THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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The question every morning is not how to do the gainful thing, but how to do the just thing.—John Ruskin.

THE LAST WEEK

THE legislature entered today upon its last week. It is in the midst of a wilderness of bills, bills, bills. Fourteen new ones found their way into the house Saturday, and raised the numbr in that body alone to 401.

A mistake of the session has been the multiplication of bills. Few subjects have escaped the legislative carpenter. The number so far introduced is more than 700.

Men have complained that too many measures go on the ballot. They are right. But what about the legislature? So many measures are now pending at Salem that it is a physical impossibility for the members to give them proper consideration.

The desks of members are bulging with bills. The rooms of committees are flooded with bills. The records of the clerks are congested with bills. The printing office has been run to capacity grinding out bills. The whole state house is stuffed and surfeited with bills.

If the members sat up day and night they would hardly be able, in only 40 days, to master the meaning and purpose of all these bills. But besides studying the bills, they have a multitude of other duties. There are committee hearings to attend almost every night and during the recesses at morning, noon and afternoon. There are constituents to meet. There are lobbyists who buttonhole. There are letters to answer. There are daily sessions to attend. There are long winded speeches to listen to. There is business at home to be directed.

Such is the situation at Salem with 500 or 600 bills undisposed of and five more days of session. The body is now on the danger line. These are the days when the jokers go through, and when legislation is passed that never ought to have been introduced.

Oregon needs but few additional laws. Many bills at Salem are simply proposals to substitute one man's notion of what the thing ought to be for some other man's idea of what it should be. A lot of it is peanut legislation of no value except to make added cases for the courts and more business for the lawyers. A few big constructive measures are all the state needs, and the lawmakers will be wise if for the rest of the session, they convert the chambers into legislative slaughter houses.

PACIFIC COAST DEVELOPMENT

RAILROAD BUILDERS and men who finance railroad building are awakening to the vast resources, almost illimitable possibilities and brilliant prospects of the Pacific coast. Knowledge of this part of the country has spread rapidly and far during the past few years, and following knowledge has come appreciation of it. These big men in the financial and industrial world are beginning to grasp the bigness, the richness, the variedness of opportunity, of this great region, and to apprehend the tremendous development of which it will be the world's most successful and pleasing theatre for many years to come.

These and other men who make or control immense investments, and whose minds are busy with financial industrial and commercial exploitation, keep constantly in mind the fact that the Panama canal will be completed in four or five years, giving this coast a mighty developing impetus, and they are preparing to take advantage of that event and its results. The waterway through the isthmus will bring this coast thousands of miles nearer "its own," will greatly enlarge opportunities and accelerate development. But even without the canal, this region is marching forward and upward as it never was able to do before.

The railroads are helping much. They are indeed the most notable and potent factor in this triumphant march of material progress. The former Harriman policy of "bottling up" great portions of this "goodly land" has been abandoned. The new policy is one of construction, settlement, production, utilization, activity and development. In this the railroads and the progressive people of this coast are now in accord; they can, should and will work in harmony.

Hence the double tracking of the Union Pacific between Omaha and Portland, and of the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Hence the O.-W. R. & N. is to spend $8,000,000 reconstructing its line between Portland and Spokane, shortening the distance by 54 miles, to get if possible an advantage over the Hill line. Hence other big transcontinental railroads, or those who aspire to be such, are gaining or seeking terminals on the Pacific coast, and especially at Portland, its future metropolis. The large growth of this matchless region is just fairly beginning.

THE MALARKEY BILL

PORTLAND is not all Oregon. It is not the only city in Oregon. Other cities in the state want the benefit of a public service commission. With their rapid development, they will more and more need the assistance of an authority with power to stand between them and public service corporations. The Malarkey bill affords them such regulative authority.

