

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, 515th and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Subscription Terms by mail or by express in the United States, Canada or Mexico: DAILY. One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00.

THEIR MANIFEST DUTY

MAJOR SIMON thinks present provisions with reference to laying water mains are constitutionally valid, but says others have doubts. If so, why not bring a test case and have it expedited?

The result would be of great value. Certainly would take the place of any doubts that exist. If the decision be favorable, as Mayor Simon thinks it will be, one step will have been taken for constructive procedure.

But if, on the other hand, the decision of the supreme court should be unfavorable, which the mayor does not anticipate, it is of highest importance that the fact be known at the earliest moment. That it should be so known is essential in order that plans may be devised for correcting the charter in time for the November election.

Our city administrators cannot afford to be impotent. They may have ideas that some other way of laying water mains would be better. Every body has notions on everything and some of them are as far apart as the antipodes. But, for the present, we have certain provisions for procedure, and the city is growing. The caravan of home seekers and investors is pouring in, and public matters must not be at a standstill.

WALSH

FROM newsboy to millionaire banker is the life story of John R. Walsh. It would be a pretty story but for the Journey Wednesday from the bank to the penitentiary. It is a career that the charitable will regret, and most people are charitable. Men like to point in admiration to one who has risen from newsboy to dignity and influence.

But, the career of Walsh is a broken shaft. After a rise from poverty to affluence, he assumes prison garb at 72. With the silvered locks of age on him, he is removed from home, family and friends and shut up within barred doors and steel cell as a bad man in society. At the time when men should be resting in peace amid the honors and accomplishments of a well spent life, he is a convicted and condemned felon, his family name tainted and humiliation through their lives brought on those who love him most.

ers defied hazard and thought failure impossible. But, the inevitable hitch in his plans came. It is the hitch that so often comes with the illegitimate use of other folks' money that is to be dreaded. It jarred Walsh out of the hitherto smoothly running path of his Big Business career.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

WHILE mountainous in portions, there are few Oregon counties susceptible of greater development, and none with a more ideal climate, than Douglas. Development there has been even slower than in most other counties of the state, partly because of a lack of system and unity in advertising the county's resources and advantages, and because exaggerated and grossly untrue statements have in some instances been sent out, causing deluded immigrants to spread infimical and injurious reports, that the county as a whole did not deserve.

But a new spirit and system are beginning to operate in Douglas county. The Roseburg commercial club is taking the lead in issuing literature containing only the truth, which is good enough, and the commercial clubs of other cities and towns of the county have united with that of the county capital and metropolis in this and other good work.

Until lately, says the Roseburg Review, that city and the county have been notorious for backwardness, owing to "crass ignorance, indifference, petty differences and unintelligent advertising. Many of its landowners and business men seem to have passed into a cataleptic trance."

SHOULD THE CANAL BE FREE?

ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS in a recent magazine article argues that the Panama canal, that will cost probably \$400,000,000 to construct, should be opened as a free waterway to all the world, though it will have to be operated by the United States at an expense of perhaps \$4,000,000 a year.

Foreign commerce will be benefited by a free canal, but so would American commerce, and that very greatly, in the increased exportation of manufactures, and even of raw materials, though importing the latter more freely. Thus more employment will be given to our laboring classes, and industries of all kinds will receive a healthy stimulation.

to markets. The canal will probably develop home manufacture of cotton goods, now made in New England and England, and will give southern cities the control of the South American markets. With cotton mills established close to the cotton fields, effecting a great saving in railroad freights, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and other gulf ports should build up a great export trade.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

SEVERAL rather well defined things the people undoubtedly desire the present congress to do. Some of them were recommended by former President Roosevelt, and some have been recommended by President Taft. There is room for doubt whether the country would endorse Mr. Taft's plan of federal licenses for railroads and other great corporations, or freight rate pooling and there is a difference of opinion on the question of a federal income tax, many believing with Governor Hughes, that this is more properly a form of tax to be used by the states.

Now, what I want to know is: When can you do it again? I've been trying to get close enough to old Pete to treat him that way for 40 years and if you can do it on him again, that way about two times per day for a couple of months you can have by rancor and gratitude free of charge. The ranch ain't worth hardly any and the gratitude never was in use, so you see you will get a bargain. This is the best gratitude in this part of the country. Yours A. DOODAD.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

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PROTEST FROM HUSUM.

