

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
 C. S. JACKSON, Publisher
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 Burke said there were three estates in parliament, but in the Reporter's Gallery yonder, there sat a fourth estate more important far than they all.—Carlyle.

AN ABSURD RECOMMENDATION

ACTING GOVERNOR BOWERMAN, retired, wants the Oregon conservation commission abolished, and his efforts are seconded by the Oregonian. In a message read to the legislature while Senator Ben Seiling was acting governor, Mr. Bowerman stated that \$5000 a year was being expended on the Oregon commission. He said: "The state appropriates \$500 for each two years for forest fire protection and \$5000 for a like period for the Oregon conservation commission. . . . Its policy has frequently been to enter into controversy between factions in the federal government relative to Oregon resources and the conservation thereof. It has performed little if any real service to the state. I would respectfully recommend . . . that the conservation commission be abolished, and the money heretofore appropriated to it be devoted to some useful purpose."

A CASE OF REGULATION

THE EFFECT of government regulation is evidenced in the annual report of the New York public service commission. The report shows how vain and foolish is the professed consternation of those who claim to see peril to investment in public regulation, a consternation occasionally paraded in Oregon. Under honest and effective public regulation by the New York commission, the profits of the traction companies in the city were \$32,000,000 in 1910, against \$24,000,000 in 1909, an increase of 25 per cent. With gas at 80 cents, the profits of the gas and electric companies mounted to \$61,000,000, an increase of 17 per cent. Instead of being harmed, the business of the public service corporations was the most profitable in the history of the city. The story of the commission's efficacy is told in its refusal to allow unnecessary issues of securities. In 42 months, the corporations made application for the issue of \$361,000,000 additional securities but were only allowed by the commission to issue \$82,000,000. By the refusal, the people of New York are saved from having to pay interest and dividends on an added \$279,000,000 of watered stock. Thus, in the reorganization of the Third Avenue elevated, request was made by the corporation to issue \$68,000,000 of added securities, but it was refused. Then request was made for authority to issue \$54,000,000, but even this was denied by the commission. Public regulation will not harm legitimate capital. It cannot afford to harm legitimate capital. Capital is essential to development, and is not to be assailed, but must be protected in all its legitimate functions. It is capital and capitalists that are crooked which public regulation interferes with, and it ought to.

HE DIDN'T LIKE OREGON

A STATE EXCHANGE credits the following item to the Garden City (Kansas) Herald: "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schaffer have returned from Oregon where they were hired by the advertisements of the country. He says he would not trade 20 acres of good old Kansas land for a hundred in Oregon. Talking of insect pests he says there is a dozen out there to one in Kansas and the life of the farmer is one continual battle to save his fruit and crops. It would be interesting to learn what part of Oregon Mr. Schaffer visited, what the insect pests were, how long he remained, and how much he looked around; and also what Mr. Schaffer's reputation for truth and veracity is in the community where he is known. But the inquiries need not be pressed. Where there is one Mr. Schaffer there are 100 men and families who judge Oregon fairly, acknowledge its advantages and opportunities. There are some insect pests in Oregon, as there are in all states, but Oregon is about as free from them as any state. But Mr. Schaffer is welcome to go back, if he feels like it. He is probably in love with the blizzards that sweep Kansas in the winter and the blizzards that scorch her in the summer—though Kansas is a great and mightily productive state, for all that."