In the discussions of the relative merits of a local commission and a state wide commission, criticism has been directed against the railroad commission. It is an unwarranted criticism. In dealing with the railroad, express and other corporations, the railroad commission has been splendidly effective. In the matter of increased taxation of the railroads alone it has saved the state in dollars more than double what it has cost. In savings by lowered freight and express rates, it has earned the people of the state millions of dollars. The criticisms that the advocates of a local Portland commission are directing against it are unwarranted and unjustifiable.

If the Malarkey bill is passed by the house, as it should be, it will give Portland and all other Oregon cities an effective and reliable public service commission. It is exactly such a commission as they have in Wisconsin, where Robert La Follette was the force that created it. It is modeled along the lines of the New York commission of which Governor Hughes was the originator, and which has rendered conspicuous service to the state and cities of New York. If a single commission is able to render efficient service in Wisconsin, why is such a commission not able to efficaciously serve Oregon, especially since Oregon contains but little more than one-fourth the population of Wisconsin? If New York containing more than 13 times the population of Oregon, is efficiently served by its two district commissions, why cannot Oregon be effectively served by a single state wide commission?

Portland has a local commission now in the city council which has large powers of regulation. But is it regulating? How long will another local commission regulate?

AN OFFENSIVE ORDER

THE war department of the United States ought not to insist on abandonment of the afternoon closed periods for the draws on Portland bridges. Major McIndoe ought not to insist upon it. The order of the attorney general to District Attorney McCourt to prosecute violations of the war department's order is brutal.

The half hour closed periods during the rush hours have been a boon to the public. They have worked but very little comparative inconvenience to the river traffic. In time, the closed periods would almost cease to be an inconvenience because river traffic would ultimately become familiar with the arrangement and adjust its operations accordingly.

To insist that the overhead traffic should be subordinated to the convenience of the river interests, and to hold that the former has no rights that river men are bound to respect, is unfair, unjust and unreasonable. The war department's order ought not to stand.

In any event the situation reveals the importance, the fitness and the desirability of the Broadway bridge. It will be a structure under which river craft can pass while overhead traffic crosses undisturbed above. It is the logical solution of an aggravating situation. In the new order of the war department, the public can see how contemptible is the work of those obstructing the progress of the Broadway bridge.

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING

PROBABLY the most effective agency put into use for inducing immigration of the right sort to Oregon, is the exhibit car of the Northern Pacific railroad, now touring eastern states. It shows people the actual products, which are far more eloquent and convincing than verbal descriptions, even if supplemented with pictures.

"Seeing is believing," but to believe people demand to see the original, as by this method they are enabled to do. The railroads are thus doing some very effective advertising for Oregon and those counties, communities and individuals who provided the exhibits are to be heartily commended for the enterprise and interest displayed in Oregon's development.

THE MOUNT HOOD FRANCHISE

SHOULD Portland shut her gates in the face of an approaching railroad line? Is it business to prevent railroad lines from entering the city? If a light and power concern wants to compete with those already here, is it a good plan to deny entrance to the proposed competitor?

The Mt. Hood railway people are asking a franchise for entering Portland. They have a water power capable of developing 60,000 units of hydro-electric energy. It is an enormous asset, capable, if properly directed, of exercising a vast influence on the power, lighting and traction business of Portland, to say nothing of the transportation connections of which it will be a part.

There is every reason to believe that the Mt. Hood enterprise is an independent and powerful organization. It ought to be given opportunity to enter into the life and industry of Portland. It would be a strange sight to see a great city close its doors to outside capital.

As to what streets or routes the Mt. Hood road should be allowed to use, The Journal does not pretend to suggest. It does not know. It does know that under a properly fashioned franchise in which the public interest should be strictly safeguarded, the Mt. Hood road should be allowed to enter Portland. Not only should it be allowed to enter, but it, and all other railroads, lighting companies and capital in general, should be encouraged to do so.

REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES

NEW YORK has an enabling statute permitting cities to establish and maintain farm colonies for habitual drunkards. Chicago is seriously discussing the advisability of creating a sort of hospital reformatory for hopeless inebriates.

Under existing arrangements, the destitute drunkard has absolutely no chance to reform. His habit is a disease. In its last stages, it is an affliction in almost the same sense as any other disease.