Husum, Wash., Jan. 19.—To the Editor of the Journal—In a recent issue of the Oregonian appeared an article entitled "Husum's Mad Whirl of Life," copied from the North Yakima Republic. If not malicious, the article is so misleading in character that I ask the Journal to set the matter right in the minds of those who do not know the region of which this article speaks.

THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE

Today in history is the anniversary of one of the most gigantic financial schemes ever evolved, the famous South Sea Bubble, as it has come to be known. This scheme originated in England in January, 1711, and was carried on for nine years before its collapse, but its windup brought financial ruin to thousands of prosperous people in England.

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John Taylor, who gave nearly half a century of medical service to the United States navy, was born in Pennsylvania 81 years ago this morning.

Clarence A. Waldo, who has been enlightening the students of Purdue university on mathematics since 1905, is 58. He is an alumnus of Wesleyan university, Connecticut.

Guy M. Walker, New York financial expert, who was one of the coaches to President McKinley during the Chinese Boxer troubles because of his intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, is 46. He is a booster by birth, education and marriage.

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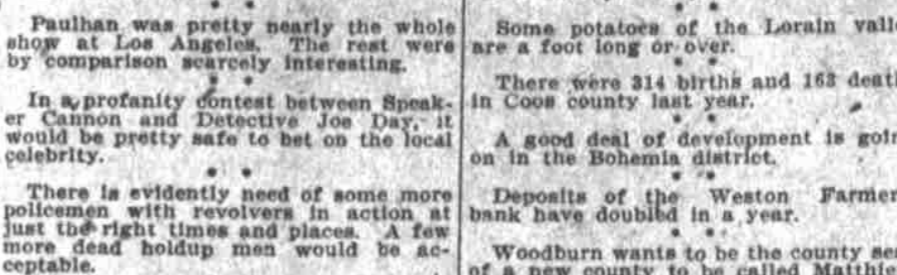
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The REAL FEMININE

Votes for Women a Mistake. IT WAS a decided mistake to give women the right of the ballot," says a woman politician of Denver. "But now that they have it in my belt, it is as much the duty of a woman to exercise that right as it is for her to observe her religious duties or to take proper care of her home. The average woman is better than the average man. At least that is my observation. The average woman politician is as bad as the average man politician—only she is worse! If the rank and file of women would join in one concerted movement to unseat both the professional man and the professional woman politician, then the right of franchise would be a woman's curse, and a boon of inestimable value."

"Like many another woman, I entered politics with the idea of purifying the political atmosphere. Since then it has been a constant struggle on my part to keep my skirts clean." It is much to be said for a woman politician who is not a reformer. In nine cases out of ten she draws her life down to her own level instead of being lifted to hers.

"Women, generally speaking, vote to please the men. They are those who will take issue with this statement, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps it may be different after the women are better educated in political affairs, if that time ever comes, but under existing conditions the woman vote, as the men suggest, is a woman's curse, and a boon of inestimable value."

"Women are by nature of a trusting disposition in everything save love affairs. It is therefore an easy task for them to control their votes. For that reason in planning a campaign we decide upon candidates and principles that will appeal to the men and then leave it to them to win their wives, mothers, sisters or sweethearts over to their views."

To Plank a Steak. FOR planking a sirloin or porterhouse steak is usually selected, but a tenderloin or Delmonico, so long as it is of first quality, may also be cooked on a plank. For this purpose it should be cut thick. If you wish it well done it must first be placed on a broiler and broiled both sides, the coals, one side being better done than the other. Then fasten the well cooked side to your plank, which should have been heating in the oven until sizzling hot. Now finish the broiling under a gas flame or before a broiling fire.

For a medium done steak fasten the plank, which should be hot enough to char it at once. When broiled to suit the taste, sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika, dot with bits of butter, then set in the open oven while you trim it with various vegetables. These should be ready so no time will be lost in the garnishing.

There should be hot mashed, creamy potatoes that can be piped through a pastry tube around the edges of the plank or the potato can be mounded into the hot sockets at the ends of the plank. Between these arrange little mounds of tiny boiled and well seasoned onions, well seasoned peas, carrots or cauliflower. Fill in the open spaces with sprigs of parsley or watercress or surround the potato with a wreath of the green.