PROGRESS AND HEALTH

THE MARVELOUS progress in the warfare on disease during the past few years is one of the encouraging signs of the times. The death rate has been greatly reduced. Some diseases have been almost completely conquered and others are in process of conquest. Smallpox, once an annual scourge that killed thousands, is seldom fatal. Malaria, that less than a century ago rendered a large proportion of the population miserable, is scarcely more than a name. Yellow fever, that has slain its millions, has been banished from countries that have used simple weapons for its destruction. People are now armed against the second greatest foe to life, typhoid, by the discovery that it is often caused by impure water, bad milk and the house fly. Already typhoid is decreasing. And now that greatest foe of all, tuberculosis, is being systematically and scientifically attacked, and one may safely predict that before the end of this century its victims will be few. This result will be partly due to the discovery of the skin-test. By simply rubbing a little tuberculin into the skin, a reddening is produced which informs the physician of the presence of the disease at the earliest stage, long before it has become infectious to others, and when a cure is easy. Infant mortality in particular has been greatly reduced, and will be more so from year to year, as authorities, philanthropists and parents realize the needlessness of the "slaughter of the innocents." Just now a new disease, infant paralysis, is baffling the physicians, but it may be expected that it will, ere long, be brought under subjection. Progress will be made steadily, as education becomes broader and more practical, and scientific investigation probes deeper and in more directions. Certain rich men are greatly aiding this form of progress by large donations for the purpose of investigation and experimentation. Results of these benefactions are already becoming apparent, notably in the discovery of a specific, that is said to do its work almost instantaneously, with a disease that has caused more misery to the human race than perhaps any other. But more and better than discoveries of new medicines is the growing realization of the people that, as Dr. Woods Hutchinson has said, "the best medicines are neither phisic nor prayer, but food, fresh air, sunshine, pure water, and personal cleanliness. Health has become a moral question. Disease is recognized as a symptom of social injustice."

BETTER ROADS NEEDED

YACOLT, Wash., Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal:—Now that the legislature is in session, I think there is no more vital question nor one that concerns the interests of the country and state more than the road question. We have here in Clarke county, as well as some other counties near Portland, thousands of acres of land that are idle for the want of roads. I don't think there has ever been anything raised on it except umbrellas and taxes. When the Legislature of 1906 passed the law to take fruit raising, for instance, as many people know, could excel in most all varieties of fruit. We must have roads as well as markets. Scientific fruit raising is not only educational but it is historical. Adam was considerable of an orchardist himself. When the first fruit convention was held in the garden of Eden, it was Adam who carried off most of the prizes. He seemed to manage the business without any aid from fruit inspectors, too. Now, in view of these facts, it seems to me we have either too much discussion and not enough work, or too much work and not enough discussion. E. J. BOYLE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IMPORTANT

THE INDUSTRIAL ERA—for all the ill we say of it, we must say this great good, that it has made possible and inevitable the physical and social, and moral, and intellectual liberation of women. The simplification of home life through invention and manufacture, the growth of larger cities, the increase of population, and above all the division of labor, have given her a free place in the active world. This fact is the distinctive feature of these ages. To a distant and universal historian—a historian who writes the lives of the people—that change in the position of women will appear, not only the most striking, but the most excellent achievement of our era. For we will never evolve a heroic race of people on the earth until we give them a twofold inheritance and tradition of active, intelligent virtue. That we have begun to do. And no act at the present time can more urge and certify this great step in the history of the world than to give it a political expression and guarantee. Citizenship will rouse and educate women, it will develop our ideal of them; therefore, it is a dominant necessity of advancing civilization that they have it.—Max Eastman in North American Review.

A CENTURY OF PEACE

FROM THE WORLD'S WORK.
 The celebration of anniversaries of battle is common. We have always kept centuries of wars. This year, for example, we shall observe the semi-centenary of Fort Sumter. But it is a new idea that we should observe a century of peace. One hundred years ago, come December 24, 1914, we made with Great Britain a treaty which we have kept inviolate ever since. It will

DISAPPOINTMENT AT KLAMATH

IN THE FIRST three days of business, only nine deposits were placed in the new postal savings bank opened at Klamath Falls, January 12. The aggregate of the deposits was \$290, and they ranged in amount from \$1 to \$61. The se-

