

THE JOURNAL

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Handling and printing were his usual themes. And both to show his judgment, in extremes; No over violent or over civil.

LEE AND VALHALLA GENERAL LEE saw the great crisis from the south's point of view. Several millions viewed it from the same standpoint.

In the gradual evolution, our central government has become stronger. Justice Marshall made it stronger. Appomattox made it indissoluble.

The war was not undertaken by the north to abolish slave holding. Lincoln did not call out troops to be used in freeing the slaves.

Virginia has other men to whom she could pay tribute by giving them a place in the hall of fame. There are names in her early history that are resplendent with civic and military glory.

The war is over and the bitterness gone. The soldiers of the two sections have since mingled their blood on martial fields.

Our venerable and most distinguished citizen, George H. Williams, was prominent in Oregon affairs before Lincoln's first election.

section's idol. It loved him and loves him still, and it would be added recompense for the south to see him in the Valhalla at Washington.

THE NEWSPAPER

AN ARTICLE about newspapers that appears elsewhere on this page is worth perusal. It counsels a more careful newspaper reading.

It is pathetic when a full grown man is ignorant of current events. The farmer who could band cattle at \$20 when he could, had he known it, have secured \$25 as a result of a sudden advance.

To be healthy, the mind must have something to think about. Many of the political prisoners in Russian prisons went insane because there was nothing but the four walls, the cot, the stool and the little iron-barred window for the mind to think about.

The modern newspaper gives the reader the world for his mental perspective. The policies of nations, the proceedings of great conventions, the utterances of the eminent and cultured, the discoveries in science, the progress of invention, the thoughts and aspirations of peoples, the great operations in finance, commerce and industry, the new and important in education, the church and social life, the demands for charity and the efforts of philanthropy, information as to disease, hospitals and medical science, the movements of diplomats and the relations of governments, the condition of crops, the changes and figures in the markets, the disasters, the conflagrations and all else of importance that happens daily in the world—all this the modern newspaper gives to its readers every day.

It is to be observed, however, that even if Pinchot's act was not strictly legal, if it be admitted that he overstepped the bounds of his authority, what he did was with a good, pure, patriotic motive. He desired and sought to obtain the best service he could get, men who were especially competent, for the important public service he had in hand.

If by the pinch of poverty, education has been denied a young man in his youth, a modern newspaper opens wide to him the door for self-improvement. Careful reading of it every day will in a very few years make him a well informed man, alert in thought, precise in information and instructed on all the affairs, great and small, of the world.

Nor is it to the uneducated or uncultured alone that the benefits inure. It was a university graduate who sold his steers for \$20 when by reading the newspapers he would have learned that they were worth \$25. The college professor needs the newspaper that carries him out of the rut in which exclusive attention to his specialized branch will ultimately sink him.

The newspaper is the teacher, the priest, the lawyer, the banker, the merchant and every other social unit needs this daily view of the world and all its doings. The housewife, the servant girl, the workman and the man of leisure need it to keep the mind from becoming stagnant.

MAN died at Grants Pass the other day who was more than 103 years old. He was more than two and one half years than Abraham Lincoln would have been if he had lived till now.

Here and there is a man left who was contemporary with Lincoln in public life, though younger than he. Our venerable and most distinguished citizen, George H. Williams, was prominent in Oregon affairs before Lincoln's first election.

PINCHOT'S INTENTIONS WERE GOOD

PINCHOT caught in flagrant act" is a top news headline in the Oregonian. A synonym of "flagrant" is "atrocious," and it is evidently in this sense that the word is used. What was the "flagrant act"? Pinchot, as head of the forestry service, sent young recruits for the forestry service, perhaps 200 in all, to the agricultural colleges of four or five mountain states to become educated along certain technical lines so that they could better perform their duties as supervisors of forest reserves and as forest rangers.

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THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF CANNON

THE POLITICAL house of Cannon is falling about him. The newspaper poll by the Chicago Tribune is a fair test of sentiment, and it shows that the Republicans and independents are in open revolt against the boss of the house. It is not less portentous for Aldrich, the tariff bill and the present house and senate organizations dominated and vitalized by the Cannon-Aldrich autocracy.

This is not a revolt, but a revolution. The country is sick and tired of the Aldrich-Cannon autocracy, and is rising to smite it. The forces that have been aroused are not a breath, but a hurricane. Though they still control the stronghold and fountain of legislation, the two kings of Bourbonism are backed by only a small remnant of supporters.

