contest and crisis since 1832, some say since 1688.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE

THE PEOPLE who use the harbor want the bridges to open at all times. Those who cross the bridges want the draws kept closed during intervals of an hour each morning and evening. And there you are. If one is accommodated the other must be inconvenienced, and vice versa.

Portland is a city of 250,000 people and rapidly growing. Its resources are enormous. Ordinary foresight and the application of ordinary intelligence would give convenience to both sides of this bridge controversy. Little toy bridges that must be opened every time a tiny river boat passes up or down do not harmonize with Portland. One great high bridge did nearly all the vast transit business for two or three decades between the great cities of Brooklyn and New York. It was a bridge in tune with the communities it served. It is illustration of how the Portland transit problem should be solved.

There ought not to be delays in the harbor, because it is harmful to the port and Portland. There ought not to be delays on the bridges, because it is harmful to the people and the city. There need be neither if the great and future of Portland be comprehended and rationalism be applied. The high bridge at Broadway would be no delay to shipping, would almost without a delay, it would carry all the overhead traffic between the west side and the north half of the east side. It is designed on lines in harmony with a greater Portland. It is the one bridge that is conceived on intelligent lines and a rational regard for the future requirements of this great city. Those who see and understand Portland as it is to be fully realize the priceless advantage this bridge would be to the city. Its opening would instantly solve a large part of the street car troubles, settle a large part of the bridge controversy and be a move of lasting benefit to the whole city. The litigation that hangs over it should be hurried to adjudication, and its construction be thereafter pushed with the utmost celerity.

There should certainly be a thorough congressional investigation of the sugar trust dealings, principally, I think, by the committee headed by Mr. Speaker, the nation gladly accepts...

by to discover what officials are guilty of connivance therein. But if Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Cannon have the appointment of this committee, we may be sure that it will be one designed not to expose but to whitewash. There must be some minority members, however, who may succeed in dragging out some of the inside facts.

The Oregonian's afternoon tail is concerned about The Journal's news service. Naturally. An increase of several thousand in The Journal's circulation is alarming, and the orders to the evening appendix are to try and do something to check The Journal's swift growth. Meantime, speaking of news service, what about that "yellow" extra Saturday in which the afternoon trailer announced the tragic death at sea of the next 26 to buy your Christmas presents.

TANGLEFOOT

A SUCCESSFUL JUROR. Lawyer—Do you know anything about this case? Juror—No. L.—Do you ever read the papers? J.—No. L.—Have you ever talked with anyone since the charge against the prisoner was made? J.—No, nor for two weeks before that time. L.—Have you any relatives who know anything about this case? J.—I haven't any relatives who know anything. L.—Tell us exactly the state of your mind. Do you know anything at all? J.—I do not. I have not only been endeavoring to forget everything I ever knew, but have employed a competent man to assist me. Mentally I am the extreme center of a grindstone. I haven't as much knowledge in my head as is contained on the newly washed walls of a home for imbeciles. My mind is in a state of complete vacuity and I wouldn't know an idea from a dish of apple sauce. I'm a regular mental Oregon Trust & Savings bank.

"You can't learn the butcher business by turning the sausage grinder, can you?" inquired a friend of the young man. "Sure, I'm learning the business from the 'ground up'" replied the young man as he compiled with the autograph inscriptions upon it by Jefferson himself, which states that this writing desk, from drawings of his own, was made by Ben Randall, cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, with whom he lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

What memories crowd upon us with the mention of these names. Washington, the soldier, the founder of his country, the philosopher, the benefactor of his race, who with simple maxims pointed out the road to wealth, and who disarmed the lightning and the thunderbolt. Jefferson, the statesman, the creator of a new republic, whose majestic genius and mastery pen gave form to that immortal paper which proclaimed liberty to all mankind. These are names never to be forgotten. The names of the founders of our country, their names and fame are secure and in the centuries which are to follow will be treasured by a grateful and loving people among their choicest possessions.

1708—The colonial assembly of North Carolina repealed acts of intolerance. 1776—Washington's army occupied Trenton, N. J. 1819—"The Savannah," the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, reached Savannah on her return trip from England. 1840—Remains of Napoleon I landed at Cherbourg. 1861—Jefferson Davis elected president of the Confederate States of America. 1864—Major General John Adams killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. Born February 8, 1825. 1878—The Albert memorial chapel at Windsor was formally opened. 1898—Union of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador dissolved. 1906—Oscar Wilde, one of the most brilliant writers of the 19th century, died in Paris. Born in Dublin in 1854. 1909—Agreement between United States and Japan on Pacific ocean affairs was announced.

