

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.

PUBLISHED BY J. J. JACKSON.

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It is always right that a man should be able to render a reason for the faith that is within him. — Sydney Smith.

CONDEMNING ROOSEVELT

CONDEMNATION of Pinchot conservation is condemnation of Roosevelt conservation. The two are identical. Pinchot-Roosevelt conservation was a chief policy of the Roosevelt administration. It was an official policy of the Roosevelt administration. It was evolved and put into effect by the Roosevelt administration. The system with its official policies and processes was established, directed and administered by the Roosevelt administration. Condemnation of it is to discredit Roosevelt, to repudiate him, and to denounce him. He is the father, the sponsor and the creator of Pinchot conservation. Without him there would have been no conservation, and public resources would still be exploited and dissipated by private interests.

Roosevelt conservation is gradually becoming the practical policy of the Taft administration. The Ballinger investigation has borne fruit. The purposes and plans of Ballinger have been largely turned aside. The bright spot light of the investigation has opened the administration of the nation's resources to public scrutiny. It is no longer possible to give away great gifts of water powers, coal lands and other national resources by the light of a dark lantern. The bold accusations of Glavin, Pinchot and Garfield, together with the disclosures of the Ballinger investigation have made any other than an honest conservation for the present out of the question. A law has been passed giving the president the full legal right to withdraw public resources from private entry so that their disposition may be fully safeguarded. Measures are being formulated to make every entry an honest one, and not a dark lantern grab. The full limit of Roosevelt conservation may not yet be reached, and may never be reached by Taft. But the wheels of reform are moving. The leadership of Pinchot, Roosevelt and the others for an honest disposition of public assets has been ably seconded by the demands of a powerful public sentiment.

It is bitter fruit for the organs of the "interests" who denounce it. It is bitter medicine for Mr. Ballinger who originally proposed another policy. But the friends of real conservation have nailed the conservation flag to the masthead and it will never be hauled down. To the 14,274,695 acres withdrawn in the past four years, President Taft has added 20,638,463 acres of coal lands. With the 8,500,000 of water power sites and phosphate and petroleum lands previously withdrawn, the total area set aside by the president just about equals that of Missouri or Washington. In thus confirming the Roosevelt withdrawals, Taft approves Roosevelt conservation. To condemn conservation is to condemn Roosevelt and to condemn Taft.

AEROPLANES FOR WAR

A VIATOR Glenn Curtiss in his experiment of casting oranges down upon or near a vessel strengthens the theory that aeroplanes can be used to destroy battleships, and may become new and formidable implements in the event of war. The nations are spending hundreds of millions of dollars building great new battleships, yet they can be almost instantaneously destroyed by one or two men flying over them in the free, unlimited atmosphere. This fact, now almost demonstrated, should be sufficient to give pause to the international Dreadnaught mania.

Nor, with these destroyers of the air in commission, will hostile ships dare to approach a coast. It is as coast defenders that these bomb laden aeroplanes will be most useful. As soon as an attacking fleet appears in the offing, away sail a few of these destroying airplanes, and the fleet is doomed. Its guns can scarcely be trained on these speeding, veering aerial war vehicles, and if one or two of them should be destroyed the loss would be trivial, and others could immediately follow in their wake.

If this picture be substantially correct, will not a consideration of it go far toward putting an end to naval warfare? Or will the nations now vie with one another in the construction of bomb-carrying aeroplanes. And will the world witness wars hereafter in which battles will be fought in the air, hostile aeroplanes being expertly maneuvered to get above those of the enemy to destroy them?

This would be the first thing to do. The armed aeroplanes of one

nation having been destroyed, the victor nation in the air could then prosecute the war on sea and land, but it would "have to hurry," for the worsted nation could construct an almost unlimited number of aeroplanes in a short time. Indeed, it may soon become a contest between the nations as to which can construct the greatest number of the best aerial warships. The great Dreadnaughts will be a secondary consideration.

SPOILED BOYS

IN SENTENCING two young thieves Thursday Judge Morrow took occasion to deliver a little lecture that all idle young men and boys, and all parents of boys, should read and ponder. Similar lectures should be delivered constantly in the courts, the schools, the press, the pulpit, and the homes.