A lemon cup filled with maitre d'hotel butter can be placed at either end of the plank if desired. Mushrooms are especially appetizing with planked steak and should always appear as part of the garnish.

Of course the steak is sent to the table on the plank, setting it on a large saucer or tray.

Using Old Newspapers. OLD newspapers are almost invaluable in the household. The kitchen stove is kept bright and clean by rubbing it briskly after the cooking of each meal with old papers, and thus saves many poisonings.

To clean the sink of its grease and sediment nothing is better, for the greasy paper can be at once burned after use.

Crushed newspapers are splendid to clean lamp chimneys. Torn in shreds, slightly dampened and scattered over the carpet, they keep down the dust when sweeping.

Many times folded they will serve as a mat to stand hot and blackened on a kitchen or on a table save soiling the kitchen table.

To wipe up spilled water or grease from the floor they save the wringing out of a cloth.

Iron not much soiled can be rubbed on old newspapers and thus made fit for use.

They can even be used for an iron holder in an emergency.

Wet in water they clean out the stove oven splendidly.

Devil's Food. THIS is a never failing recipe and very easy to make as well as being a very economical cake: Two tablespoons butter, one cup sugar, yolk of one egg, two squares of chocolate melted in one half cup of hot water, one level teaspoon of the beginning of August, 1790, the Powder River mountains; thence following said summit or divide of the Powder River mountains in an easterly direction to a point about 20 miles due west from Snake river; thence due east to what is known as the point on the east line of the state of Oregon; thence north following said east line of the state of Oregon to the place of beginning." (General laws of 1837, page 142.)

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ORIGIN OF OREGON COUNTIES

By F. V. Holman, President of the Oregon Historical Society

WALLOWA COUNTY. Wallowa county was created February 11, 1837, by the state legislature. (General laws of 1837, page 142.) It comprises a part of the eastern portion of the original Union county. It is the northeastern county of Oregon.

The name is that of the beautiful Wallowa lake and its outlet, the Wallowa river.

The part of Oregon which comprises Wallowa county in early days was isolated. It was far from the usually travelled route of early travellers, fur traders and immigrants. It lies south and southwest of Lewiston, Idaho, near which to the east, southeast and south of the Clearwater river is Lapwai, the reservation of the upper Nez Perce tribe.

In October, 1805, and in May, 1806, the Lewis and Clark expedition was at the mouth of the Clearwater river, which Lewis and Clark called the Kooksooskee. Lewis is situated at the junction of the Clearwater with the Snake river. Wallowa county is a short distance south of Lewiston. Lewis and Clark's expedition did not go into what is now Wallowa county.

In the winter of 1811-12, Wilson Price Hunt and his party en route, overlaid, to Astoria, attempted to descend the Snake river. They started to descend the Snake river in canoes, but they were compelled to abandon their canoes and proceed down the banks of the river, some of the party being on the east side, the others on the west side of the Snake river. The whole party nearly perished from hunger and other hardships. December 24, 1811, the party left the Snake river and proceeded westward to the Columbia river, which they reached January 21, 1812, at a point not far south of the Walla Walla river. On the way from the Snake river to the Columbia, the exact route of the party is not described, but it definitely is ascertained, but undoubtedly it was through what is now Wallowa county, probably south of Wallowa lake. The only river or stream between the Snake river and the Columbia which is mentioned by name, except Walla Walla river, is in said "Journal" the natives, Eu-o-tal-la, or Umattilla. (Irving's Astoria, vol. 2, page 65.)

In 1823 and 1824, Captain Bonneville and his party were in what is now Wallowa county. He does not mention the Snake river, which he calls the Immahah, and the Way-lee-way, which is the Nez Perce name of the Grande Ronde river.

The eastern and southern part of Wallowa county were the habitat of the Nez Perce Indians at the time of the beginning of the noted war with them, which began June, 1877, and ended in October of the same year. Their chief was the famous Indian known as Chief Joseph.

The reason its failure caused such widespread suffering was because, on the face of it, it looked like such a plausible money maker. It was proposed by the earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of \$500,000,000, the purchase of the South Sea Islands. The company, which was