

THE JOURNAL

INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (except Sunday) and every Sunday evening at the Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered as the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription Terms: By mail or by any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico: DAILY. One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00.

By carrier: One year, \$6.00; One month, \$1.25.

By carrier: One year, \$7.50; One month, \$1.50.

By carrier: One year, \$8.00; One month, \$1.60.

By carrier: One year, \$8.50; One month, \$1.70.

By carrier: One year, \$9.00; One month, \$1.80.

By carrier: One year, \$9.50; One month, \$1.90.

By carrier: One year, \$10.00; One month, \$2.00.

By carrier: One year, \$10.50; One month, \$2.10.

By carrier: One year, \$11.00; One month, \$2.20.

By carrier: One year, \$11.50; One month, \$2.30.

By carrier: One year, \$12.00; One month, \$2.40.

By carrier: One year, \$12.50; One month, \$2.50.

By carrier: One year, \$13.00; One month, \$2.60.

By carrier: One year, \$13.50; One month, \$2.70.

By carrier: One year, \$14.00; One month, \$2.80.

By carrier: One year, \$14.50; One month, \$2.90.

By carrier: One year, \$15.00; One month, \$3.00.

By carrier: One year, \$15.50; One month, \$3.10.

By carrier: One year, \$16.00; One month, \$3.20.

By carrier: One year, \$16.50; One month, \$3.30.

By carrier: One year, \$17.00; One month, \$3.40.

By carrier: One year, \$17.50; One month, \$3.50.

By carrier: One year, \$18.00; One month, \$3.60.

By carrier: One year, \$18.50; One month, \$3.70.

By carrier: One year, \$19.00; One month, \$3.80.

By carrier: One year, \$19.50; One month, \$3.90.

By carrier: One year, \$20.00; One month, \$4.00.

By carrier: One year, \$20.50; One month, \$4.10.

By carrier: One year, \$21.00; One month, \$4.20.

By carrier: One year, \$21.50; One month, \$4.30.

By carrier: One year, \$22.00; One month, \$4.40.

By carrier: One year, \$22.50; One month, \$4.50.

By carrier: One year, \$23.00; One month, \$4.60.

By carrier: One year, \$23.50; One month, \$4.70.

By carrier: One year, \$24.00; One month, \$4.80.

By carrier: One year, \$24.50; One month, \$4.90.

By carrier: One year, \$25.00; One month, \$5.00.

By carrier: One year, \$25.50; One month, \$5.10.

By carrier: One year, \$26.00; One month, \$5.20.

By carrier: One year, \$26.50; One month, \$5.30.

By carrier: One year, \$27.00; One month, \$5.40.

By carrier: One year, \$27.50; One month, \$5.50.

By carrier: One year, \$28.00; One month, \$5.60.

By carrier: One year, \$28.50; One month, \$5.70.

By carrier: One year, \$29.00; One month, \$5.80.

By carrier: One year, \$29.50; One month, \$5.90.

By carrier: One year, \$30.00; One month, \$6.00.

By carrier: One year, \$30.50; One month, \$6.10.

By carrier: One year, \$31.00; One month, \$6.20.

By carrier: One year, \$31.50; One month, \$6.30.

By carrier: One year, \$32.00; One month, \$6.40.

By carrier: One year, \$32.50; One month, \$6.50.

By carrier: One year, \$33.00; One month, \$6.60.

By carrier: One year, \$33.50; One month, \$6.70.

By carrier: One year, \$34.00; One month, \$6.80.

By carrier: One year, \$34.50; One month, \$6.90.

By carrier: One year, \$35.00; One month, \$7.00.

By carrier: One year, \$35.50; One month, \$7.10.

By carrier: One year, \$36.00; One month, \$7.20.

By carrier: One year, \$36.50; One month, \$7.30.

By carrier: One year, \$37.00; One month, \$7.40.

By carrier: One year, \$37.50; One month, \$7.50.

By carrier: One year, \$38.00; One month, \$7.60.

