

THE JOURNAL

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Knowledge is truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams.—Daniel Webster.

WHO GOVERNS

IN A RECENT public statement Chairman George says: "A man who is indorsed at a public meeting of voters should have preference over a man privately indorsed."

The primary law says: "All qualified electors who wish to serve the people in an elective public office are rightfully entitled to equal opportunities under the law."

The primary law says one thing; Chairman George says another. The primary law says all candidates should have "equal opportunities"; Chairman George says the assembly candidates "should have the preference."

Since they are in conflict, which shall control—the law or Chairman George? Is government in Oregon by law under the constitution or by personal whim given down from the holy assembly headquarters outside the law and outside the constitution?

"We are teaching our young men to evade the law," exclaimed a protesting delegate on the floor of the Lane county assembly at Eugene last Saturday.

Are you not teaching them contempt for the law? Should not great and small offenders be jailed for violating the law? What do law-abiding citizens think about it?

GAMBLING WITH LIFE

IT IS TO his own interest for the dairyman to rid his herd of tuberculous cows. The disease rapidly spreads to healthy animals until his whole herd will become affected.

Even if any are unconvinced as to the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, there is the terrible chance that it may be. Does anybody want to gamble with a human life for the sake of a few dollars? What do the butter board and others opposing the pure milk ordinance think about it?

TIME TO BE SANE

DON'T think that the United States has any real trouble with Japan," was the remark of General Jacob T. Smith, U. S. A., recently returned from a trip around the world.

This is the honest judgment of an American soldier. He has been in the orient, where he studied conditions and formed an intelligent opinion. It is by war scares and threats of invasion from Japan that our annual army and naval expenditure has been stuffed out of all proportion.

money comes out of somebody's pocket. Somebody has to earn it, and most of it represents money withdrawn from productive industry. Spending it on war fanatics in the process by which we are trying to tax ourselves rich. When a soldier like General Smith comes back from Japan and tells us there is no trouble with that nation that cannot be settled by diplomacy, it is time for civilians to be sane.

REPRESENTATIVE HAWLEY

is quoted as saying: "Among other things that I secured was an appropriation of over \$400,000 in the rivers and harbors bill, including \$300,000 for the locks at Oregon City, \$60,000 for the Willamette above Oregon City," and he goes on to enumerate all the other appropriations for rivers and harbors and public buildings.

Didn't Ellis do anything? Wasn't Chamberlain in Washington this year? Was Bourne shanghaied and, like Jeffries, unable "to come back"? Did Mr. Hawley fill his own seat and Ellis' seat in the house, and the seats of Bourne and Chamberlain in the senate?

The record shows that the \$300,000 appropriation for the locks originated, not in the house, but in the senate. By what fearful and wonderful process did Mr. Hawley, being a member of the house, originate it in the senate? The amendment by which the \$300,000 was secured bears the name, not of Hawley, but of Bourne. If Mr. Hawley originated it, why did he give the amendment Bourne's name? How sweet and how generous of Mr. Hawley to thus honor Senator Bourne?

In charity, let us hope that Mr. Hawley is misquoted. We all know how the river and harbor bill went through the house without a word, letter or syllable about the Williamette locks, and that but for the Oregon senators it would not have been secured. For the sake of Mr. Hawley, let us hope against hope that his failure in the locks appropriation, he is not adding the unpardonable blunder of attempting to claim that "I secured it." If he is really making such a claim "my high-browed assembly" ought to "advise" him.

WAILS FROM THE DEPARTED

THE assembly plan the people are apt to get a better class of "public servants," says Chairman George in a new official ukase. When in a direct primary, Multnomah county voters nominated C. E. Gastenbein over M. C. George for circuit judge.

The fact is, that if a man cannot get a nomination by direct vote of the people, he ought not to have it. If his reputation, his record and his standing are not such that the citizen body is willing to choose him, he ought not to be in office. If the only way for him to get a job is through the secret and silent work behind the curtain in a convention, he ought to remain in private life.

