

THE JOURNAL

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Honest labor wears a lovely face.—Decker.

WHAT ABOUT HIS PASS?

THE OREGONIAN attempts to deny the confidential relation that exists between Mr. Bowerman and the Harriman railroad. If Mr. Bowerman is not a Harriman man, how did he get his pass? After prohibiting railroads from issuing free passes, section 21 of the act creating the railroad commission says: "This act shall not be construed as preventing railroads from giving free transportation or reduced rates therefor to its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians, employees and attorneys at law."

In which of these capacities was it that Mr. Bowerman was given his pass? Was it as an officer of the road? Or as an agent? Or as a surgeon or physician? Or was it as an attorney? It must have been as an attorney, for Mr. Bowerman is not a physician, a surgeon, or a station agent. It must have been for the same reason that Mr. R. R. Butler, Mr. Bowerman's law partner, was also given a free pass over the Harriman lines.

There is record in the statehouse that Mr. Bowerman has held this free pass for two years. Nobody knows how much longer he held it, for it was not until the railroad commission was created that railroads were required to report a list of passes issued.

If Mr. Bowerman is not a Harriman man, why did he use all his powers and all his knowledge of the law to help Mr. Harriman keep the Hill lines out of central Oregon? Why did he get out the injunction that for a long time held Hill at bay in the Deschutes canyon? Why did he journey to various points along the Deschutes directing the legal movements of the Harriman forces in the fight to hold Hill up, and that after Harriman had for years refused to build into central Oregon?

If Mr. Bowerman is not a Harriman man, why did the Oregonian on September 26 use editorially these words: "The secret meeting in the offices of a local corporation for the preparation of a state was a gross blunder and a grave injustice to the delegates of the assembly"? Who was the idiot of the assembly but Mr. Bowerman? Who concocted the assembly but Mr. Bowerman, the Big Business brigadier and his machine allies?

Who is it but a Big Business corporation that is in the United States supreme court, trying to beat the Oregon plan of government in order to escape payment of just taxes on its franchises? In its complaint it pleads that the Oregon system takes the election of senator out of the hands of the legislature and it urges that fact as a reason for beating the Oregon system.

The assembly is a part of the same deep game. Every Big Business outfit in Oregon was in the assembly game with Mr. Bowerman. Not one was against the assembly. Every one of them stood hard for him in the primaries. Mr. Bowerman is at the head of the ticket as their choice. If he isn't in with the outfit, what is he doing with a Harriman pass in his pocket?

THE NEW SOCIALISM

ON SUNDAY next, October 23, The Journal will publish an interview with J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire Socialist of New York, which demands and will receive the closest attention. This story is not the hasty expression of a new convert to an astounding doctrine. The man who preaches it has laid aside all special privilege, all luxury, the open door to an easy pleasure-loving life, and of his free will has submerged himself in the poverty stricken masses of the great city. And there he has lived, year in year out, until their sufferings have become his, their wrongs have pressed him close, and he has enlisted in the ranks of the Socialists, believing that there alone can a remedy be found.

Under this name all shades of new creeds find a home. If one man thinks state ownership of railroads is rapidly approaching he is called a Socialist. Another conceives it possible that all kinds of public utilities shall be state owned—not only railroads, but water and power supply, coal, gas—natural and artificial—harbors and docks, canals. And he, too, is a Socialist. A third believes that the state should also control all associated industries—factories and workshops, in the interest and for the benefit only of the hand workers therein employed. And so on, in an ascending scale until the height is reached of Socialism as defined and advocated by J. G. Phelps Stokes, the hero of this interview. He issues for the new gospel his proclamations and without doubt would willingly die for its success.

In this most interesting story two

main points disclose themselves. The first, naturally, being the extreme revolutionary measures which, it is argued, are the logical means for converting theory into practice, if the propaganda of argument and preaching fail. Here is advocated a revolution worthy of the word. To upset and invert every existing associated industry, instating the workers in possession and cutting off short and repudiating every claim of capital without any formality of purchase. To reorganize society utterly, in the sole interest of what is now called the working class.