cond largest deposit was \$60, and others were \$3, \$5 and similar amounts. Not a dollar was withdrawn from either of the four banks that have for several years been doing business at Klamath Falls. Surprise is expressed at Klamath that the amount and number of deposits are not larger. It is urged in explanation that no financial flurry has ever penetrated to Klamath Falls and that the old stocking and tin-can deposits there are extremely small, due to unusual confidence in the local banks. But, with the extension of the system, there will be heavy and numerous deposits in the postal savings institutions. In older communities than Klamath Falls a larger percentage of money is in hiding. It is largely from the hiding places that the postal savings deposits will be recruited. The smaller interest rate paid by the government will permit the private institutions to still remain strong bidders for business, and the less timid will continue as patrons of the latter. A virtue of the plan will be the bringing of the hidden money into circulation and an appreciable enlargement of the volume of circulating medium. In England where the system has been in operation since 1861, the number of depositors increased from 7,239,761 in 1897 to 10,692,555 in 1907. There is now due British postal savings bank deposits \$787,500,385, or about one half the total deposits in the savings banks of New York state. The British postal banks pay 2 1/2 per cent interest while the new American banks pay but two.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

FISH PIEDDLE MAKES PROTEST

PORTLAND, OR., Jan. 14.—To the Editor of the Journal:—The council in its anxiety for the well being of the citizens of Portland has eliminated one set of business men which is as essential to a certain class of people as the bankers are to another kind. By forbidding the peddling of fish, the council not only hurts the men who make a living in this way, but inconveniences 90 per cent of the people who are not a part of the theories, there are a good many people who neither have telephones, nor if they had them could use them on account of not being able to speak English. At the price of fish at present, or in the future, fish markets as such are out of the question, and as a side line for a market is not a success. The writer lived in a city of 5000 inhabitants in which a fish market was tried by all kinds of people for 25 years, and which is without one today, because rent, delivery wagons, telephones, etc., prohibit the maintenance of a market. The consequences are not a success. At least 24 fishermen coming there to deliver fish and buy their provisions, they ship to Seattle, and the butchers get a supply from there when it is cheap, while as a peddler I made good money to support my family. I have all respect for city council and for the action when it commences to peddle trade, and buyers as well as sellers, without doing a single solitary person benefit, it lacks common sense. A city to be a city must foster every legitimate way of making a living. Plato's republic is good on paper, but does not work out in reality. A butcher living out in the country came in here this week, ordered a bill of fish, paid for a license, and when told that his license would run out in March withdrew his order, revoked his demand for a license and the people of his town were deprived of fish whether they like it or not, and as a result no fish were sold. Please order fish dealers out of business in Oregon and send them to Seattle because the people of that city have an idea that business is a necessity for a city. Before the councilmen pass an ordinance I would suggest to them that they should send three or four of the parties interested, and see what is the object of the petition. Here is a case: The dealers in Seattle desired to kill a competitor in another city who could get crabs during the Portland fair, and so had a law passed during the season on the sound for three months. The competitor came to Oregon, went to the coast of Oregon, supplied men with boats, nets, bait, etc., and furnished just about all the crabs that were sold during the fair in Portland. How much did Seattle or the state of Washington lose? Oregon made at least \$100,000 as a result of a law passed by misinformed councilmen. It was a fair play for all men with favors towards none. R. GILROY.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