Judge Morrow said: "The trouble with these boys is the same trouble we see with so many young fellows. They are brought up without any proper appreciation of what work means and entire lack of training for some useful occupation. They saunter around town, wear fairly good clothes, and conceive the idea that they will not do any work to soil their clothes. They hang around moving picture shows, become cappers for some poker game and generally lead the sort of dissolute life which easily leads to a crime. It is much easier to do this than to work in a machine shop or drive a team, they think, all because they have not had the right kind of early instruction at home."

The picture could be indefinitely elaborated and varied. These young fellows smoke cigarettes. They use obscene language. They pride themselves on making "mashes" on silly young girls. They live off their parents, or if they cannot do that they find some easy but disreputable job in which there is no real work, or they start out, like these boys, on a series of petty crimes, and if successful become bolder and after a longer or shorter career, usually a brief one, land in the penitentiary. Many of them carry a gun and this not infrequently shoots them into the hangman's halter.

As Judge Morrow suggested, their bringing up, or the lack of it, is to blame. In nine cases out of ten the parents are more guilty than the dissolute, worse than worthless boys. The boys are not made or taught to work, they are allowed to play truant, and be away from home and in bad company at all hours; they early imbibed evil and vicious habits, and ere they are fairly grown they are thoroughly spoiled. It is terribly true that there are hundreds of such boys in this city.

Parents, and boys, the only thing that pays, that will make life worth living, is steady, honest, faithful work of some kind. This applies to the school at first, and afterward whatever a boy can best engage in, whatever he is best adapted to. No boy who adheres to this rule need be a common laborer long; he can rise to a better condition.

Parents of boys have a heavy and sacred responsibility, and it is astonishing to observe how many of them do not realize this, but act as if they had no parental responsibility at all.

PORTLAND AND THE SEA

THE PILOTAGE fee between Portland and the mouth of the Columbia has been cut in half. The reduction was made by order of the Port of Portland commission, announced yesterday. It is a step in the direction of Portland as a well ordered, well equipped and easily accessible maritime city. Every step in that direction is an added rivet and bolt in the structure of Portland's supremacy. The limits to which the city can go in development are boundless if a wise policy towards ocean commerce constantly prevails. Docks at which the vessels of all nations can land, modern equipment by which the cargoes of all vessels can be quickly handled, facilities by which all railroads can reach steamship connections, rates by which docking and the handling of cargo are not extortionate, a channel to the sea, deep enough for every ocean liner, and finally, a harbor, open, free and unmonopolized—these are the factors for a Portland that will be almost without rivals on the coast. The history of the world is the history of cities made great in their time by maritime commerce. The rise and fall of cities is a record of facilities or non-facilities for ocean-going craft. And the real destiny of Portland will not stand revealed until it shall be known whether or not she will be ready for the opening of the Panama canal. Ample docks open to every vessel, reasonable charges, modern dock equipment and ingress and egress for every railroad are factors that will tell mightily in this growth of the city. Is Portland's real policy that which is proclaimed from the city hall?

EMIGRANTS COMING BACK

MANY OF the farmers from the United States, especially those from the Pacific northwest states, who went over into Canada, are coming back. The tide is turning. Most of these emigrants to the northern colony have had a disappointing experience. Their adverse reports will deter thousands of others from going across the line to better their condition or make money faster by farming. Experience is a great and the only sure and entirely dependable teacher. What a man learns by his experience he knows, sure enough, and when, being a re-

habits man, he relates actual experiences, he is listened to and heeded. The begonia to Alberta and other Canadian provinces from the United States will dwindle from this on, at least for awhile.

The returned farmers make various complaints. Not only are the winters very long and very cold, requiring a great amount of fodder for stock and much fuel, but any year the crops are likely to be destroyed before they are ripe by early frosts. Sometimes there are heavy frosts in August. Then there may be protracted drouths, ruining or injuring crops. Wood in many parts is far distant and fencing and fuel are high. Freight charges for crops are high also, so that there is no great profit on even a good crop.