For such, neither jails nor ordinary hospitals are the proper place. Successive trips to jail only cause them to sink lower and lower until they become hopeless wrecks. In constant rearrests, apparently unavoidable under present arrangements, the law is simply contributing to the further degredation of weak and unfortunate victims of a violent disease.

The New York and Chicago plans propose a special institution with provision for medical care during the period of detention and with compulsory work of a useful kind. In numberless cases it would be a better plan than our ancient and thoughtless system of arrests and rearrests, fines and more fines, jail sentences and more jail sentences for men who, as habitual and destitute drunkards are in the throes of a disease that they are helpless to cure or resist.

President Taft has served plain significant warning upon the extreme protectionists that their obstinate and fatuous standpatism if persisted in as a party and governmental policy will surely overthrow the protective system, and with it, for a while at least, the Republican party. In his Springfield speech he said: "The very existence of this policy depends upon our abolition of a tariff where it really is not needed. If we persist in retaining it in these times of high prices, gradually exchange our food supply base by its retention upon protection principles, we will arouse opposition that will not know moderation and that will not cease in radical economic changes until it removes the last traces of the protective system." The warning will be heeded by many, but many others are joined irrevocably to their idols and are food for the people's steam roller.

In his speech at Grand Rapids Mr. Roosevelt said: "A comparatively short experience convinced the nation that the president should be voted for directly by the people. And although the form of an electoral college had been retained, the actual fact is that the vote for president is a direct vote, the electors having no functions except formally to ratify the popular decree." This is not quite accurate. Without considering the Hayes-Tilden contest, as a result of which Hayes became president though he received only 4,033,950 votes, while Tilden received 4,284,885, the popular plurality in 1888 was given to Cleveland, he receiving 5,538,233, while Harrison received 5,440,216, yet Harrison had 233 electoral votes and Cleveland only 168.

While as a general principle government should be brought as close to the people as is practicable, it does not follow that every office and place of public service should be filled only by popular election. Along with real democracy, a shorter ballot is a desideratum. Besides in some cases, politics should be eliminated as much as possible. The people have rather too many officials to elect now, the better trend is to center responsibility upon fewer elected officers, who shall choose necessary assistants. The Port commission would better be composed, as now, of men appointed by a responsible head, and serving without pay or hope of reward.

Though the capitol of Missouri was recently struck by lightning, former Governor Folk or Champ Clark may not see any promise or portent of presidential lightning in the incident.

In the renumbering of buildings in the business district of Chicago, 13 is to be omitted. Here is official recognition of the popular superstition concerning the two mystic numerals.

The Chicago girls refuse to be outdone. While Vivien was wedding her titled Britisher, one Chicago lass married a Chinaman and another was making love to an Indian chief.

Mr. Carnegie says truly that the only right a man has to wealth lies in his acquiring it by some useful labor. But how about a government stepping in and taking wealth from a thousand or a million people who have honestly gained it by useful labor and bestowing it upon one man who did not earn it?

Senator Guggenheim has become owner of a Denver newspaper. It is not difficult to forecast what kind of conservation it will advocate.

Why insist on having more representatives from Multnomah county, when all of those we elect do not go to Salem and serve?

Miss Mary Garden says the American man is a problem. Many women look on him more in the light of an easy mark.

However much his name may suggest it, Luke Lea, the new senator from Tennessee has never run a wash house.

When he wrote that something is rotten in Denmark, Shakspeare had not heard of Danville.

Letters From the People

A Laboring Man on Holidays.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11, 1911.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your paper of February 8, I saw where Representative Fouts had introduced a bill that March 17 of each year should be a public holiday, called St. Patrick's day. I think that we have enough holidays. That would mean one more day for children to stay out of school, and one more day for the poor laboring man to be short in his weekly or monthly wages, for we all know that very few men work on public holidays because shops of all kinds are closed. The laboring man is beginning to wonder and worry about how he is going to pay his bills. The price of living is so enormously high that he can't afford even to lose one day.