THE PENSIONERS

NINETY NAMES a day are being dropped from the pension roll of the Grand Army of the Republic. Nearly four of the veterans every hour are conquered by King Death. Each month 2700 of them are laid in their last bed.

At the end of the fiscal year in 1895, just after the war closed, there were 85,906 pensioners, but 50,106 of these were widows and orphans. The amount paid out was \$8,525,152. The next year 65,256 names were added and the disbursements rose to \$13,459,969. That was the largest number of applications until 1880, when under a more liberal law 144,466 applications were made of which 19,545 were allowed, making a pension roll of 250,802; the cost that year was \$57,240,540.

was 999,446, in 1903, since when the number has gradually decreased, but owing to further laws the disbursements have decreased but slightly if at all. The total disbursements for pensions since July 1, 1864, amount to \$3,848,699,731.06. For the past four years the death rate has been about 30,000 a year, but it must be much greater from this on for a few years. Most of the veterans are past 70, and even the widows and the orphans are no longer young women and children, except in a few cases. Conqueror Death will get the last one of them after awhile, and by that time perhaps the civilized nations of the world will have declared that "there shall be no more war."

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WAR

THE National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis reports that by May 1, 1911, it is expected that there will be beds provided in this country for 35,000 tuberculous patients. It is hoped that, at the present rate of progress, by 1915 there will be no uncare for victim of tuberculosis in this country. Much is being accomplished in the war upon tuberculosis in most of the states of the union. The good cause is gaining recruits every day, and complete victory seems to be only a question of time, perseverance, and added strength to the anti-tubercular army. And what a glorious victory that will be!

SKY MEN AND WAR

WHAT PART are sky men to play in the next war? In recent tests Glenn Curtiss, with missiles dropped from his aeroplane, hit a battleship target 15 times out of 23 trials. The tests occurred on Lake Keuka under the auspices of the New York World and were witnessed by a number of naval officers. The target was 500 feet long and 80 wide. It was anchored in the middle of the lake and the leaden missiles were dropped by the aviator as he passed over. The altitudes of the machine ranged from 139 to 900 feet, the greater number of shots being attempted from heights of about 300 feet.

ARGENTINA'S CENTENNIAL

ONE HUNDRED years ago the united provinces of the Plata river declared their independence of Spain, no doubt encouraged to this action by the success of the American revolutionists, and this year Argentina is celebrating the centennial of that event, its particular independence day having been May 25. The progress of this resourceful and now progressive and prosperous nation was slow for half a century or more, and up to 1885 its government was unstable. Since 1860 it has received an immigration of 1,750,000 Italians, 670,000 Spaniards, 250,000 Germans and Swiss, 184,000 French, and some English and other people, so that its population is now about 6,250,000, of whom nearly two thirds are of Spanish extraction. The country has long been tranquil, and is steadily developing. It is no great world power, to be sure, but it is a country of large natural resources, and can claim the world's respect. The people of the United States, especially the public men and large business men, know too little and take too little interest in this and other South American republics.

The decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia that the secretary of the Interior will not hereafter be permitted to hold up indefinitely land entries against which specific charges are not pending, but whenever a receiver's receipt has been issued, must pass upon the issuance of the patent within two years, is clearly one that is just and has long been overdue. The government has been over-strict with poor settlers, has held up their cases for years without any reason; yet the railroads are holding millions of acres of land in spite of the fact that they insolently violated their contracts. There is no even-handed justice in such administration of the land laws.

reaction how the majority of them are so, and the rest will have to be made so, are in fact being made so. That was a fight worth while. The death list of babies will be a good deal smaller this summer than last. But there must be "eternal vigilance" in this matter.

"How to sleep in comfort on warm summer nights is a problem of city life that uncounted thousands of families never have been able to solve," says Collier's Weekly. There is one way in which a good many eastern city people could solve this question—though many others could not—and that is by coming to Portland, or any one of various other places in Oregon, to spend the summer. One can always sleep in comfort here, as far as weather is concerned.