There is a great amount of fairly fertile land in western Canada and gradually it will be settled and cultivated, but the attractions of that country have been greatly overdrawn. Many went up there because "the distance lends enchantment to the view." Men with a little means to get land can do better in any Pacific northwest state. And any western Oregon man who would leave this mild, equable, healthful climate to go up there to live permanently must not be offended if people regard him as in some measure "off" mentally. Whoever goes away from Oregon to live soon discovers that he made a mistake.

CONSUMERS AND ROADS

IT IS NOT only land owners and merchants and other business men who ought to be interested in good roads, but all consumers—that is, everybody. The average urban resident, if he thinks about the matter at all, may think that good roads are of no benefit to him, but he is mistaken. It is the consumer who must ultimately pay the bad roads tax, just as he has to pay the high tariff tax, and he cannot escape. A fraction of the high cost of living is to be charged up against bad roads. The more it costs to haul a load from the farm to town or to the railroad, the higher the price of the stuff hauled will be when it is put on the city table, and that increased cost the consumer must pay. Good roads will lessen the cost of living in the city.

A bad five mile road, as against a good road costs the farmer, the department of agriculture estimates, \$25 for every 1000 bushels of grain. In the first instance, the farmer loses that amount. It is waste. If he may not directly and in any given instance be transferred to the city consumer, but ultimately, and taking all products into consideration, it is so transferred. The bad road where a good one might be made adds to the cost of production, and that cost must finally come out of the consumer's pocket. Therefore it is not only the farmer, the city real estate owner, and the merchant who should do all they can in aid of the good roads movement, but all consumers of whatever sort should give it whatever encouragement and support they can. Good roads will benefit everybody without exception.

FOREST FIRES

NOTWITHSTANDING all the precautions that have been taken by the government, the states, and owners of large tracts of timber, forest fires have broken out in several places, and already have destroyed a vast amount of timber, logs and cordwood. Greater and better efforts are made every succeeding year to prevent these fires, but they seem to be of little avail. Presumably they do really prevent many fires and much destruction of timber that would occur except for these protecting and preventive measures—this is a side of the matter that cannot be measured or even estimated; but what is apparent and certain is that many fires that do great damage occur in spite of all these precautionary and protecting measures. Mountain tourists and campers are probably more numerous than formerly, and evidently many of them are as careless as a portion of such people ever were. Many more engines pass over railroads running through forests than formerly, and in some instances they probably start the fires. Advice and entreaty in this regard seem wasted. The only things to do are to increase if possible the preventive measures, to punish severely persons convicted of maliciously or carelessly starting fires, and still, by every possible means, to urge care and caution on the part of those living in or visiting forest areas. But when all is done that can be done, more or less of these fires will occur every year, until the forests are nearly gone or thoroughly cleaned up.

A FIGHTER'S FIDELITY

AFTER ALL there are those whom it would profit to sit at the feet of pugilist Jack Johnson and study. From him they could learn a lesson of red-blooded human sympathy. The beautiful home of his mother in Chicago, bought by the pugilist's earnings, is a familiar fact. He drove up to a bank in Chicago the other day and deposited \$100,000, counted out to the teller in \$1000 and \$100 bills. His next act was to buy an \$1800 electric runabout for the old "mammy" and his sisters. "They won't stand for a fast machine," he said. Nor did his gifts end here. Down south there are those who did good turns for Jack Johnson when he was a child of poverty. To the man who taught him how to box when a boy, he sent a crisp draft for \$750. To the man who once saved him from drowning in the bay of Galveston he

sent \$500. To six others who had befriended him when he was a friendless waif he sent sums ranging from \$250 to \$750.

There are those whose pretensions to virtue are far more vociferous than this pugilist's. There are many whose wealth is a thousand times as great as that of the black fighter, but whose humanitarianism could be put through the eye of a needle. Even though we dislike Johnson's calling, we are compelled to admire some of the traits of the man.

Letters From the People

Thinks Fight Pictures Educational.

Portland, Or., July 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Much has been said against those moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno. While no one fails to see the possibility of causing endless bloodshed in a race war by showing such pictures, it does seem to me that men who are apathetic to reform, should be rather than such exhibitions of brutality and consequent suffering should be shown in all their heinousness.

I said to a friend on the 4th Inst. "this will conclude such exhibitions, I believe, if the people are allowed to see the pictures, the true facts in the case, apart and away from the excitement, when their judgment will be better than at the ring side."