WHEN ELKINS INSURGED

AND NOW it is Senator Elkins who has insured. He flung down the gauntlet to Senator Aldrich in the senate the other day by daring the senate boss to make his inquiry into the cost of living a whitewash of the new Aldrich-Payne tariff. Speaking on the floor to Senator Aldrich direct, Mr. Elkins said: "If the cost of living has been increased by monopolies, or by trusts, or by combinations, or by tariff, I am willing to ascertain the fact, and let it be reported to the country. I do not want to dodge those issues, and I do not think the Republican leaders in the senate ought to dodge them. I want to see who is nursing these trusts."

There is virtue in revolutions. George Washington, Patrick Henry, the Adamses, Thomas Jefferson, and the others of their time, were revolutionists. Lincoln was the greatest revolutionist of them all. It was as an insurgent that he was lifted up by the throng and placed in the White House.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

THE Chicago News remarks: "If Cannonism did not stand in the way of representative government, there would be considerably less objection to it." That is the trouble; neither Cannonism, nor Aldrichism, nor, therefore, Republicanism, as practiced by Cannon and Aldrich and their followers, is representative of the people. It serves principally the privileged and predatory persons, concerns, corporations and combinations that desire and design through legislation to get the better of the masses of people.

NOT THE FARMER

DAKOTA senator resents the charge that the farmers are responsible for the high cost of foodstuffs. He defended them in the senate the other day. He said a 4-year-old steer for which the Dakota farmer got only \$70, brought, when served in Washington restaurants, \$2500. He said that a bushel of wheat for which farmers in his state received 90 cents, brought as bread \$3 to \$4, and when served in restaurants \$37.50. A bushel of potatoes for which the farmer got 30 cents, he insisted brought 450 per cent when served in eating houses to the ultimate consumer.

His chief merit is that he shows the senator's heart to be right whether his figures are or not. It directs attention to that curious episode in which New York's swollen rice, sitting in their palaces, threaten to boycott farmers' products, a spectacle that would be nothing if not fantastic. To charge farmers with responsibility for the high prices is the unkindest cut of all. There is not a farmer in the world that fixes the price of a single article that he produces. He is forced to sell at the figure the collective buyers are willing to give. If over abundant, his potatoes, throughout all time, have gone for a pittance or rotted on his hands; if scarce he has sold them at a living price, or even at a fair profit. The same has been true of his wheat, his apples, and everything else that he has produced. He is unorganized and can no more fix the price on his products than a cow can jump over the moon.

He has never been able to combine and restrict the output as a means of inflating prices, as is done by trustdom. With cheerfulness and trustfulness, he sends his wares to market, and pockets the check that comes back, whatever it may be. Then he turns back to the soil, grows more products and sends them off for another check. This has been his routine through life, and he has, so far as artificial processes are concerned, no more been a factor in fixing prices than in fixing the length of the tail of Halley's comet. He gets no more for his beef now than he got then, but at the White House today they are paying 20 per cent and upwards more for steaks and roasts than was paid by Roosevelt and McKinley, which shows that it is elsewhere than on the farm that foodstuff prices have been inflated.

FEBRUARY 13 IN HISTORY—IMPEACHMENT OF HASTINGS

One of the most notable events of today in history was the beginning of the celebrated impeachment trial of Warren Hastings. Hastings was an English statesman who had been governor general of India. He entered upon the duties at the beginning of 1774. He was charged with unscrupulous expedients to raise money almost at the beginning of his governorship. This was but one of numerous grave charges. His trial, which began on February 13, 1788, lasted until April 23, 1795, and finally after several long years, during which time were made some of the greatest speeches ever delivered in the British house of commons, Hastings was acquitted.

When Burke, with an imagination almost as original as the scenes he depicted, described, in words that will live as long as the English language, the cruelties inflicted upon the natives of India by agents of Hastings, a whole assembly, indignantly and rage filled, burst into his bearers; some of the ladies swooned away. For half an hour I looked on the orator in a reverie

ASSEMBLY WILL PROVE A FAILURE

From the Vals Oriano. An assembly in Oregon to nominate candidates for the Republican party will prove a failure, because it is a direct thrust at the primary nominating law, which gives every registered voter a right to vote on the candidates of his party. It is an attempt to forestall the people's choice by a united front for certain candidates chosen in Portland through a convention. The outlying counties have no show and the machine politician would nominate the ticket by securing the convention. The result would be defeat at the polls in November for the party, and the defeat would be well deserved. The primary law is just as much a law as any law we have on our statute books. It is not placed as a makeshift. It is there to be followed by the people's will and wish. The candidate coming off worst will do well to keep clear of the assembly nomination.