By carrier: One year, \$38.50; One month, \$7.70.

By carrier: One year, \$39.00; One month, \$7.80.

By carrier: One year, \$39.50; One month, \$7.90.

By carrier: One year, \$40.00; One month, \$8.00.

By carrier: One year, \$40.50; One month, \$8.10.

By carrier: One year, \$41.00; One month, \$8.20.

By carrier: One year, \$41.50; One month, \$8.30.

By carrier: One year, \$42.00; One month, \$8.40.

By carrier: One year, \$42.50; One month, \$8.50.

By carrier: One year, \$43.00; One month, \$8.60.

By carrier: One year, \$43.50; One month, \$8.70.

By carrier: One year, \$44.00; One month, \$8.80.

By carrier: One year, \$44.50; One month, \$8.90.

By carrier: One year, \$45.00; One month, \$9.00.

commons will take their accustomed places. But many in that audience, yes all, know that while old formulas may be maintained, yet for one of the three coordinate factors which for centuries have made the parliament of Britain, the death knell of equal power has been sounded.

Marked by many swings of the pendulum of power the people of England—through their representatives, the commons, have maintained their claim to the sole control of the purse of the nation. It was an evil day for the house of lords when the hereditary and not elected chamber grasped an assumed right to override the commons on finance. Close observers saw in that one attempt the pride that cometh before a fall. Whether this new parliament marks the decisive ending of the hereditary house or whether the conflict is prolonged by shrewd tactics into the next, will make no real difference in the result. The power of a combined and educated people gives the momentum that involves of necessity the change.

There is talk that the parliamentary majority behind the Liberal ministry is but a coalition and will fall apart in time of stress. It may be so—but the omens are that Liberals, Labor party, and Irish Nationalists will hold together at least long enough to complete the work now taken in hand.

Great events, of world wide influence, will be crowded into the short months between this day and the coronation day in June. It is at least certain that in the reorganized elements of British government those that make for world peace and amity will emerge in stronger and predominant influence.

THE HONOR OF THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT ARE THE individual views of the gentlemen of the Oregon legislature as to what moral standard should prevail in the conduct of a public officer? This question will be definitely determined in the attitude of each toward the state dairy and food commissioner's office.

That office is the creation of the legislature. The legislature is the only authority that can deal with it. It made the position, prescribed its functions and is the only power that can unmake or regulate it.

The creation, it is true, was by a former legislature, but the same powers, the same prerogatives and the same responsibilities are vested in the body now in session at Salem. It is the only authority that can be looked to for correcting conditions in the dairy and food commissioner's office. What are the members going to do about it? What are their individual views on the paramount question of whether a public office is a public trust or a private snap?

The legislature created the office as a means of guaranteeing to the people pure milk. It is common knowledge that all the power of the office was employed in the fight against pure milk in Portland.

There is testimony by deputies who resigned, that public money in the office was diverted to private uses. Did the legislature create the office to misapply public funds?

There was testimony at Salem Saturday to the effect that the office prosecuted some offenders and overlooked the offenses of others. Did the legislature create the office to punish some offenders and let others go free?

There are charges from every quarter that the office is incompetently administered, that it is costing large sums of money and that it is used for private more than public ends. Did the legislature create the office for such administration?

The answer to these queries will be determined by the attitude of the individual members of the legislative body. It is the only authority in the state that can remedy the present status of the office. The supreme court did not create the position. The people did not create it. The governor did not create it. It was the legislature alone that created it, and it is the legislature alone that can remedy present conditions.

What is it going to do about it? Is it the idea of the members that a public office they have created should be a private snap or a public trust? We shall see who we shall see.

NEED OF VITAL STATISTICS.

ACTING ON THE principle that vital statistics are the foundation of scientific and effective public health work, the census bureau began in 1908 the collection of statistics of births, with a view of establishing a provisional birth registration area. The work has been extended until this area now includes the New England states and Pennsylvania, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. Yet it is admitted that nowhere is the registration of births complete.