Women and Voting

From Collier's Weekly. Four statements, open to question, at least, if not actually erroneous, are generally accepted as axiomatic by the less conservative suffragists: (1) That the right to vote is in and of itself an inalienable right based on natural justice. (2) That voting is merely a matter of right, and not a duty to it. (3) That government will be better if women have a more direct hand in it. (4) That women are not represented under the present system. The vote is and always has been an acquired, and not a natural right. Men and women alike have the right to a just government. Voting is merely a means to an end. Civilization assumes that no nation or country has a right to misgovern itself, and none has been allowed to when the world has undertaken to interfere. It is undeniably unjust to liberate, for instance, the negro, but not have the chance to share in the control of government possessed by thousands of ignorant men, as it is unjust that a woman school teacher should be paid less than a man if she does a man's work. But laboring generalization—that women are not the equals of men in certain sorts of work—has outlived its accuracy in certain cases, it does not follow that women are unequal to men in all sorts of work. And that is what is demanded—there is no definite proposition to limit the vote to wage earners, educated women, women of property, or members, or to the questions on which women are specially informed by their own experience. We are governed by a great number of elected representatives having many different functions to perform. It is a complicated system under which a clear issue is seldom presented. Most of the questions are questions of expediency in cities comes from insufficient attention to details even by business men who are dealing with somewhat similar problems. It is not apparent that women are more occupied by matters not similar to the business of government will have more time and energy to give to understanding its details. In regard to the moral question in politics women probably take at present a higher stand than men. Their point of view is not inferior to that of men, and it is not similar to that of men, but is concerned as to be anything but disinterested. Women have not proved to have any higher sense of honor than men when it comes to smuggling or tax-evasion, or to the question of the "taxation without representation" maxim, in very slightly supported by them. Even male voters do not vote, except in rare instances, either on the making of laws or their administration. They elect men to make and administer the laws, and the influence of the voter on most of the matters to be decided is very indirect. Women's influence, acting through the voters, is no different generally, except that it is one stage further removed, and is there exercised through the husbands who elect. These women have chosen to make their influence felt in the political arena in every case except those where women as a class have interests opposed to men as a class. Women have no class interest in taxation and are thoroughly represented by the major and the minor party, and by the legislature as men are.

Why Eggs Range High. From the Milwaukee Wisconsin. The report of the senate committee on the high cost of living stated that one of the causes of high prices of certain commodities was the competition in the market of the eggs of poultry by cold storage speculators who hoard products for times of scarcity and enhanced prices. An example of this is furnished by a statement from Newark, New Jersey, that 46,000,000 eggs have been shipped into that city since April 1 and placed in cold storage by warehousemen, there to remain until high prices are quoted in the winter. These eggs were purchased at an average of 2 1/2 cents a dozen, and the total cost to the speculators is 34 cents a dozen. If the eggs were sold in the winter at winter at the price which was paid last winter—45 cents a dozen—the speculators will net more than \$700,000. Formerly, during the months in which the hens are busy eggs dropped to 18 cents a dozen, and sometimes 15 cents, and the thrifty housewife, who purchased by the case often secured them at 10 cents. Owing to the bidding of the speculators it is impossible to get eggs for less than 23 cents a dozen, when they are coming in plentifully from the farmers. The price ranges from this up to 40 cents, according to the severity of the weather in winter. The argument that the storage of eggs distributes the supply so that the consumers can get them in the winter when the old rule of trade, they at times could not be had for love or for money, does not find acceptance among those who cannot afford to pay 23 cents a dozen for eggs, but who could indulge in the important food product if the price were from 10 to 15 cents, or even 18 cents a dozen.

Goldwin Smith's Bequest. From the Boston Globe. Goldwin Smith left the bulk of his estate, estimated at \$1,000,000, to Cornell university, where he had once been a professor. The bequest is memorable, in that it came from one who was not trying to win his way to fame by promoting the favor or mortgaging the fame of a great educational institution. Goldwin Smith's place in the annals of his era, was secured without it, not alone through his contributions to thought and literature, but on account of his sympathy with the cause of our union during the dark days of the Civil war.

Some have regretted the unprogressive attitude of Goldwin Smith to the new social awakening which is set forth in the United States. But they forget that his roots were in the past, that he was essentially a holdover from an age which thought the millennium had arrived when the doctrine of evolution was accepted by most of the great writers and thinkers.