The second disclosure is of the extent to which such doctrines have spread among the educated classes, the thinkers of this nation. According to Mr. Stokes the Socialists' strong hold is in the universities and colleges, both professors and students being converts to, or at least students of, this cult in growing numbers.

This man's doctrines come before the people with the halo cast over them by his utterly unselfish life. But the claim to serious consideration of them as a working code will rest, for most of us, on the character and number of their adherents. That Mr. Stokes and his friends should now come out into the open is no small gain.

CAN HE TRICK THEM TWICE?

NO MAN should profit from a trick. Things sought of the public should be sought openly, frankly and candidly. Men who want public preferment should be above board and take the people into their confidence.

The assembly was a trick. It was planned to trick Oregon Republicans into false paths. Mr. Bowerman is its product, and after nominating himself in the assembly by tricking W. Rhycombe, Andrew C. Smith and the others, he got himself nominated at the primaries by a trick.

For instance, in the state pamphlet Chairman George's state central committee claimed Bowerman to be the real Republican candidate for governor. In the Oregonian the same committee made the same claim. The committee was supposed to speak for the party, but it spoke only for Bowerman, and that was the trick. It helped to fool voters and caused Bowerman's nomination. That nomination was accomplished by a trick and because it is the result of trickery Oregon Republicans are released from all obligation to support Mr. Bowerman.

If the state committee and Mr. Bowerman had played fair, Mr. Bowerman would never have been nominated. Instead, a real direct primary Republican would be at the head of the ticket. But Mr. Bowerman's trick of a stacked and stuffed assembly that he owned, corralled and bossed, and the other trick, by his state central committee, clinched the nomination for him and beat the anti-assembly candidates.

He is at the head of the ticket, not as a Republican, but as an assembly trick, and trickster. Is it possible for Mr. Bowerman to trick the voters a second time? PASSING OF A FORMER NOTED MAN

DAVID BENNETT HILL, who died yesterday, won large success as a politician and public man, as well as in his profession, but never won wide and sustained public confidence. In the earlier part of his career he was an exceptionally shrewd politician, of not a very admirable type, but one common in those days. He was elected to the legislature from Chenango county when a very young man, and while a struggling lawyer; and his talents were recognized by Governor Tilden, one of whose ablest lieutenants he became. In 1882 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, who was elected by a majority of about 192,000 votes over Judge Folger, then secretary of the treasury under President Arthur. Hill polled several thousand votes more than Cleveland, and became governor on Cleveland's election to the presidency in 1884. Hill was twice elected governor, and later defeated, and once United States senator, which latter office he left vacant for many months in order to prevent the lieutenant governor, "Scale" Jones, from succeeding to the office of governor. Hill was a cold, crafty man, with few if any personal friends, but a lawyer of unusual ability. He never married.

BEATEN AGAIN

IN THEIR frivolous injunction, Kiernan and Dunway got short shrift in the Oregon supreme court. Not only was the injunction speedily dissolved, but the appeal was taken up on its merits, and the court is today hearing argument. The celebrity with which the higher court is moving is evidence that the bench of the state perfectly understands the miserable motives and purposes behind Kiernan and his lawyer.

The authorities are now free to perfect the sale of the bonds. The bond-buyers made complete examination of the issues raised by Dunway, and in spite of them are ready to make the purchase. There is no better evidence of the legality of the processes leading up to the issue; for men who buy securities are not given to taking chances.

The loss of a year or more of time in beginning the bridge was never necessary. The vote that authorized construction should have ended the matter. The structure would have been a long way toward completion, but for pests who employ quibbles,

technicalities and nonsense to defeat the public will.

Ultimately there will be an end to such things. A long suffering public will tire of legal and illegal jugglery. In that good time, correctives will be applied that will make it impossible for the Kiernans and lawyers of the Dunway type to ply their trade.