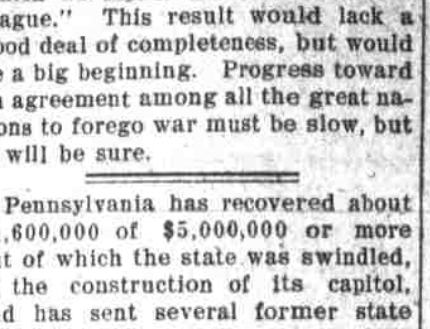
SMALL CHANGE
 First killing of the wheat crop.
 Nearly time to predict a flood.
 Dr. Plamondon will have to wait a while, at least.
 Another holiday is proposed. There are quite enough now.
 Another prominent man has told an "outrageous falsehood."
 It was only a short mild spell of the eastern style of winter.
 Postal savings banks should multiply soon. The people need them.
 The plumbers brightened up a little but Jack Frost did them little good.
 While everything else has gone up, human life is about as cheap as ever.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Real estate sales are quite numerous around Newberg.
 Scapoose dairymen avoid buying milked by raising kale.
 Lane county ducks are becoming wise; will not fly near the blinds.
 Big ranch near Canyonville, Douglas county, has been divided into five farms.
 The outlook now is that Falls City will experience the biggest building season since the town started.
 A chicken plant will be installed at Myrtle Creek consisting of a Wyandotte rooster, several dozen thoroughbred eggs, an incubator and a brooder.
 At Eola Thomas W. Brunk, R. Brunk and G. T. Brunk commemorated the anniversary of the death of their father, which they had attended 51 years previously.
 The new year will usher in an era of building activities that will place Forest Grove in the first rank among Oregon cities, as a progressive and growing community, says the News.
 Though Weston lost its normal school its postoffice receipts for December 1910 were the largest in the county for a single month since the postoffice was established more than 40 years ago.
 Grass Valley Journal: We think there would be less suffering going down in Moro if certain parties were made to go to work to earn a living. One party lost a half hog, another two sacks of flour, with complaints still coming in.
 The Texas legislature may investigate to determine how it was that one Republican was elected to that body.
 There are bitterly opposing factions among the woman suffragists also. They are much like men when it comes to politics.
 There is a great amount of gold to be dug in Alaska, no doubt. It is a pity that the gold to be dug is not from Oregon soil.
 "If you are nervous, just stop talking," advised a certain nervous specialist. But most people troubled with nervousness are women.
 The weather bureau says the recent cold spell came down from Alaska, but it didn't bring down any of that Alaska coal or gold, either, with it.
 The Sunken Gardens at Pasadena is to have a flock of storks. But this may not result in any increase in the birth rate of that city and vicinity.
 The manager of E. M. Shepherd's senatorial campaign in New York is named D. A. Hoodle. But nobody asserts that Shepherd is a hoodle.
 The colonel has been heard from again sufficiently to denounce Butler Ames of Massachusetts as an outrageous liar. The colonel is still himself.
 Frank Kiernan boasts that he has the city in a hole, and can keep it there a long time yet, and he seems to be right. This situation is scarcely less creditable to our judicial system than to Kiernan.
 That rat is worth millions of money to the ranchers of southern California. It goes for \$1000 a head. One of Los Angeles Times says: "An Oregonian sends sufficient and timely rains to Oregon, while southern California dries up some years."
 Up at Felding, Mont., where a passenger train was stalled for four days, the thermometer went down to 40 degrees below zero. The passengers were well cared for and did not suffer much, but they would rather have been in Portland.

TANGLEFOOT

By Miles Overholt



CULLING THE FRUIT

"Twas years ago down on the farm, my uncle said to me: "My son, don't be a false alarm and never climb a tree." Now, we were in the collar picking over winter fruit; For my uncle's quite a feller, and he's mighty hard to suit. So I parted the rotten apples, fearing he would watch me, and I said: "To take a nap'll never do; Then is his snicker; And he knocked off work awhile, and he said, "Now, little runtler," with a knowing, winning smile: "Pass up the bad ones; throw 'em away; Take just the best that you get every day; If you can't have the best, have the best that you can; When you're dead you're a corpse—but live like a man."

THE LATE SENATOR ELKINS

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. The passing of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, during the old Guard Republicanism of one of their most conspicuous champions, and it reduces the Republican majority in the senate by two. Stephen B. Elkins was a remarkable man, a born fighter and frankly favorable to the domination of wealth. Going further west from Missouri in his early manhood he made a fortune in Star Route mail contracts and represented New Mexico as territorial delegate in congress. Marrying a daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, he migrated to that state, where he became his father-in-law's political opponent. He became secretary of war under Harrison. In time he went to the senate, where his audacity, his unequivocal support of special interests and his wealth made him a most potential factor. And one thing may be said to his credit. He was not a "trimmer." He did not "trim" for popular favor or apologize for any official act of his life. He was a reactionary, and was proud of it. The wealth of the country, he assumed, should control it, and he never for a moment deviated from this principle. He was a man of a strong and a jovial, magnetic personality, a man who made and held friends in all parties, a delightful companion and raconteur.