MUNICIPAL WAGES IN NOTTINGHAM

From Consular Reports. Night watchmen about the city property receive 2 shillings (75 cents) for 12 hours, or equivalent to 16 cents an hour. Some men get 18 cents an hour. Street laborers receive 5 1/2 pence (10 to 11 cents) an hour, laborers for the waterworks 10 cents, and those in other departments 10 1/2 to 13 cents an hour. Street car conductors are paid no more than laborers till they have served more than two years, when they receive the maximum rate of 13 cents an hour. Motormen are paid a shade more. Of the policemen 45 out of 320 receive less than 12 cents an hour in cash, but are allowed for boots and uniform and an allowance from a fund for their benefit slightly advanced. The police force works out a week at from \$8.25 to \$9 a man for seven days' work, with 21 days' vacation each year.

SENATOR RAYNOR OF MARYLAND ARGUES THAT POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS WOULD BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Senator Raynor of Maryland argues that postal savings banks would be unconstitutional. Everything that is favorable to the people's welfare not dodge the intelligence of 80,000,000 people. Mr. Elkins' intimation was that the tariff bill is to be held goalless of increasing prices, if well directed investigation by Aldrich can achieve that result. The last man in the country who can be impeached as to party loyalty is Senator Elkins. He is a stalwart of the old regime, linked with the historic policies of the party and an associate of the great men who made up its reputation just after the war. He has perhaps as stalwart a record as any man on the Republican side of the senate. It is something significant when a senator of the Elkins type flings down in such language as he used the gauntlet to the Aldrich leadership. There is no other man in the senate who could have given greater significance to the issue he raised in questioning the sincerity of the controlling figures in the senate with whom he has acted so long. No man could have so emphasized the cowardice of Aldrich in resisting an investigation that would include the tariff and trusts, and truly reflect the facts therein. With such a veteran and such a conspicuous standpatter as Elkins even momentarily on the insurgent firing line, it is evident that constituencies are being heard from and that the Bourbon throne is shaking.

SENATOR HEYBURN FEARS THAT POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS—OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT THE TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES ARE OPPOSED TO—WILL DO GRIEVOUS INJURY TO THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Senator Heyburn fears that postal savings banks—or anything else that the trusts and monopolies are opposed to—will do grievous injury to the widows and orphans. Mrs. Harriman is one of the widows and as for orphans, their name is legion. J. D. and William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, the Goulds, Jim Keene, J. J. Hill, G. F. Baer, and many other large stockholders, are all orphans.

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RAISING HOPE IS NOT SO ROMANTIC A VOCATION AS PAINTING PICTURES, BUT FOR MOST PEOPLE IT PAYS BETTER.

Speaking before the Evening Study Club for Young Men, of Baltimore, last week on "What and How to Read," William K. Barrett said in part: "Let me urge you to read carefully and systematically the daily papers. There are two other reasons for doing so: it would be sufficient that they are most valuable to a young man on account of the suggestion alone that will lead his inquisitive mind into realms of thought and research that to him are new unknown."

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER READING.

"One of the greatest sources of enlightenment to the general public is the press, and on this point I cannot place too much emphasis. It would not be going too far to call the newspaper the chief educator of the masses. The common people who compose the foundation of our national life, and from whom it derives its strength, "As the people of this country will never abandon the principles of the Constitution that guarantee to them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, so will they never surrender their God-given right of free speech, nor the power to express it through a fearless and untrammelled press—their mouthpieces." They see in the daily journal a foe of vice, a preventive of crime, a mold of public sentiment, a preserver of law and order, a potent factor in the struggle for civic righteousness, a faithful guardian of the people's interest, an alert watchman that gives timely warning of great dangers—personal, social and national—a defender of the weak, and the one great vehicle of thought and popular desire that remains absolutely free and uncontrollable in an age when so many interests are seeking to shackle or destroy every free agent.

"The average American paper is a model of terse, forceful and correct English. It chronicles the events of the world with accuracy and promptness, and its editorial comments, even though necessarily affected by partisan ideas or environment, convey to the reader the sincere opinions of men well qualified by experience and training to judge, and, generally speaking, they may be regarded as the safe index of public sentiment."

NEWS FORECAST OF COMING WEEK

Washington, Feb. 12.—Committees of both branches of congress anticipate a busy week. Several important hearings will be continued in the house, as well as the joint hearing in relation to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. The defense in the suit brought by the government to dissolve the Harriman system of railroads will open its case in New York Tuesday. Many witnesses will be called. It is expected the case will go before the United States circuit court early in the fall and toward the end of the year.

In San Francisco Theodore V. Halsey, former general agent of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, is to be placed on trial on the charge of bribing the Reef-Schmitts board of supervisors in connection with a telephone franchise.

The so-called Idaho land fraud cases, in which a number of individuals and lumber companies of Idaho and eastern states are charged with defrauding the government out of valuable timber lands, will be called for trial in Boise Tuesday.

Uniform federal and state legislation in regard to the regulation of automobile traffic will be discussed at a three days' convention to be held in Washington under the auspices of the legislative bodies of the American Automobile association.