"Let there be light" and there will follow light. If the temperance reformers, etc., were to utilize the moving picture it would tell a story of facts that would speak louder than words.

While I am not in favor of such exhibitions of strength or science, so-called, our laws are really made by the people, by public sentiment, without which law becomes a mere farce.

If our educators who are prone to make much ado about showing what the public wish to see, were only to get into the moving picture business, and utilize the churches during the week end, much practical method of education, for they have the brains and the money, too, the appetite of the public might become more reasonable.

EDUCATION.

The People Rule in Oregon.

From an article by Senator Jonathan S. Gresham in the Oregonian.

Oregon has evolved, adopted, and demonstrated the best system of popular government in the world today. It incorporates:

The Australian ballot, which assures the secrecy of the vote.

The Initiative Law, which guards the integrity of the privilege of American citizenship—participation in government.

The direct primary, which absolutely insures popular selection of all candidates and establishes the responsibility of the public servant to the electorate and not to any political boss or special interest.

The initiative and referendum, which is the keystone of the arch of popular government, for by means of this the people may secure the passage of laws or the repeal of laws as they desire. The initiative develops the electorate because it encourages study of principles and policies of government, and affords the originator of new ideas in government an opportunity to secure popular judgment upon his measures if eight per cent of the voters of his state deem the same worthy of submission to popular vote.

The referendum prevents misuse of the power temporarily centralized in the legislature.

The corrupt practices act, which is necessary as a complement to the initiative and referendum and the direct primary for, without the corrupt practices act, these other features of popular government could be abused.

The public servant, provided for by the corrupt practices act, affords all candidates for nomination or election equal means of presenting before the voter their views upon public questions, and protects the honest candidate against the misuse of money in political campaigns. Under the operation of this law popular verdicts will be based upon ideas, not money; argument, not abuse; principle, not boss or machine dictation.

The recall, which is rather an administrative or precautionary measure, the existence of which will prevent the necessity for its use. At rare intervals there may be occasions for exercise of the recall against municipal or county officers, but I believe, the fact of its existence will result in a more careful and honest administration of public affairs.

Under the machine and political boss system the confidence of the people in the government is shaken. The articles of confederation laid Congress free to meet where it would. There were shortly many competitors. Of the 13 states, which at that time fringed the Atlantic, the central point was in Maryland and Virginia. In March 1783, New York tendered Kingston to the British, Maryland tendered Annapolis to the British, New Jersey offered a district below the falls of the Delaware, Virginia having Georgetown for its object, invited Maryland to join in a session of equal portions of territory lying together on the Potomac; leaving Congress to fix its residence on either side.

During the summer Congress appointed a committee to consider what jurisdiction it should exercise in its abiding place. Things drifted on for some time, and finally partly in deference to Washington's judgment, the Potomac country was selected. By an act of March 30, 1790, Congress was authorized to select the site and mark the boundaries, and this he did early in the year, the cornerstone of the Federal territory being laid on April 16.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had served in the Continental army, was chosen to lay out the town, and though dismissed in March, 1792, he drew up a plan which was adopted by the commissioners in charge and in accordance with Andrew Ellicott laid out the city.

In September, 1791, the name Columbia was adopted for the District and the name Washington for the city. In 1800 the north section of the capital, the cornerstone of which had been laid in 1793, was finished, and Congress held its first session there in November, the archives having been transferred from Philadelphia somewhat earlier. The capitol the president's house, and other public buildings were burned by the British in 1814, all of which, however, were replaced within the next few years.

you will, you must nevertheless grant that he has proved his superiority in the kind of contests which, in one form or another, white men themselves make the test of superiority—a fighting contest. Nor was it by brute strength that he won; the white man was bigger and stronger. He won by superior fighting science and superior fighting skill. The Negro was a man who, by brain more than by brawn, can win in such a combat—why may not such a race produce superior men for winning battles in war or swinging big sticks in politics, if given a chance?

Application of "Golden Rule."