HOW HARRIMAN GOT FIRST RAILWAY

From "Masters of Capital in America," in McClure's. One morning in the early '80s, Harriman walked into his office, and, without any previous warning, announced the purchase of the first railroad. "Where'd you get the money for it?" asked his partners. "Never mind, I got it," said Harriman. The road was the Sudus Bay & Southern, running from Lake Ontario to Stanley, N. Y. It was 34 miles long, and owned two crippled locomotives, two passenger cars, and seven freight cars. "It's a joke," said a man who looked over it for him. Harriman pulled out his map—he was studying railroad maps even then. "It's got the best harbor on the lake," he said. "The Pennsylvania's got to buy it." He started to build a big grand elevator and improve the track. A few months later he disappeared from his office for several days, and returned with a check for \$200,000. He had sold his road to the Pennsylvania railroad. "They had to have it," he said. "They saw it as soon as I showed it to them. "But I saw it first," he added.

SEVEN FAMOUS OUTLAWS

Claude Duval.

Claude Duval is another one of the famous highwaymen of song and history, whose romantic life has kept his memory alive, and whose fame rests hardly less on his gallantry to ladies than on his daring robberies. It is related of him, for instance, among many similar exploits, that upon one occasion he stopped a coach in which a gentleman and his wife were traveling, with \$2000 in cash. The lady, with great presence of mind, began to play a flageolet, whereupon she was asked by Duval to dance with him on the roadside turf. His request was granted, and while a concert was solemnly executed, the highwayman looked on. Duval then asked the latter to pay for his entertainment, and taking only one fourth of the money, allowed the coach to pass on its way. His gallantry, notwithstanding, the name of Duval soon became a terror to travelers, and large rewards were offered for his capture. He was held for a short time, but only remained away for a short time, and upon his return he was arraigned at the Old Bailey, and being found guilty, he was condemned to death. His prowess, however, had won for him some close interest among the fair sex, and it is said that many great ladies interceded for his life. But the kind had expressly excluded him from all hopes of pardon, and he was executed on January 21, 1670, when he was 37 years of age. After his body was cut down it was laid in state at the Tanglefoot Tavern, St. Giles, where it was visited by great crowds of all ranks, amid such unseemly demonstrations that the Judge expelled him from the exhibition. Upon his tombstone in Covent Garden church was engraved the following: "Here lies Duval: Render, if male thou art, Lood to thy purse; if female, to thy heart."

TOMORROW—"ROB ROY"

There is no doubt, in spite of the many fictitious stories that have been printed about the Wrenchman, that he was particularly successful in winning the favor of women. His success as a "diver" great personages of the feminine sex that on their knees make application for that innepid highwayman, adding, "It is true he was a man of singular parts and learning, only he could neither read nor write." The same characteristics of Duval are also set forth at length by Samuel Butler in the satiric glorification of the highwayman, which he called a Pindaric Ode "To the Happy Memory of the Most Renowned Duval." The only full account of his life and adventures was published immediately after his execution, and ascribed to the pen of William Pope.

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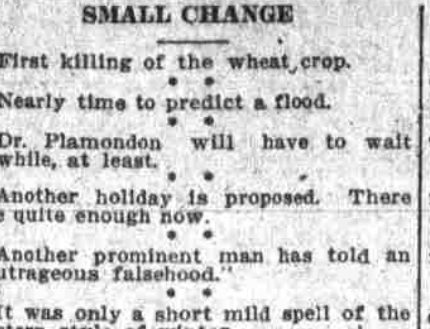
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By Miles Overholt



CULLING THE FRUIT

"Twas years ago down on the farm, my uncle said to me: "My son, don't be a false alarm and never climb a tree." Now, we were in the collar picking over winter fruit; For my uncle's quite a feller, and he's mighty hard to suit. So I parted the rotten apples, fearing he would watch me, and I said: "To take a nap'll never do; Then is his snicker; And he knocked off work awhile, and he said, "Now, little runtler," with a knowing, winning smile: "Pass up the bad ones; throw 'em away; Take just the best that you get every day; If you can't have the best, have the best that you can; When you're dead you're a corpse—but live like a man."