OUR CRITICS

M. R. VAN DUSER, who is a Democratic candidate for the legislature, criticized The Journal at the St. Johns Democratic meeting. His complaint is that The Journal is supporting some Democrats and some Republicans for office. In the eyes of Mr. Van Duser this is a serious offense.

The Journal pleads guilty. It is not standing for any party or any partisans, but for principles. Its policy is not to fight for men, but for measures.

In this state certain popular measures have been attacked. An organized and powerful onslaught has been made on the direct primary, Statement One and other measures. There was a time when there were but few defenders in sight for these measures. Only the granges, the workmen and The Journal were for several months in evidence as soldiers, while the Oregonian and powerful men were engaged in the attack.

The battle was waged within the ranks of the Republican party and The Journal found allies and valuable assistance for the defense among anti-assembly Republicans. The Journal helped to nominate these Republicans, and after nominating them it does not propose now to turn traitor and fight them. That would be a piece of treachery as vile or viler than the treachery of Benedict Arnold.

After supporting Republicans for the nomination, The Journal does not propose to betray them. Any criticism made of it for that course, this newspaper welcomes. There is a great, big, fair-minded public that The Journal is glad to have judge between its position and that of its critics.

BECAUSE TRUE

WHEN John Manning, candidate for congress, declared in his Shanko speech that the people are staggering under the burden of the high cost of living, he told a truth that is terribly apparent. When he added that the prices of the necessities of life are higher than ever known he described conditions as they are known to thousands who are in a strenuous struggle for survival.

The total value of all the gold produced in the United States from 1792 to 1908 inclusive was \$3,063,787,000. The appropriation bills passed by congress for the four years ending March 4, 1909, amounted to \$8,522,982,816.87. All the gold that the United States produced in 117 years fell short by \$459,000,000 of paying congressional expenditures for only four years. In these figures of reckless public extravagance is much of the explanation of why the life cost is high and survival a problem.

Seventy-two per cent of this stupendous list of congressional appropriations went for this country's mad enterprise of arms and armaments, wars and warriors. On this foolish and crazy policy, a sum was spent equal to five sixths of all the gold mined in the United States in 117 years. If life comes hard, if prices of necessities swallow up the workman's wage, if the wolf lurks at the door of thousands, it is congress, its war madness and its Aldrich tariffs that must shoulder the responsibility.

Mr Manning's public pledges that, if elected, he will use his vote and his influence against more additions to the cost of living will win him the vote of many a struggling bread winner.

THE FIGHT IN YAMHILL

THREE ASSEMBLYMEN are striving for election to the legislature in Yamhill county, one for the senate and two for the house. They ought to be beaten. Men who took a nomination from the assembly, knowing as they did that the legislature had refused to make it lawful, should have no place in the legislature. Men who are ready, as they were, to be a law unto themselves are not proper material to send to the legislature to make laws for other folks. This is the issue, and there is no other issue.

The three Yamhill assemblymen are opposed by Frank H. Caldwell, a Democrat, by Timothy Brownhill, a Republican, and by George Bridwell, a Democrat. Mr. Caldwell, the anti-assembly candidate for the senate, has represented the county in the senate for the past four years, and Mr. Brownhill and Mr. Bridwell are the anti-assembly candidates for the lower house. It is not a party fight, but a clear issue of principle.

The election is the one and the only place to settle public questions. That is what elections are for. If the assemblymen are beaten November 8, it will be old Yamhill's protest against assemblyism.

This onslaught on the direct primary and the Oregon plan of government should be destroyed, root and branch. If it isn't done we shall be bedeviled with assemblyism for the next two, four or a dozen years. The election is the place to kill it, and now is the time.

Bible Translation for Navajo Indians.