Yet his social graces, inherited from a remote past, blossomed with whatever there was of kindness and veracity in our time. Applied to Goldwin Smith, the word "gentleman" did not belong to a backward and timeless terminology.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. The slate is probably all made up. Nevada ought to be a territory yet. Roosevelt said he wouldn't—and then did. Best summer climate on earth, right here. The healthy strong loafer deserves no favors. It wouldn't do to take Portland's census now. Now is the time to subscribe for the fly paper. Don't let a pestiferous little fly kill your baby. Pity the eastern people, both winter and summer. The people didn't choose and send any delegates. As yet, not many can take night joy rides in airships. Oregon has the full-fledged, right-sort primary law. The men who murdered a teamster should be hanged. It is about the time of year for the trout to raise the price of sugar. Perhaps Roosevelt thinks he is big enough to be on both sides, all sides. One thing that apparently will never be found out is the habits of salmon. It was simply impossible for the colonial to keep quiet for two months. At least children should not be permitted to see those prizefight pictures. Reports from the beach resorts are that the summer girls haven't reformed. The negroes should remember that they have other things than prizefights to still. Still all visitors say that the site and environs of Portland are surpassingly beautiful. Fortunately one doesn't have to be in the society blue book to take an enjoyable vacation. The assembly is expected to declare that the good crops of Oregon are due to the tariff. A man won \$1 by drinking 17 "biggers" of whiskey in succession, and then died—"abbe foeth." Mr. Ruff is sure that if sent to jail, where he belongs, he would become real reformer. He prefers to stay out and have a good time. "Charles the Baptist" is the name by which a back seat car Governor, probably soon to be Chief Justice, Hughes. Mayor McCarthy says the prizefight pictures cannot be exhibited in San Francisco. Has McCarthy also joined the reformers? Dr. Truworth of Los Angeles won a lawsuit for a big fee—paraly. A man with that name it lives up to it, ought to win almost anything, even heaven. Los Angeles Times: Prizefighting should be stopped once and forever. It is a business that breeds crime, vulgarity, dishonesty and everything that helps the devil. A millionaire grass widow says she got a divorce because her husband did not agree with her. What a fool he must have been—unless she was close with her money. It is reported that Copper King Clark wants to go to the senate again from Montana. But it would be unconstitutional for New York to have three senators and Montana only one.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS. On one Albany rosebush stem are 128 blooms and buds. There will be three airships at Baker City's celebration. Jacksonville cleaned up very thoroughly for the Fourth. Harvest is already "in full blast" in western Umatilla county. The Oddfellows' order is growing rapidly in Klamath Falls. The Salem Cherry Fair is a greater success than ever before, of course. La Grande box factory is running day and night, making fruit boxes. Several big eastern wool buyers attended the wool sale at Joseph, Saturday. Some alfalfa near McMinnville stands 4 inches or more high over the whole of a large field. A rock crushing plant with a capacity of 300 tons a day has been established near La Grande. Ashland, Albany and La Grande, as well as Gladstone Park, will have Chautauque assemblies this summer. An addition will be built to the Fairmount Christian church. The building was dedicated nearly a month ago and is already too small for the congregation. Although Newberg is a strictly prohibition and safe and sane town, the Graphic says: "Wanted—A new Moses to lead us back into the glare of the public gaze." The Woodburn Masons have contracted for the construction of a temple to cost \$25,000. The Salem Masonic lodge are preparing to build a \$75,000 to \$100,000 steel frame building. The Booth-Kelly company of Lang County has been awarded a contract for 100,000 feet of lumber for use by the Harriman lines, contract calling for nearly \$1,000,000. The money will come into Oregon for a state product and be expended here. The La Grande Star advises a young man to buy a piece of Grand Ronde valley land and plant it to alfalfa. He must use judgment and good land that can be watered, but for that matter most of the Grande Ronde will be irrigated in a few years. One of the most important needs in Albany at this time is that of a modern rental property. It is a sad fact that there is not a modern dwelling for rent in the city. Moreover there are but a few residence properties of any description. Fully fifty houses are at the top price, says the Herald. L. F. Weaver, state agent for the Studebaker and E. M. F. automobiles, has advised John M. Robt. president of the Crater Lake highway commission, that his company will jointly furnish one 20-horse-power runabout model 1911, to be sold by the highway commission and the proceeds devoted to the Crater Lake highway fund. Every steamer returning from points on the Pacific coast of the river is bringing over a large crowd of men from the various logging camps in that section. Thursday afternoon the General Washington made three trips to Deep River and her total passenger list for the day was about 400. Other steamers brought in about 3000 men. The logging men will celebrate on the Fourth. In the Coast range of Oregon in Benton county a new mountain range is being unrolled. It is a beautiful stream known as the Five Rivers. It is so called because it is made up of five other rivers. The people of the range are not so much interested in their rivers in high water season. True to tradition, we call the five rivers in India so named, says the Corvallis Gazette Times.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt. WHY NOT? "Mamma, I cut my appendix finger," said little Bobby. "Appendix finger?" "Top, the last one on the little one. If my first finger is the index, the last one must be the appendix finger, isn't it?" "You're right, my son, but he's guessed maybe he was right."