This country is far behind foreign countries in regard to vital statistics. A report of the bureau of commerce and labor says that there is not a single American state, or city even, that possesses a complete registration of births. While foreign cities register practically 100 per cent of births, a minimum of 90 per cent in this country is accepted. Most states have laws on this subject, but they are not uniform, nor the statistics obtained very reliable. But with the aid of state boards of health and medical associations, progress is being made.

What is chiefly needed is complete and accurate statistics of infant mortality. A census committee reported that there was not an accurate record of deaths alone for more than

55 per cent of the country's population. "No other civilized nation so neglects its duty in this respect, or holds the vital records of its people in such low esteem. America should not mean barbarity in its relation to infantile life."

The remedy proposed is adequate registration laws where they are not in existence, and thorough enforcement of such laws. What is regarded as a model law has been prepared and endorsed by various medical and public health associations; it is in operation in several states, and is giving satisfactory results.

It is estimated that in the United States the death of babies less than one year old constitute one fifth of the total mortality and of these deaths at least 125,000 were easily preventable by intelligent hygienic treatment. The prevention of intestinal diseases, in possible cases, would reduce the deaths of babies under two years old by at least one fourth.

The bulletin furnishing information on this subject concludes: "The accurate collection, tabulation, and analysis of records of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and sickness may be said to constitute the book-keeping of humanity. It is fundamental to the practical application of hygiene to secure higher efficiency, longer duration of life, and fuller measure of happiness."

DEVELOPMENT OF MOVING PICTURES

MOVING PICTURES are being utilized for other purposes than that of mere amusement. In their use merely for amusement they have their good and bad aspects, and need to be restricted to exhibitions not damaging to the minds of children. The development of their dramatic and historical use is gratifying. Here indeed is an unlimited field—in characters and scenes from the Bible; from De Foe, Scott, Dickens and other novelists; down to Churchill and De Morgan; from histories and exploration narratives, and from the fairy tales which even this commercial age cannot entirely suppress.

A French film-maker has engaged several young dramatists to write plays expressly for the motion picture cameras. Some American manufacturers have contracts with story writers to use one of their stories every two or three months. So far has this development progressed that in a list of 100 pictures recently displayed at a certain exhibition 68 were of the drama and only 37 of the strictly comic variety. Those portraying violent crimes numbered 18—entirely too many; these would better be suppressed altogether. Of foreign films, however, the fantastical or comic constitute about three fifths; one fifth are dramatic, and the other fifth educational in the instructive sense.

Portrayals of scenes of crime and vice led to the formation in 1909, on the initiative of the People's Institute of New York, of the national board of censorship, its object being to improve motion pictures and extend their use as a social and educational force. With this are associated various other societies working for moral and mental uplift without hampering too far young people's natural and healthy craving for amusement. This national censor board has no legal status, but its influence has spread, and picture shows are more or less censored in most cities.

Moving pictures may be made highly educational. They can interestingly and instructively portray current events. Combined with the X-ray and the micro-photograph, the moving picture can show the interior of the human body. There are now 12 micro-kinetographs dealing with surgery, and 45 with insect and germ life. They exhibit as through a microscope the origin of diseases and their various stages. Educational films now comprise about 900 titles, dealing with every branch of science, the arts, archaeology, agriculture and travel. They are in use to warn and instruct people against tuberculosis. They show the operations of the housefly, magnified to the size of a hen. One film magnifies the neurons of the human brain 5000 times. The moving picture is employed in damage, criminal, and other trials. Its uses are almost limitless.

REPRESENTATIVE RUSHLIGHT

M. R. RUSHLIGHT ought to be at Salem. He ought to have gone there in the beginning and qualified as a legislator. His vote is needed there on large matters affecting the state's welfare. Moreover, in his declaration of his candidacy for representative, Mr. Rushlight solemnly declared: "If I am nominated for the office of representative at the primary nomination election I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected, I will qualify as such officer." How can Mr. Rushlight avoid going to Salem and serving in the position to which he was elected?