The American Bible society has just added to its interesting list of versions of the scriptures in the languages of the North American Indian, a translation

of the book of Genesis and the gospel of Mark into the language of the Navajos. This is the first publication of the translation of the scriptures into the tongue of the Indians. The version has been prepared by the Rev. Leonard P. Brink, of Tohatchi, New Mexico, connected with the Southwest Indian conference, an interdenominational mission at work in that region. There are said to be 45,000 Navajos in the United States, and there are at present Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian Reformed, Gospel Union and Independent missions at work among them. These scriptures will help in the education of the people and in the formation of a Navajo literature.

Letters From the People

An Argument for Prohibition. To the Editor of The Journal—I read with interest your editorial in The Journal of October 7, entitled "Because Unwise." I for one welcome dignified argument on this subject, and to make it fair, and American in its spirit both sides must be heard. About the only way your readers can talk back is through your generosity and space. So I make bold to ask space for the following:

You ask us to look the problem of the saloon and its control squarely in the face. Suppose we do so, what do we see? The most gigantic and lawless of all the trusts, fighting for the privilege of conducting a parasitic business. Fighting for the privilege of doing what the United States supreme court says is not a right of any citizen.

Whenever the people of any community determined to stop this crime they are confronted by the combined force of the trust, the influence of state and nation. Is it a wonder success is imperfect? In the cities, the element of society that wants protection against the aggressions of this trust is at the mercy of the wets in combination with an array of power. Under such conditions home rule is under such conditions. The whole incident, for example, which we are entitled under the federal constitution in that way. You say the county is the natural unit. In this you are mistaken. The state is the only power that can even begin to cope with a power as the brewers. It can oust them as Kansas has. The state is the only power that can protect the people when local government breaks down as it has everywhere in this state. The saloon is licensed and the law comes into conflict with them. The state alone can compel the local authorities to maintain law and order.

You say that back of every law lies the great question as to whether the people want it. But I affirm that back of that question lies the greater one, as to whether the right, or promotes the public peace, safety or morals. No government has any right to enact a law or permit an institution that is inimical to the public peace and welfare, however much the people want it. As the supreme court of the United States says, "No legislature has the right to barter away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants." The most alarming weakness of American institutions lies in this forgetting on the part of public officials of official oaths and obligations, while with ear to the ground they toady to momentary whims of the vacillating minority in temporary combination with the baser elements of society.

As to promoting blind pigs. According to an article in one of the papers there is admitted to be 75 to 100 of them here in Portland, while Governor Stubbs challenges anyone to find one in Kansas. Your position there has been taken upon information furnished you ex parte by the liquor business, and not from actual facts. If by unwise you mean that it is so from the viewpoint of the trade, the criminal, the drinker and the taxpayer, I agree. I do not believe it will surely lessen consumption and diminish the evils. But if you are looking at this from the viewpoint of the public welfare, legitimate business, the school or the home, this state wide movement is eminently wise.

WILLIAM PARSONS. Salaries of Y. M. C. A. Officials. Portland, Or., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In this morning's Oregonian the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. comes out with an article as to why the rent of the rooms has been raised. In part he says the dormitory is not intended to be operated at a cost in order to afford young men a home where they would be free from contaminating influences. By this he admits that the Y. M. C. A. is operated for profit. After many requests they have refused to publish the salaries of individuals in their reports, as by rights the members should know what is being done financially, for in legal sense they are stockholders in the association. Inasmuch as the association is being run for profit, they do not come under the head of religion, therefore they should be compelled to pay taxes.

J. GRAHAM. An Offer of Help. To the Editor of The Journal—Enclosed you will find a summons to appear before the grand jury of Multnomah county on the 7th day of June, 1910, also subpoena to appear before the circuit court of this county on the 8th day of June, 1910, at the same place, given date and gave testimony.

I am now informed a warrant has been drawn in my favor for \$2.35, and the auditor informs me he has no funds for paying the grand jury subpoena although issued by the district attorney. It looks to me like the present county officers should be continued in office as it will be a saving to the taxpayers. Two dollars and thirty-five cents for two days' time is very liberal and I feel that a county that is so poor should be assisted, therefore I have left the warrant with them. If The Journal would kindly call me by phone when the next relief fund for some poor indigent is open I shall call for and endorse the \$2.35 in his or her favor.