BIBLICAL NAMES. "I see you have a couple of Indians employed on your farm," remarked the summer tourist at the ranch house. "Yep, my pees." "Know their names?" "Sure. One of 'em is Lo—the common old name, you know. Took them names from the Bible, I did." "The Bible? Why, the name 'Lo' is not in the Bible. What is the other's name?" "Why Behold. Don't you remember reading them names—Lo and Behold?" And the visitor said he did and let it go at that.

OF COURSE NOT. The tall, lank minister observed as his sad face grew light: "I try to keep from levity and fun with my flock, but when at times I marry folks it surely is no sin. To say to them, by way of joke, 'I am a coupling pin'!"

WHOA, FAN! She was modest was Anabel Claribel when she never would look at a sailor man. In manner most haughty, she never would be made to blush. Cal. What'd you know about that! Whoa, Fan!

If a cat had 40 kittens, and they all had nine lives each, and cat insurance was the proper caper; say, I would be an agent then, the job I'd be sure to get. Over it I wouldn't work on any paper.

Over at Prineville there is a contractor by the name of Panckaf. The say he raises the dough. Aw, shut up!

Two Views of the Administration.

From World's Work. Here are two points of view that make a man think: One was expressed by a citizen of Iowa thus—"Mr. Taft's good nature and especially his simple confidence in the party organization is making his administration weak for lack of popular support. The people don't believe he's Ballinger, and they don't like Wickersham as a general cause of political parties. Who is Wickersham that he should say who may and who may not be a Republican? The president and his advisers and the party managers at Washington are living in a fool's paradise. They don't know a move of the people are thinking or doing—they don't know the people at all. They think that criticism of the administration or of congress is the result of mere partisan enmity or of conspirators of disappointed men. We are all sorry for Mr. Taft, but we have no means of bringing him to our point of view—no means of informing him of the real facts. The newspapers have not criticized him wantonly. In fact, they have been very considerate. The insurgents are not rebels. They speak for the people. Distrust of his advisers is not treason to the president—it is a necessary result of the careers and activities of these advisers; and yet the president, after he knows that they are disgraced, holds to them as if they were gold. The other point of view was expressed by a man in official life at Washington: "The outbreak of criticism of the administration and of the leaders in congress comes from papers that wanted a reduction of duty on wool, pulp and didn't get what they wanted and from magazines that are mad because the president favors an increase in their postal rates. This sort of thing is disreputable and unjust. Then, there are groups of disappointed men, who demand that the president be impeached. They have an organized conspiracy to discredit the administration and to divide some of its members into private life. The president is thus forced to stand by his friends—he would not be the man that he is if he didn't. It'll blow over. The people have no use for traitors and conspirators and deserters. We in Washington scorn the whole gang of them."

Farms Better Than Battleships.