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chief Kohler's address to his men, following his reinstatement, shows him to be a bigger man than even his friends had estimated him. The chief plainly stated that he would not be content with showing his members of the police department who had testified against him, worked against him, sought evidence against him, and done everything in their power to blacken his reputation. From the moment of his reinstatement Kohler had declared a "new

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Harrah for the Hibernian.

Judge Landis is still a thorn in the fat sides of the trusts.

It was a big risk to build near that big old temptation to fire.

That fire left a big space to fill—and it will be filled ere long.

If anybody likes to debate publicly Colwell Hofer is always ready.

Visiting Hibernians will find a lot of mighty good ones in Portland.

As yet, Mr. John Arthur Johnson has not been invited to luncheon on Sagamore hill.

It appears to be a city government of, for and by the railroads, insofar as they want anything.

It is said Kingdon could already fix an engine. His grandfather could fix whole railroads.

As winter is approaching the price of butter is rising, and it may be expected to go up until next April.

Now we have the county assembly of leaders, advisers and compromisers. The masses of voters are not saying a word.

The Boston Globe remarks that Secretary Knox may be a great jurist, but as a diplomatist he seems to be left-handed.

There might be some mitigation of the divorce evil if women would quit wearing things that button up, or down, the back.

A lecturer says Indians do not swear nor murder for money. But in drinking whiskey they are not inferior to white men.

The mother who hasn't money enough to have her baby's picture taken frequently, especially if it is her first one, is poor indeed.

Apparently, with considerable reluctance, the Capitol has declared against prizefighting and the exhibition of prizefight pictures.

Those bluebirds came in very handy during the fire Wednesday night, and rendered efficient and valuable services. Bully for the blue boys.

The Charleston case may show that if a man who is killed by a steam locomotive can take her to Italy and escaping return to this country and be safe.

Aside from the regrettable loss of a life and of property and persons injured, the burning of the old Exposition building was not an unfortunate incident.

George V. as well as Kaiser William, wants his salary increased, pleading the increased cost of living. But the difference between him and a workman is that he can get what he wants.

The Cuban government permits and enjoys bullfighting, but it has forbidden the exhibition of the prizefight pictures in the island. Do we need some Cuban missionaries up in this country?

One man who attended the Reno fight and was determined not to be robbed—his money was stolen by a thief who rolled his money into a pocket.

Chloroform was 60 last week, and didn't chloroform him? He is a young man yet. There is Zeppelin snuffing around in the air and smashing an airship the last day of 72, and that holding a tight grip on the reins of government of Mexico at 80, and many other old boys of more than three score and ten who are doing things.

July 16 in History—Washington the Capital

The District of Columbia was established as the seat of government of the United States by congress on July 16, 1790. The requisite area for the district was offered to congress by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and originally was a square, the sides of which were about 10 miles each.

After the war was over it was deemed advisable to look about for a permanent residence for the government. The articles of confederation laid Congress free to meet where it would. There were shortly many competitors. Of the 13 states, which at that time fringed the Atlantic, the central point was in Maryland and Virginia. In March 1783, New York tendered Kingston to the British, Maryland tendered Annapolis to the British, New Jersey offered a district below the falls of the Delaware, Virginia having Georgetown for its object, invited Maryland to join in a session of equal portions of territory lying together on the Potomac; leaving Congress to fix its residence on either side.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Great is the harvest around Cottage Grove.

Many new residences, chiefly bungalows, are going up at Cottage Grove.

A new garage and automobile salesroom in La Grande will be one of the finest in the state.

A fire destroyed a large part of the little town of Phoenix, in Jackson county. But surely Phoenix can rise from its ashes.

A Vale man who was in the habit of beating his wife cried when arrested for it. He should be made to howl by giving him what he was accustomed to bestow on his wife, only more of it.

The Eugene Commercial club is now stronger numerically and in every other way than it has been in its history. New members are coming in rapidly and more interest is taken in its business affairs than ever before.

Parties have 50 acres of asparagus near Junction City and Irving, and can it, starting an industry, says the Eugene Register. That idea is to eclipse raising hops, cherries or anything else in importance.

Polk county has 58 school districts in which there are 4162 children of school age, of which number 2142 are males and 2020 are females. The number of teachers employed is 127, of which 25 are males and 102 females.