When a district attorney, sheriff and county clerk can call a man from his business, have him testify against his neighbor, and get all this for \$1.75 per day, they need a shield from the support of all taxpayers and good citizens. Yours for cheap labor. T. L. RICE.

Why Not Private Rivers?

To the Editor of The Journal—I notice La Follette's Magazine prints—as did The Journal—the report of the commission of the corporation, Herbert Knox Smith to President Taft that the greatest single deterrent to water rates and water competition is the railway ownership of waterfront and docks. To you might as well argue for private streets or a private river as for private docks which are a part both of streets and river. C. E. S. WOOD.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. So Dr. Morrison did not say it, after all. It only takes a very few Democrats to disagree. Salem Statesman: Well, Wellman is a well man! Who's ever elected, there will be big crops next year. Great year for apples in Oregon, but greater years are coming. At least one umpire deserves all the kicking and licking that he will get. It would be a person unfit to enjoy the gift of life who would kick about this October weather. Absolute political independence in politics is the only means of political salvation for the people. Sure, give the Beavers a fine territorial benefit if they win—as it is a pretty safe guess that they will. The sunshine and clouds and rain and ground work of nature is a factor than all politicians' or salvationists' talk. Terrible: 20 days yet of campaigning and abusing one another. Fortunately, it won't occur again for four years. The boy with the gun is interesting and somewhat useful. He furnishes many newspaper items and causes much expense and many mothers' tears. Eugene Guard: The poor pedestrian gets the worst of it all the time, no matter how far the advancement. Two people have been killed recently by the dropping of a monkey wrench and a sandbag from an airplane. A Tacoma grocery boy was fined for stealing three glasses from a big married woman. She said she "just did nothing" while he was engaged in the larceny. Some judges are somewhat devoid of humor.

DIRECT VOTE ON PRESIDENT

Innovation Planned by Bill Before the People. Should Oregon pioneer the way in extending the direct primary to the election of delegates to national conventions of the great political parties and to presidential electors, and should this state provide for an expression of popular choice for chief magistrate of the nation in presidential years? This is one of the questions put up to the people of the state this fall in a bill proposed under the initiative by the "People's" Power League. If it is adopted, Oregon will be the first state to give the voters opportunity to record their choice for president by direct vote, and likewise first in requiring delegates who nominate presidential candidates to be chosen by the direct primary system.

In presidential years, the bill runs the primary nominating election for all officers to be elected that year is set forward from September to April. As the national conventions are usually held in the months of May, June or July, it becomes necessary, if the primary law is applied to the election of delegates, to hold primaries in April. To avoid holding two primaries the same year, it is provided all officers to be chosen the succeeding November, whether state, congressional, county or local, shall be nominated at the same time, in April.

The bill provides each voter may express his choice for president and vice-president, and makes the popular choice binding upon the delegates elected by requiring them, on oath, to carry out the will of the party. The theory is that delegates elected at the same time the popular vote is taken will be responsive to the will of the majority of their party and will vote for the candidates receiving the highest vote. Names of candidates for president and vice-president are to be placed on the ballot on petition of their party supporters in Oregon.

To Pay Delegates' Expenses.

Nominations for presidential electors are also to be held in April, and primary. Nomination petitions for delegate to national conventions are required to contain 1 per cent of the party strength at the preceding election, but not more than 500 names to be required.

Another section of the proposed bill provides for payment from the state treasury of the traveling expenses of delegates to national conventions, not to exceed \$200 for each delegate, and they are required to take an oath to uphold the constitution and faithfully carry out the wishes of the party. Friends of this bill argue that as the power to nominate is even more important than the power to elect, and if the people are supremely interested in the choice of president and vice-president,

the direct primary should enable the people to express their choice for the highest offices in the land. It is further argued that Oregon would receive great advertising benefit from such a primary, as the eyes of the nation would be centered on Oregon to learn how the people of this state looked upon the candidates for president and vice president. All "straw votes" would be "beaten to a frazzle" by this actual vote in Oregon and this would result in a more intelligent electorate from political writers in other parts of the nation.