Not satisfied, here comes Representative Clyde with another bill, providing that employers will be fined from $300 to $1000 or be given imprisonment if they don't let their employes have at least four hours to cast their ballot at the primary and election day—more worry for the unfortunate man who has to toil to support his children.

Why don't these representatives do something to help us, instead of keeping us poor, unfortunate devils down. If they are so determined to have more holidays, why don't they think of our country first. We have plenty of great and noble men that we should think of in this land of the free.

READER OF THE JOURNAL.

That $18 Suit.

Seaview, Wash., Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your editorial on the Eiler-Pick case, recently reversed by the supreme court and which you say was based upon a controversy involving only $18 storage charges, which "might have and should have gone before a justice's court," is entirely erroneous as to the facts of the case.

The suit was brought in the circuit court to recover a piano by Eiler's company vs. Pick Transfer company of the alleged value of $350, beyond the jurisdiction of justices court. Defendant set up storage charges of $18 which Eilers refused to pay, and judgment was rendered against Pick by the circuit court for the return of the piano or the payment of $350 with damages of $75 and costs and also denying Pick the payment of the storage charges.

The case involved grave questions of law, unnecessary here to discuss, wherein the circuit court of Multnomah county heretofore has, it was by us claimed, misconstrued a former decision of the supreme court of Oregon, and as misconstrued knocked out storage lien charges.

Having acted as Pick's attorney, I happen to know the facts and beg that you will give space to this letter.

N. H. BLOOMFIELD.

Protect the Forests.

Ashland, Or., Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—The article of W. M. Moore in The Journal of 9th inst. on preservation of timber against fire I regard as the true policy.

The forests were here in all their glory when the first white man saw the Pacific coast, and so was the Indian. The forests were treated by him for his own convenience in driving game and keeping his trails open. Frequent burnings prevented large accumulations of combustible matter, so the timber grew and flourished. Fires will break out occasionally despite human vigilance; anyone lost will start a fire for comfort and with the hope that rescue or even arrest may follow. Among the causes of starting fire we must not omit what is called the act of God. Lightning starts many fires, especially in the pitch pine forests on the eastern slopes of the Cascade mountains. Forest rangers should be busy the coming spring burning off the piles of trash that the fires of last summer missed.

Over 62 years' residence in Oregon since manhood has convinced me that the true way of protecting our forests is by firing them often. C. K. KLUM.

Inspected Meat.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Is government inspection of meat any protection?

In Friday night's Journal we read of a Williams avenue family, one of which is dead and three others are battling with death from eating meat that bore the stamp of a government inspector.

The writer used to buy government inspected meat. Twice I have purchased meat that a cat would not eat, yet it lay on her plate on the kitchen floor two or three days, and was then apparently just as fresh as when I got it. What was on it I am unable to say, but I am convinced there must have been something wrong about it else the cat would not have refused to eat it. The third time I got such meat it made my wife sick, and nearly killed one of my little boys. I wrote The Journal about it at the time, and Mrs. Evans (I believe) came to see us concerning it. She told us that had not the little boy thrown it up, it would probably have killed him. From that time to this (about five years) I have not, to my knowledge, purchased any meat stamped government inspected, or traded at a shop that carried the same, and have had no trouble since.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Church Statesmanship.

Newman Smyth, in the North American Review

In the broad, strategic ideal it is evident that nothing less than full intercommunion between all Christian churches, and nothing short of economic and efficient administrative organization can meet the religious demand of modern civilization. For ours is not merely the age of democracy; it is the dawn of a new era of social cooperation. If individualism is not to be swamped in some devastating flood of socialism, it will be because the individual shall be saved in a Christan fellowship and co-working. The ideal of church unity—the strategic plan—is comprehension of diversities; not uniformity, but conformity of one to another and of all the members together in a common service, as one body doing and getting done the Lord's will on the earth.