Three New York children, aged 11, 9 and 7, played with a loaded revolver in a vacant lot. The 9-year-old girl killed the 7-year-old boy and fatally wounded the older boy. It is supposed that the respective parents are surprised and sorry.

Trade School for Girls.

From the New York Mail. That girls who serve an apprenticeship in a trade school are better fitted for life than the society ladies and the unskilled business women is the testimony of Miss Helen E. Hildreth, superintendent of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Careful training and the habit of sticking to one line of work are given by Miss Hildreth as reasons for the success of the girls' apprentices.

"It means that they are generally made to stick to one line of work," she said. "I find this to be true in nine

provinces are facing slow and terrible death by famine. Unless fed from abroad, a million will die before spring, says a dispatch. The people of this country should get busy immediately in sending help to these sufferers.

The prospect regarding Oregon irrigation projects is brightening. Not only is the west Umatilla project assured, but completion of the Klamath project is positively promised. These two will afford homes for thousands more people.

Letters From the People

The Juvenile Judge Bill. Portland, Or., Feb. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal.—There seems to be considerable misapprehension about the bill which was recently introduced, providing for the designation of the juvenile judge on the ballot.

In talking with various members of the legislature, as well as others, I find the impression prevails that the object of this bill is to secure an additional circuit judge. This is not the case. The object of this bill is to allow the voters the opportunity of selecting a judge who shall have entire charge of the juvenile court. When not occupied by cases of the juvenile court, he will of course be assigned to other cases, as are the other circuit judges. Under the present system the duties of the juvenile court are taken in turn by the different judges.

One argument used against the designation of the juvenile judge on the ballot is that there is no one to be a judge thoroughly qualified to handle juvenile court matters among the six judges than if one were selected for this purpose.

This might be true if one of the six most fitted for this work were selected to be the juvenile judge. But under the present system of each judge serving for five or six months and then passing the duties on to one of the other judges, it results in a much less effective administration of these duties than if they were in the entire charge of one judge.

It is claimed that by reorganization of the present method employed in our circuit court no additional judges are required. If this is the case it seems there can be no valid objection to having one of the judges assigned to the work of the juvenile court. The people who know as little about it, as they judge who would make an efficient and sympathetic juvenile judge.

Whether there should be an additional judge or not is a question. Two of the judges think no additional help is required, while the other judges are inclined to think that an additional judge is required to prevent delay in circuit court cases.

The following figures are interesting, showing the growth of Portland and the growth of the duties of the circuit judge. In 1902 we had four judges and the number of cases entered was 739, the receipts of the clerk's office being \$7972.28. In 1910 we have five judges, the number of cases entered are 2542 and receipts of the clerk's office are \$21,228.95. The population in 1910 is double that of 1902.

There are 30 circuit judges in the state of Oregon, five of which are in Multnomah county. Multnomah county has approximately one judge for each 41,000 people. The rest of the state has one judge for approximately every 28,000 people.

Taxable property in Multnomah county is something over \$27,000,000, while in the remainder of the state it is about \$470,000,000, making the total taxable property in the state in round numbers \$747,000,000.

Multnomah county has one judge for every 41,000 people, while the remainder of the state having one judge for each \$31,000,000 of taxable property. It would seem from the above that in comparison with the rest of the state Multnomah county could readily make use of one more judge than we now have. However, as that as it may, for the better administration of the affairs of the juvenile court it would seem that one judge should have permanent charge of this work and that the voters should be allowed to select such a judge by having the designation of juvenile judge upon the ballot and voting for a candidate for this position.

Lincoln.

Stephen S. Wise in Pacific Monthly. Not by virtue of accident rose Lincoln to the place of liberator of a race and savior of a nation. The mission came to the man because he was the man for the mission. The unbreakable privilege of breaking the shackles from off the hands of millions of slaves had to come to Abraham Lincoln, because of the destiny of his character—the man of rugged strength of character, uncompromising conscience, unspiced simplicity of heart, blameless purity of soul, whose was the greatness of real goodness and the goodness of real greatness.