Contending for the election of convention delegates by the people, it is urged this would put an end to the building of a great machine, in this state at least, by a president striving to gain another term. The total expense for the delegates would not exceed \$5,000, it is said, and the masses would derive untold benefit from having their wishes respected in the choice of a president. Other states, which are catching up with Oregon in other progressive laws, have the advantage of the system, it is argued, and would follow the example.

Opponents of the bill urge, in the first instance, that delegates to party conventions are not public officials, and the taxpayers should not be called on to foot their hotel bills and traveling expenses. Only the Republicans and Democratic parties come within the direct primary law, Socialists, Prohibitionists and independents would be taxed to pay the expenses of delegates of the two great parties, while delegates of all other parties would have to travel to the convention cities at their own expense.

Confusion of election dates and the long campaign made necessary in presidential years is given as another reason why the bill should be defeated. The date of the primary, it will be noted, is changed only in presidential years. Every four years, therefore, the date of the primary would be changed, and in other years in September. In the presidential years all officers would be nominated in April, but not elected until November, and this would involve a campaign lasting all summer and all fall.

It is declared by many to be a step backward, as most of the states of the Union have come to regard short campaigns as more desirable, involving less disturbance of business and saving the state a long siege of political turmoil. As the national political committee lay down the rules for the election of delegates when the conventions are called, and these rules are uniform for all the states, it is further argued that delegates chosen by the direct primary method in Oregon might be refused seats in the great party conventions, not a refusal which is provided by the party organization, which is not subject to the laws of this state.

October 21 in History—Battle of Trafalgar

On October 21, 1805, during the Napoleonic wars, was fought the famous battle of Trafalgar between the British fleet of 27 sail of the line and four frigates, under Lord Nelson, and the combined French and Spanish fleets, numbering 33 sail of the line and 11 frigates, under Villeneuve. Before the battle Nelson ordered that the admirals and captains, "knowing my precise object to be that of a close and decisive action, will supply any deficiency of signals, and not according to the usual rules of the line and frigates, under Villeneuve. The battle of Trafalgar was one of the most fiercely contested sea engagements in the history of naval warfare. It resulted in a notable victory for the British, but it was dearly bought, for their great admiral fell mortally wounded in the action. As he was walking on the quarter deck he was pierced by a shot from one of the French marksmen, not more than 15 yards away. "They have shot me in the back," said he, "I hope not," said Hardy. "Yes," he replied, "my backbone is shot through."

He was immediately carried below; but even then, such was his presence of mind that he directed the tiller, which had been shot away, to be replaced and taking out his handkerchief covered his face and scars less his crew should be discouraged at the sight. The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men, yet he insisted that the surgeon should leave him and attend to those who were in need of help. "For me," he said, "you can do nothing."

All that could be done was to fan him with paper and give him lemonade to assuage his burning thirst. As the action continued, however, several ships began to strike and the crew of "My Country," Nelson's ship, cheered as each flag was lowered; at every cheer a gleam of joy illuminated the countenance of the dying hero. Hardy, taking Nelson by the hand, congratulated him even in the arms of death, on his glorious victory, adding that 14 or 15 of the enemy were taken.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt WE WOT NOT. Dear Tanglefoot—Do you mind if I contribute a little offering? Though I'm not what you would call a poet, you must admit that I'm a cute little versifier. Is a duck as rare as a day in June? Is a stout man sharp when he's not in tune? Who pulled the shoe from the foot of the mountain? What tune is played by a playing fountain? Who scratched the nose on Nature's face? Who broke the gait on a horse's pace? Who puffed moonbeams from thy brother's eye? Whose old years buried when they die? Now who will wash the hand of fate? Is spring marked "tardy" when it's late? Who trimmed the nail on the finger of Soorn? Does a rose bloom on a rosy morn? Do roses grow on the river's bank? A sheet of water at the river's end? Who peeled the bark from a yellow dog? Who made cordwood from a sailor's log? When time goes by can you see it pass? How can one hide from a looking glass? Who wrote the book about a haunted house? Do they pass the box for a poor church mouse? Does a laughing brook like cracking? Does Carrie kick when a smokestack smokes? What length of time will a paper last? Can you express your sentiments by freight? Can you raise the deuce in a turnip patch? Is it not a crime to strike a match? Would any judge or jury miss Giving me ninety days for that?