Samuel L. Clemens' Birthday. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, whose humorous writings under the name of "Mark Twain" have earned for him a world-wide reputation, was born in Florida, Missouri, November 30, 1835. His education was received in the public schools of Hannibal, Mo. After leaving school he worked for a time as a printer and later became a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi river. In the early 40's he went to Nevada to become private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed territorial secretary there. He became city editor of a newspaper in Virginia City, Nevada, and was a gift of humor first attracted attention. He was afterward a miner in California, made a voyage to Hawaii, and became a lecturer and writer of fiction under the pen-name of "Mark Twain." His first book was entitled "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," and he success rapidly extended the writers fame. In 1864 he appeared in Virginia, where at all his great popularity, and he was afterwards speaker of the House of Representatives.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Next Monday Uncle Joe will resume the throne.

But will Bryan allow Harmon to run for president?

Will it be any use to keep advising: Buy them early?

Dr. Cook's opponents may attribute his breakdown to remorse.

Only one month more of 1909; let's all help make it a good one.

But Colonel Wood is not one of the bomb throwing kind of anarchists.

Perhaps December will allow the farmers to catch up with seeding.

A convention always falls into the hands of a few self-seeking politicians.

Tomorrow will be the best day of the next 26 to buy your Christmas presents.

Yes, there was a "return from Eliza"; after that there was a trip to St. Helena.

Will the Southern Pacific get its trains off Fourth street next year? Doubtful.

On clear nights there will be a great deal of comet gazing this winter and next spring.

It is reported that the president's message will be so long that it will be one part to melt sugar.

Neither did our representatives have anything to say about the sugar and steel tariff schedules.

Perhaps Dr. Cook was determined that people should not forget him and quit talking about him.

It is said the president's message isn't done yet. Taff's methods are different from Roosevelt's.

It is said that Roosevelt and his party have killed about 6000 animals. Is it any credit to them?

Farmers would do well to attend that farmer's college at the Oregon Agricultural college this winter.

Having now settled down as consul at Belfast, H. B. Miller of Oregon has become a thorough Irishman.

Another flood is predicted. Then there will be still another, maybe; such things usually run in triplets.

The next time Uncle Sam has to go down to Cuba to preserve peace he will probably stay there, and should.

Walter Wellman is probably prejudiced, but he seems to make out a pretty strong case against Dr. Cook.

Having been given an ample supply of rope, the British lords will apparently proceed to hang themselves.

If over half the Republicans of Oregon are against a machine convention, how can a machine convention's ticket win?

If Harmon should be nominated for president by the Democrats, all that he has to do is to have harmony with them to add a "y".

If you buy your Christmas presents early and put them away you can go down on the 24th and watch with mingled pity and scorn the surging, struggling, clawing crowds of late ones.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

Jefferson's Desk—By William W. Crago

Brief speech upon presenting to the United States, in behalf of the heirs of Joseph Woodbridge of Boston, the desk which Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, in the United States house of representatives, April 22, 1880. The genuineness of this relic has been authenticated by the autograph inscriptions upon it by Jefferson himself, which states that this writing desk, from drawings of his own, was made by Ben Randall, cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, with whom he lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Long Lost Whiskey Barrel Found.

From the Cedarville (Cal.) Record. For many years the story of a buried barrel of whiskey in the vicinity of Cedarville, Cal., about 25 miles east of here, has been told and retold, until it has become to be regarded as one of the legends of pioneer days and coupled with "the tale" of the wonderful rich "Elbow Bucket" "Lost Cabin" and other rich mines that had been found and lost. But on a day last week while going down the hill from 40 into Long Valley, T. J. Cummins and son, Thomas and Mr. Bill found the long lost and most sought for whiskey barrel buried by the emigrants over fifty years ago, which had been buried in the center of the old emigrant road, which had been abandoned owing to the wash of the creek. Constant erosion by the wash of the water revealed the hiding place of the barrel. It had been buried over 50 years by countless numbers of people. Many of them looking for it, and little dreaming of its close proximity. The barrel was lying lengthwise and was made of Missouri oak, but alas it was empty. Eight iron hoops and nails were seen. The barrel was in a state of preservation. It appears that in 1844 a party of emigrants were on route from the east to California and made at all the great wagon roads of that time, who were all their teams, and to proceed the 25-

The REAL FEMININE

The School Lunch Problem.