The recent simultaneous action of two large religious bodies in this country has great promise for the coming unity of the church. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, which was held in Cincinnati in October last, appointed a large and representative commission to arrange as "the next step toward unity" for a conference of Christian communions throughout the world. At the same time the National Council of the Congregational churches in Boston appointed a committee as their representatives, to consider any overtures that might come to them from the Episcopal church. The noble language in which the call of the Episcopal church to other Christian communions is conceived as well as the spontaneous response at the same time by the Congregationalists the two mesages passing each other on the way—lift the whole movement up to a high plane of endeavor, while the work of the commission will at once give to it definite efficiency and practical aim. Time will be needed; but with statesmanlike wisdom and patient persistence on the part of representatives of the churches in the proposed conferences a beginning of the end of the divisions of the one church may be made, and the Christian people of the world may be providentially led on and on to happier issues than a year ago any of us might have dared to hope.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

From the New York Evening Post.

That the ship subsidy bill should pass even one house of congress is bad enough. That it should pass because a new Democratic senator failed to stay in his seat to vote is fresh proof of the absence of proper leadership in the Democratic party. Now the fight will be on in dead earnest in the house of representatives, and there the bill should be beaten at all costs. The dispatches indicate that the outlook for it is slim there, but no stone should be left unturned to insure its defeat, so that the absence of no member or members can permit it to slip through. At the very moment when the whole political question of the hour is the battle against special privilege, the suggestion that the United States should spend large sums of money to make possible certain steamship lines which would otherwise operate at a loss, ought to be spurned. Just how much principle there is behind the bill appears from the fact that the new insurgent senator from Washington was opposed to it until Pacific ocean lines were included in it. Then his opposition melted away. It is the same old story of creating industries on the you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you basis, to support which the whole people is taxed. The principle is the same vicious one behind the protective system, and it would similarly bring scandal and gross injustice in its train.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The amended good roads bills will be better than none.

• •

Overworking of the recall will result in its abandonment.

• •

Elbert Hubbard is a vital, circulating proof that it pays to advertise.

• •

Poor old St. Valentine; nobody has proposed to make his day a holiday.

• •

The whipping post law may be valuable as a deterrent of wife-beating.

• •

Only five days more of the legislature and much important work to do yet.

• •

Winter and spring are having daily tussles. Everybody knows which will win.

• •

Man has challenged woman to debate Hell. Those who attend will get a foretaste.

• •

Oregon has been fortunate on many occasions in having the right sort of a governor.

• •

Nobody should be surprised if Governor Cole Blaze of South Carolina is hot stuff.

• •

Vivian and Decies will now be forgotten until—but maybe the expected won't happen.

• •

A swift, hard kick would be an appropriate valentine for the Broadway bridge obstructionists.

• •

If not exactly Gentle Annie Spring yet, it is all right weather for fruit and flowers by and by.

• •

The streetcar that ran wild and butted into an automobile and a freightcar seemed to be veritably "possessed."

• •

Now that the job has been begun, the government should go steadily ahead and raise the Maine, whatever the cost.

• •

A New York society woman is in the Tombs as a result of smuggling. An example of this kind was doubtless needed.

• •

A woman in a divorce case testified that she married her husband because she pitied him. Afterward she pitied herself.

• •

Now some more municipal officers clamor for higher salaries. But if they don't get the raise they will hang onto the jobs all the same.

• •

The announcement of an unusually big lemon crop in southern California will not sweeten the temper of the recently bowled-down politicians.

• •

A New York man owes his landlady for 28 years' board and lodging. He hasn't been worrying much about the increased cost of living.

• •

A swell restaurant in Chicago was robbed of $3200. The money had just been taken in for a porterhouse steak and an order of ham and.

• •

Lincoln's character was felicitously summarized by President Taft at Springfield Saturday. His address is worth rereading and remembering.

• •

Plans for the improved and beautified city contemplate a population of 2,000,000. It will have that many some day but not all of us will live to see it.