Educating People to Health. From the Spokane Spokesman-Review. People, Emerson is reported to have declared, obey only the laws that they understand.

On this showing, then, disobedience to law is not so much a question of criminality as lack of education. In the last analysis the success of a law depends on the intelligence and the force of public opinion, and this in turn on educating it into sympathetic understanding of the reasonableness and necessity of the law in hand.

Dr. Evans, Chicago's commissioner of health, has applied this principle to the conservation of the public health, and there is wisdom for other communities, not excepting our Spokane, in the lessons from his experience.

Education in hygiene and sanitation has been the lever that Dr. Evans has used ever since he was made commissioner. General knowledge of the laws of children's growth and of the physical life of the community has been instilled into the people of Chicago, and 13 per cent of the children born there die before they complete their first year, while in some of its poorest quarters their death rate is one in three, he has educated the mothers, and he has reached them through their children, at school, in every Chicago street.

His method has been simplified to itself, and has cost but little. He has distributed placards to the children, and had them take the cards home to their parents. These cards ask: "Which way are you going? To health and long life? To consumption and early death? Or you aim at health, sleep with windows open. If at death, sleep with windows closed." The parents ask the child: "What have you learned to-day?" and the child's lesson in hygiene is repeated at home.

The cost of sickness and preventable disease to the United States is so enormous every year that such education in the means of preserving health ought to be taught in every school in the land.

The Supreme Court Vacancies. From the Milwaukee Wisconsin. President Taft will have a larger influence upon the reconstruction of the supreme court than falls to the share of one president in ten. The duty devolves upon him at a time when vast consequences depend upon the selection of men of the highest type of fitness. Happily the president is by his training and aptitude admirably qualified to judge of the characteristics requisite in appointees. What he says of the duty of a supreme court justice in his letter to Justice Moody is impressive:

"The approach of every question for decision with indifference to every consideration except to reach a right and just conclusion and to preserve the fundamental structure of our government as our fathers gave it to us, makes the functions of the office most precious to one who feels in every fiber, as you do, their sacred importance."

It is no secret that the man who wrote these words would have preferred elevation to the supreme bench in place of election to the presidency of the United States, but circumstances so concurred that his elevation to the bench was obliged to be suppressed. Now he could not himself so upon the supreme bench is to name others to do so. Without the shadow of a doubt he will make wise selections.

Hudson Maxim Poetry

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

In vain, in vain the old time rules for recognition clamor! You take a square and other tools, a rip saw and a hammer; you choose material that's strong, and plan your roof and gable, and then you build a thrilling song and then you build a stable. It's all as simple as getting, since Maxim's explanation! What were the old time bards about to hunt for inspiration? The grand old poets walked abroad, by threes ecstatic and mad, and while their mantles swept the sod, their eyes were fixed on heaven; they heard strange voices in the breeze, heard music in the willows, and there were stanzas in the trees, and cantos in the bill loons. In future times the youth will learn (or else his teacher whacks him) that poets who desire to earn their grub must follow Maxim. "You take a plane," the books will say, "a cork saw and a chisel, and use these rules to build a lay, or it will be a fizzle. You do not wear a laurel wreath, to write an ode immortal; you take a saw with shining teeth, and make it hum and chortle; you mix a tub of sand and glue, you take a hammer and hammer, and you make all the product rhyme, and some may call the product rhyme, and others may call it hammer."

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