Every intelligent citizen must respond to the common sense patriotism which animated the address of President W. C. Brown of the New York central railroad before the recent gathering of the Minnesota Bankers' association. He called attention to the alarming rapidity with which consumption of the products of the nation's farms is overtaking production, and added: "We are building great battleships, two of them each cost \$10,000,000 each—and it costs nearly a million dollars per annum piece to man and maintain them. I am in favor of an adequate navy, but I wish the money expended in building that one battleship could be devoted to this work of improved, intelligent agriculture. What one battleship costs would establish two splendid agricultural experiment or demonstration farms in every state in the Union, and I will guarantee if this is done and the work intelligently and energetically carried on that, as a result of it, the value of the increased product of the nation's farms will within 10 years, buy and pay for every battleship of every navy that floats on salt water today."

Real Life Dramas

(Continued to the Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.) Oh, the long winded bore journeyed into a store, where the merchant and clerk were working. And he told an old tale that was moldered and stale, and all the listeners dizzily; and he hummed and he hawed and he groined and he pawed, and no one rejoiced at his sallies; and the footlifter came and climbed onto his frame, and planted him out in the alley. Oh, the orator rose, and he talked through his nose, and he scratched like a vase on a step; and he pounded the slats of the vile plecteruses; and he wept over the woes of the people; and the lila we endure, and the griefs of the poor, had filled him with sorrow and gaudium; then the footlifter came and got onto his frame, and he scratched him with a bludgeon. Oh, the man who sings bass through a hole in his face, insisted all evening on roasting; he rendered the limbs of our favorite hymns—his voice nearly ripped up the flooring; in vain did we hint that he'd do well to sprin. He said he was singing "Ande Laurie"; and the footlifter yelled at the singer he fell, and buried his lungs in a quarry.

July 8 in History—Edmund Burke

Over the early career of Edmund Burke, the greatest of English orators, there hangs a veil that has never been lifted. The most reasonable opinion as to his birth place, the date and the place of his birth, is that he was born at Dublin on January 12, 1731. His father was a Protestant, an attorney, his mother a Catholic, by the name of Francis; he had at least one sister, Mrs. French, from whom the existing representatives of Burke's family are descended, and two brothers, one younger and another older than he was, with whom he went to school at Kildare. Later Edmund attended Trinity college, when Goldsmith was a student there, and like him attained no academic distinction. Burke then studied law at the temple, in London, was said to have been a favored admirer of Peg Woffington and to have made a mysterious visit to this country, and in 1776 published, after a satire on Bolingbroke, his well known tract, "On the Sublime and Beautiful." For some time he made a little money from his literary ventures and then got his first insight into politics by accompanying William Gerald Hamilton to Ireland, when the latter was secretary for that country. Later Burke quarreled with Hamilton and accepted the position of secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, when that peer was made prime minister. Shortly thereafter Burke defended the course of the ministry in regard to the American colonies so ably as to attract the attention of the whole Whig party, in England; and that day his public career may be said to have begun to decline. He was partially rehabilitated by the time the Hastings trial came to an end, but in 1794 he took a formal leave of parliament, and, refusing a peerage, would accept only a pension of \$18,000. He died on July 9, 1797.

Edmund Burke

Edmund Burke was the man who kept the Whig party together, fighting for them in the commons as they had never been fought for before. Returned as a representative of Bristol, then the second city in the kingdom, he struggled hard for the cause of justice in the management of the colonies, and his speech on Conciliation has long since become a classic. But it would be unconstituted for New York to have three senators and Montana only one.

A Broadening of Public Conscience.

From the World's Work. There was set up the other day a very appropriate bronze portrait in bas-relief of Henry George, made by his son, on a wall in the building in New York where he died. This is a good reminder, if any reminder were needed, of the continued vitality of "Progress and Poverty." And more vital than the book is the large principle that it set forth—the code of ethics that it advocated. For many men who have not assented to the definite method of taxation, which is called the single tax, have come to recognize the essential immorality of withholding land from productive uses and the doubtful morality of sheer speculation in land. The use of the earth and direct access to it under the most favorable conditions that do not abridge the rights of others are no more seriously considered than they were 25 years ago. That the earth should be