We are often reminded, and not without justice, that there is nothing so supremely great in American art or letters, such as the cotton gin and the steam press, the telegraph and steamboat, the telephone and harvester. If American letters have produced nothing superlatively great, we have something superlatively great to offer to history in the life of the founder of the republic and in the life of the man who was the savior of the nation and the restorer of our national Union. We point to Lincoln, the man.

One Postal Bank Benefit.

From Richmond Virginian. There is one phase of the new postal savings bank which should go far toward helping while in often a pitiable condition. It will be noticed that married women's accounts and those of children are to be received by the government free from the interference and control of any person save the depositor.

The fiction of the married woman's entire subservience to her husband is thus given a final blow by the nation. The more cruel fiction of the absolute right of the parent to the control of his child's property is even more thoroughly wiped out.

So far as the American government is concerned, there will be an ending of what might be called the padrone system in the family. It remains to be seen whether the oppressed of many humble homes will have the intelligence and courage to assert their natural rights.

Trade School for Girls.

From the New York Mail. That girls who serve an apprenticeship in a trade school are better fitted for life than the society ladies and the unskilled business women is the testimony of Miss Helen E. Hildreth, superintendent of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

O, let's begin to get out of the mud. Resignation is Lorimer's easiest way out. Abraham is still afflicted with Bourneophobia. "People push perfect paving," remarks the Central Point Herald.

Let it be hoped that the names of the workers for good roads won't be mud. Naturally, higher education in state supported institutions comes high to the taxpayer. Most legislatures are right up to date in the matter of helping along the high cost of living.

Senator Bailey is serving the trusts, as usual. Texas will repudiate him at the next opportunity. Oregon is also supplied with plenty of big caves, but somehow the out of date politicians don't retire to them.

When Roosevelt views the Roosevelt dam he may agree that it is big and important enough to have been named for him. Nobody had any doubt that, given an opportunity to cast a vote, Vice President Sherman would vote against the people.

It would be well if some of the opponents of good roads had to travel for a few days over some of the worst roads of Oregon. The Democrats will retain the blind chaplain of the house, Rev. H. N. Cooney. His prayers have always been very short.

Hayburn is a thoroughly consistent senator; he invariably does whatever harm he can to his state, the west, and the country. A man out of work, and willing and wanting to work, should be aided to find work, if he cannot do so himself. There is surely something for every such man to do.

If practicable, a law making it impossible or difficult for lunatics, children and other irresponsible persons to get possession of a gun, would be a good one. A statistician asserts that the automobile industry in this country furnishes a livelihood for 1,000,000 persons. It doesn't say how many of them are physicians and hospital nurses.

As Senator Brown of Nebraska says, everybody knows that Lorimer knew about the bribery in his behalf. Arguments that he was ignorant of it are pettyfiggery that would invite sneers in a police court. Luke Lea, the new Tennessee senator, is a newspaper man, a six footer, only 32 years old, the youngest man ever elected senator, and what Colonel Watson declared to be an impossibility, a prohibition Democrat.

A Lowell astronomer says Mars is the only planet besides the earth that is inhabited, and that life on Mars is very slight. Now let some professor who knows as little about it, as they all do, dispute him, and the two sides will be even. The Oregonian alludes to a distinguished Democrat as "fussy folk." There was something more than fuss in the case of the man who was convicted a lot of St. Louis and Kansas City grafters and bootleggers. It was not his fault that the Missouri supreme court freed them on trivial technicalities.

Three fourths of the merchants in Seattle practice the short weight wangle, say government inspectors, who also report that the most honest business offices in the country in this respect. It is to be inferred that though Portland is the most honest city in the west, it is of a higher grade of character. Israel Putnam's Ride.