G. H. Powell, an expert connected with the agricultural department, told the Hood River News that Hood River was the finest apple growing district in the country, and that the association there was the most successfully managed in the world.

The business of the express company from La Grande grows every day and has now reached immense proportions, says the Star. The largest amount of business for one train ever recorded was done last week when the total weight reached 634 tons.

Oregon now has three big Chautauques running in full blast—Gladstone Park, Ashland and Albany. Next year Eugene will, very likely, be added to the list. The educational center of the state Eugene should certainly have the biggest annual Chautauque event in all Oregon, says the Register.

The burnt cedar timber in Curry county, some of which was killed by a forest fire over two years ago, is still as sound as ever, and is being sought by companies who wish to use it for railroad ties. The Francisco Lumber Co. is now preparing to ship some of this timber via Port Orford.

Speaking of the probability of a railroad along the coast in the near future, the Marshfield News says: "Eventually there will be a tourist travel that will reach astonishing proportions. There are few if any more widely beautiful views of scenery than those which make a trip along the coast a never ending surprise."

With nearly 50 people camped at Crater Lake, on the rim and at Arant camp, the Crater Lake area is still fairly open. A score of automobiles have already been driven to the Crater, containing tourists from all parts of the coast. The accommodation for this year are said to be superior to those of any previous season.

Alex La Follette of Marion county has contracted his logberries this season to a Portland firm for 90 cents a crate of 6, which meant 60 cents net to him. His crop yielded at the rate of about 600 crates to the acre. No need to inquire if there is money in growing such small fruit. He also has one of the largest and best peach orchards in the Pacific northwest, and the current year's product from it will return him a neat financial fortune, says the Salem Statesman.

Oregon and Ohio.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

Not many months ago a lynching occurred in Grant county. Today five men who engaged in that cowardly killing are in the penitentiary. One of them is to be hanged and four of them are to serve life sentences.

Thus has law and order been vindicated in Grant county. Today Grant county is a "cow county." There are such counties any longer. But the people will not stand for me law. The courts mete out justice as fast as the men who killed Snyder with their unbridled and condoned lawlessness.

In the state of Ohio, the center of American civilization and the home of presidents, a lynching has just occurred. Reports indicate that the act was a lynching, and as such was the Grant county lynching. What is Ohio going to do about it?

It will be interesting to note whether Ohio or Oregon proves the more civilized. At this time Oregon has the lead.

One leaf from a papyrus at Corvallis measures more than three feet across. The stalk is five inches around, two feet long and looks like a stick of wood but it is tender.

The Millionaire

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

The millionaire was searching his pockets for a dime; he said: "I'm going busted three quarters of the time, have my wealth invested in railroads, in farms, in factories and foundries, and other false alarms; while crowds of working people are drawing bones of mine. I'm sometimes sorely puzzled to know how I can keep my money from sprouting this way. I wilted on the spot and sat me down and muttered: 'That's sure foot for thought! I've always pictured rich men as sitting scads away and gleaming off their riches, like fiends by night and day. I've pictured them owning fat diamonds by the ton, and seems they use their plunder to make the wheels go round. And if that money travels, and works, as money should, then what's the odds who owns it? It's surely doing good.' I stepped around the corner to buy a cheap cigar, and found that rich man buying his sixteen motor cars."

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TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt

PALFABLY A STRANGER.

"Do you raise apples in this country?" inquired the stranger, at H. River.

But, gosh, we raise 'em all, for, for everyone's a knocker for his bit. And you may be quite a booster with the folks over on with pride. When the band comes dashing up from the street, you get on and ride. But you bet your life when some one trades not gently on your toes. You're a knocker in a minute and you chuck plumb full of woe. For everyone's a knocker, goodness knows.

No doubt you yell in many tones, climate, town and state. You thank you are a booster with a boost for every fate. But when the state adjoining makes a boasting claim or two, why, you're a knocker, and you'll yell in black and blue. And there's ninety million people I like you.

The difference 'twixt the farmer and the burglar is odd. 'Thou shalt not steal' ply their efforts as they will. The farmer, children, tills the soil, while the burglar, oh, the burglar soils the soil.

The star spanned banner, oh long may she be. O'er Reno, Nevada, the land of the free.