According to announcement made in New York Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will sail Tuesday for Naples on her way to Upper Egypt, where she is to join her husband upon the conclusion of his hunting expedition in East Africa. From Khartoum Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will start on a tour of Europe that is expected to occupy the greater part of the coming summer.

The new British parliament will assemble Tuesday, but the formal state opening by the king will not take place until a week later, as the swearing-in of members and other preliminaries are necessary before the royal inaugural ceremonies take place.

Other events that are expected to figure more or less prominently in the news of the week include a special district of Georgia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Griggs, a referendum vote in Cleveland on the Taylor ordinance, which is expected to definitely settle the football war in that city, the opening of a national exhibition of cement products in Chicago, the assembling of the New Brunswick legislature, the schedule meetings of the National and American leagues of baseball clubs, and the departure of a number of the major league teams for their training grounds in the south.

CAROUSEL IN FOND

From the New York Mail. "Old wood burn! Old wood to drink! A privilege enjoyed by few! But all may share this little thing: 'Old eggs to taste! Old steak to chew!'"

THE REALM FEMINE

Social Duties in Official Life. ANY of the women who are ambitious to have their husbands become president, vice president, or a member of the president's cabinet, should realize how completely they would have to surround their husbands to the public service, or how much social responsibility would fall upon them as the wives of men in such positions. The life of these women at the capitol is public in itself, yet an necessary social duties, can not be thrust aside upon serious illness.

Public women in Washington not only have to assist their husbands in the social duties which come with their official positions, but they must lead in social affairs of their own sex. The public woman, in the parlance of the labor, she be a gracious and tactful hostess, can do as much to advance her husband in the eyes of the country at large as her husband can do for himself.

In addition to the public receptions at the White House and the frequent official work, the official duties she must be given, it is the prerogative of the wife of the president to superintend in a certain degree all official social affairs given by the cabinet at which the president is to be a guest. She is the recognized head of the women of the official set, and it is not an infrequent occurrence that she calls in the wives of the cabinet members for consultation as to the winter's social campaign. The president has very little time to attend to this phase of his official office, so that his wife, together with her private secretary and the his of the president, has to work out the details of social affairs practically alone.

One is inevitably struck in Washington with the fact that the social duties of the wife of the vice president practically parallel those of the wife of the husband. The office of the vice president has come to be held by the American people as a sort of fifth wheel, for use only in case of emergency. Aside from appearing at all social functions, none of which is ever held at the home of the official set, and it is not relieving his wife of much of her social duties, few social duties devolve officially on these public characters. They frequently entertain informally at the dinner table, and once each social season give a reception to the members of the senate, which is one of the most pleasant of the duties of the winter. Contrary to the White House receptions, refreshments are served to all invited guests.

The wife of the secretary of state assumes her official social duties formally on New Year's day. She is expected to participate in the president's reception at the White House from 11 to 11:30 p. m., when she departs for her home to receive the diplomatic corps at a breakfast at noon. Invitations to the diplomatic breakfast are confined to the members of the corps and their families, the aides, not the members of staff, the chief clerk and chiefs of bureaus of the department of state and their wives, if they are married. When all are assembled the secretary of state gives his arm to the wife of the man of the corps and leads the way to the breakfast room. The room, followed by the other guests; no further attention being paid to the order of precedence except that the wife of the secretary of state and the dean of the corps are the last to enter the breakfast room. If the secretary of state occupies a house in the city, a large party of guests in the dining room, the same code provides that small tables shall be placed in convenient places about the room for serving refreshments from a buffet. It is also required by the code that only such refreshments as can be quickly served, such as creamed oysters, croquettes, salads, hot beverages, coffee, ices, cakes and bonbons—in short, such dainties as can be eaten without the aid of a knife—shall be served. Champagne is usually the only wine served.

and interests and opposed to special privileges for the few is "unconstitutional" as the average constitutional lawyer sees it. We may expect that after a while it will become unconstitutional to breathe without paying tribute to an air trust. So it seems that in order to see Halley's comet next spring one must get up before sunrise in the morning. A good many will conclude they don't care about seeing a comet, anyway.

"PINCHOT'S DEFENSE IS PINCHOT," REMARKS THE TACOMA LEDGER. AND IS BALLINGER'S DEFENSE GUGGENHEIM?

Ha! ha! Payne and Aldrich and Joe Cannon and Pierpont Morgan can't put a high enough tariff on sunshine and rain. Neither can these be syndicated—at least as yet. "Pinchot's defense is Pinchot," remarks the Tacoma Ledger. And is Ballinger's defense Guggenheim? Raising hope is not so romantic a vocation as painting pictures, but for most people it pays better.

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