THE LATE SENATOR ELKINS

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. The passing of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, during the old Guard Republicanism of one of their most conspicuous champions, and it reduces the Republican majority in the senate by two. Stephen B. Elkins was a remarkable man, a born fighter and frankly favorable to the domination of wealth. Going further west from Missouri in his early manhood he made a fortune in Star Route mail contracts and represented New Mexico as territorial delegate in congress. Marrying a daughter of Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, he migrated to that state, where he became his father-in-law's political opponent. He became secretary of war under Harrison. In time he went to the senate, where his audacity, his unequivocal support of special interests and his wealth made him a most potential factor. And one thing may be said to his credit. He was not a "trimmer." He did not "trim" for popular favor or apologize for any official act of his life. He was a reactionary, and was proud of it. The wealth of the country, he assumed, should control it, and he never for a moment deviated from this principle. He was a man of a strong and a jovial, magnetic personality, a man who made and held friends in all parties, a delightful companion and raconteur.

HOW HARRIMAN GOT FIRST RAILWAY

From "Masters of Capital in America," in McClure's. One morning in the early '80s, Harriman walked into his office, and, without any previous warning, announced the purchase of the first railroad. "Where'd you get the money for it?" asked his partners. "Never mind, I got it," said Harriman. The road was the Sudus Bay & Southern, running from Lake Ontario to Stanley, N. Y. It was 34 miles long, and owned two crippled locomotives, two passenger cars, and seven freight cars. "It's a joke," said a man who looked over it for him. Harriman pulled out his map—he was studying railroad maps even then. "It's got the best harbor on the lake," he said. "The Pennsylvania's got to buy it." He started to build a big grand elevator and improve the track. A few months later he disappeared from his office for several days, and returned with a check for \$200,000. He had sold his road to the Pennsylvania railroad. "They had to have it," he said. "They saw it as soon as I showed it to them. "But I saw it first," he added.

SEVEN FAMOUS OUTLAWS

Claude Duval.

Claude Duval is another one of the famous highwaymen of song and history, whose romantic life has kept his memory alive, and whose fame rests hardly less on his gallantry to ladies than on his daring robberies. It is related of him, for instance, among many similar exploits, that upon one occasion he stopped a coach in which a gentleman and his wife were traveling, with \$2000 in cash. The lady, with great presence of mind, began to play a flageolet, whereupon she was asked by Duval to dance with him on the roadside turf. His request was granted, and while a concert was solemnly executed, the highwayman looked on. Duval then asked the latter to pay for his entertainment, and taking only one fourth of the money, allowed the coach to pass on its way. His gallantry, notwithstanding, the name of Duval soon became a terror to travelers, and large rewards were offered for his capture. He was held for a short time, but only remained away for a short time, and upon his return he was arraigned at the Old Bailey, and being found guilty, he was condemned to death. His prowess, however, had won for him some close interest among the fair sex, and it is said that many great ladies interceded for his life. But the kind had expressly excluded him from all hopes of pardon, and he was executed on January 21, 1670, when he was 37 years of age. After his body was cut down it was laid in state at the Tanglefoot Tavern, St. Giles, where it was visited by great crowds of all ranks, amid such unseemly demonstrations that the Judge expelled him from the exhibition. Upon his tombstone in Covent Garden church was engraved the following: "Here lies Duval: Render, if male thou art, Lood to thy purse; if female, to thy heart."

TOMORROW—"ROB ROY"

There is no doubt, in spite of the many fictitious stories that have been printed about the Wrenchman, that he was particularly successful in winning the favor of women. His success as a "diver" great personages of the feminine sex that on their knees make application for that innepid highwayman, adding, "It is true he was a man of singular parts and learning, only he could neither read nor write." The same characteristics of Duval are also set forth at length by Samuel Butler in the satiric glorification of the highwayman, which he called a Pindaric Ode "To the Happy Memory of the Most Renowned Duval." The only full account of his life and adventures was published immediately after his execution, and ascribed to the pen of William Pope.

AMERICAN MONEY IN MEXICO

FROM THE MEXICO REPORT.
 Statistics of the state department of the Republic of Mexico show that nearly a billion dollars of American capital alone is invested south of the Rio Grande. To be exact, the American investment represents \$925,000,000 United States currency. These dollars, with other foreign capital,