By Flora Bertsch. ON ACCOUNT of the length of the following article on the "Right Kind of School Lunches," it will be necessary to print it in two columns. The article, which follows tomorrow on the subject and contains suggestions which should be of value to city as well as country mothers who have to solve the lunch problem.

PART I.

Surely no more worthy subject could claim the attention of the mothers of today than the school lunch, and at no time in our history perhaps has the subject received the world-wide attention it is receiving at present. Not alone in our own country but in Europe the government in many of the cities while our neighbors across the water have met the problems of insufficient food, we fortunately have no such difficulty with which to contend. But, listen, mothers! Even in this land of plenty and comfort, we who would cheerfully have any sacrifice to produce well-made and healthy children, are accused of allowing them to grow weak, physically and mentally—or at least to fall short of their best—on account of insufficient nourishment, and "the through which has been termed "the Daily School Lunch." Sisters, is it true? Instead of helping our girls and boys to develop into a realization of their best, and strongest possibilities, are we thoughtlessly handicapping them?

The Oregon state board of health unhesitatingly declares the basket or bucket lunch an "abomination from a hygienic point of view, which ought to be got rid of, in the interest of healthful children, as well as to save the parents money, as well as to save the health of the child." The body is not properly nourished and the brain consequently not capable of its best. If this is true (and who will dispute it) why do we permit it? Is it not the old story, that we feed them as we eat? The habit was formed years ago when our educational advantages were not what they are now, when the child was in school at most one hour, and on three to six months in the year, and on account of interfering with evening chores was not allowed to bring his books home at night. Now, with conditions of today confronting us, it is time we look into this matter with a view to making a study of the old plan and to seeking and improving it to meet present requirements and conditions.

To begin with, as a foundation for future happiness and usefulness of our children, we must see that we well feed them, and that we feed them physically and mentally. The growing child must be able to build up and maintain the tissues of the body and to furnish heat and energy. Not physical energy alone, but nerve force and brain caused by well. To meet this need, the diet must be of good quality and must contain all the elements which are necessary for the growth of a good supply of muscle and bone forming food. Besides, children are continually active and with the constant demand for brain force calls for energy producing foods. No diet can contain all this. Hence, a varied ration is required. Protein, found in the whites of eggs, the curd of milk, lean meat, peas, beans, etc., nourishes the blood and muscles and repairs the waste of the body. Fat, a heat and energy. Carbohydrates, starches, sugars and gums furnish heat and energy, but are not tissue builders and while an essential quality of food will not replace protein, vitamins and vegetables is also required for the bones, hair, etc. Hence a balanced ration containing all these should be provided for the child and it should be so prepared as to make it not only digestible and palatable as well as for frequently the appetite needs tempting. Tempt it with good, substantial, digestible food.

As a rule the child's appetite calls for only a light breakfast. This is not as it should be, but the discussion of that is not in the province of this paper. The fact exists, and he too often begins his day's work with no better food basis than a slice of toast and dish of mush, with perhaps an egg. This, while good, is inadequate, and a diet of fat and butter and a diet of the middle of the forenoon must result. Think of meeting this condition at noon hour with a cold lunch—a sandwich, perhaps, with a piece of pie and plenty of cake and puddings. While every cell of the child's body is crying for a square meal for material to nourish the blood and muscles, and repair the waste of the body, and furnish heat and energy. Hence, for the child's dinner or supper provide a balanced ration—wholesome and tempting.

Fairbanks' Whiskers

Well may a startled nation mourn, with walling grief the dawn, for Charlie's whiskers have been shorn—another landmark gone! No use in mourning for they are folded now and pressed, and with the mothballs laid, the sphynx that have sobbed and sighed atwart that hangdown bunch, through other whiskers, when every cell of the nation is crying for a square meal for material to nourish the blood and muscles, and repair the waste of the body, and furnish heat and energy. Hence, for the child's dinner or supper provide a balanced ration—wholesome and tempting.