When the news of the battle of Lexington was conveyed from hamlet to hamlet in the New England district, it brought all the patriots of that section to arms. Israel Putnam, who was to figure prominently in the great conflict, was in his field ploughing when a neighbor informed him of the clash of April 9, 1775, between the British and Continentals near Boston. He left his plough in the furrow and, at the head of a band of fellow-farmers, started for Cambridge.

They arrived in time to take part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and it was Putnam who gave the historic order, "Don't fire until you see the white of their eyes." At this time Putnam was already almost three score, and although never a master of military science yet he became one of the most heroic and picturesque figures of the revolution.

The best known, and perhaps the most daring feat in Putnam's checkered life was his ride down a precipice at West Greenwich, Conn. The Israel Knapp Inn at Greenwich was his headquarters during a part of 1779. On the 26th of February Putnam was staying at the Inn when he was surprised by a large party of British and Tories under General Tryon.

The story relates that the general, old gallant that he was, that night escorted a pretty maiden, Mistress Night as Pecksalld. They did not return until late. He was shaving in the morning when an American officer, one Thus Watson, rode in and informed him of the approach of General Tryon. Putnam hastened to the Congregational meeting house and drove up his little body of Continentals. Resistance by such a small force was futile, and after the first volley, Putnam ordered his men to seek safety wherever they might find it, and himself started on a gallop toward Stamford for reinforcements.

A quarter of a mile east of the church is a precipitous and rocky hill, now known as Put's Hill. In it were cut steps, twenty-four, it is said in number. The British were confident that they had captured the American general when they saw him spurring his horse towards the steps. They were mistaken. With reckless daring he galloped his horse down the incline, turning in the saddle as he went, shaking his fist and calling out defiantly: "God cuss ye, I'll hang ye to the next tree when I get ye."

The following day the dragons reined up at the head of the steps. All they could do was catch a glimpse of the "flying horseman," and look at one another in bewilderment. Putnam returned that day with reinforcements in time to capture a considerable number of the enemy. One of the eyewitnesses of the daring ride was Rose Fitch, an old slave woman, who lives on the brow of the hill. She told the following story: "I was standing at the gate on the morning when the British raided the town, and I heard the firing near the Congregational church. As I looked down the road I saw a man riding up at breakneck speed. He had a hundred yards behind him a dozen or more men in scarlet uniforms. "Across the brow of the hill ran a stone wall in which there was an opening at the point where a pathway reached the summit. Leaving the main road the first horseman dashed straight through the hole, the pathway which was very steep and in which a number of steps were cut. The men who followed reined up at the stone wall and were silent for a moment as if astonished. Then they fell to arguing with one another and later rode away."

Safeguarding the Children.

"Ever since the people of America began to live in the big cities there has been an appalling increase in the proportion of the population in prisons, hospitals, asylums, and other eleemosynary institutions," says a writer in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, with reference to the Child Welfare Exhibit which is being held in New York city. It is to counteract this tendency to the vitiation of the race that the exhibit was planned, and the most attractive feature of it is the children themselves. "The time to build up youth who will be men from boyhood onward. The city child must have pure air, enough pure food and water, proper housing, warm clothing, attractive and decent play, or at his starveling majority he will be a burden or a detriment to society. Don't all parents who care for one of the promoters. It isn't philanthropy. It's just racial common sense."

While great sums are being spent on the Decies-Gould wedding, thousands of people in the same city are starving and nearly starving. Will conditions be evened up "over there"? Perhaps they may be, a little even here, some time.

Weight and Measure

From the Metropolitan Magazine

It would take an encyclopedia to describe all the tricks of tradesmen. But even if the customer is shrewd enough to detect all the cheating that can be done with weights and measures before his eyes, he has only just begun to protect himself. You must weigh and measure on your little home outfit, especially such goods as are not weighed and measured before your eyes. For it is in package and piece goods that fraudulent selling in this country has reached its largest proportions.

The carpenter buys ten inch rough lumber and finds that it is only nine and one half inches wide. The painter pays for 12 1/2 pound, 25 pound and 50 pound pails of paint and they weigh much less than that, keg and all. Spindles of gummed paper