• •

Honduras has decided not to declare war on the United States. So Hobson and Humphrey can keep their eyes peeled exclusively to the westward.

• •

Senator Heyburn wants the Congressional Record circulated among all the people, but if he supposes they want to or would read all his speeches, he is mistaken.

• •

A jury in a Pennsylvania damage case, the trial of which lasted three weeks, gave the plaintiff 6 cents damages. It is supposed the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

• •

Among other important points in her modern education, Lady Vivien Gould-Decies learned to smoke cigarettes. Without having done that she wouldn't have been fully qualified for being a "Lady."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Scott's Mills now has a good hotel.

• •

Yamhill Improvement club has organized.

• •

Silverton will do much street improving this year.

• •

Central Point is going to do some hard surface paving.

• •

Box factory will be added to Newberg planing mill.

• •

Morrow county men are importing many Jersey cows.

• •

Flowers bloom out of doors every month in Corvallis.

• •

School attendance in Corvallis is 150 more than last year.

• •

Baker will do considerable more street paving this year.

• •

Booster club of 35 charter members formed in Klamath Falls.

• •

Production of cream for Creswell creamery is rapidly increasing.

• •

Wheat in Washington county uninjured by frost; greater area than usual.

• •

Tract of 480 acres near Creswell recently sold will be resold in small fruit tracts.

• •

Street car motorman sold a lot in Eugene for $700 that he bought two years ago for $300.

• •

McMinnville Telephone-Register. is still fighting good roads; seems to like to wade through mud.

• •

Yamhill shoemaker has discovered bed of what is reported as very valuable tungsten clay near that place.

• •

Crop prospects for Morrow county the coming harvest were never better at this time of year than now.

• •

Jack rabbits are becoming a great pest in southern Klamath county; a scalp bounty of 5 cents is paid.

• •

Tract of 500 acres of land in Lorane valley, 20 miles from Eugene, has been sold and will be cut into 5 and 10 acre tracts.

• •

Bandon basket splint factory turns out 45,000 splints a day. They are made of spruce, and are 32 inches long and 2½ inches wide.

• •

Bonanza Bulletin: The people of the upper Klamath valleys are looking forward to a year of bumper crops. Not for a long time have we had a season that has promised so well.

• •

As a result of less than three hours' work the soliciting committee of the Morrow County Boost club raised $1100 as Heppner's donation to the work of advertising the resources of Morrow county.

• •

The greatest amount of improvement ever known in the Mosier valley is now in progress. Several hundred acres of fruit land have been cleared this winter and this area may be doubled before spring.

• •

Grants Pass subscribed $60,000 for a railroad to the coast in a single day. And in three years' work the people of Eugene have not pledged that amount when we have a far more feasible proposition, remarks the Guard.

• •

An Oakland man last year cleaned up a net income of $3063.06 on his 160 acre farm. His receipts were $1821.96 cream sold from 13 cows, $175 for heifers, $21.50 for calves, $103.38 for eggs and poultry, $890 for prunes. Total $3463.06. Expenses $420.

• •

Grants Pass, declares the Courier, will make a steady upward growth from month to month and year to year, keeping pace with the demands of the surrounding country, where great things are in progress. Not only will it be the railroad center of this valley but also the commercial and manufacturing town of southern Oregon. Within the next five years the mines of this part of the country will be producing millions annually, to say nothing about the hundreds of orchards, the producing farms, the stock ranches and the heavy lumber interests.

SEVEN FAMOUS LOVE STORIES

Abelard and Heloise.

The love-making that surrounded the lives of Abelard and Heloise presents one of the prettiest romances in history. Its pathetic ending was equally sad. It all happened as long ago as the twelfth century, yet it has been figuring in some way or another in poetry and romance ever since. There was a considerable difference in their ages. Abelard was more or less a man of the world, for he had ideals he found a difficulty in reconciling in those days. He was a dreamer. He gave vent to his ideas in a series of discourses which were noted for their fine oratorical style. As a subtle and accomplished dialectician he had no rival. Accompanied with this he is credited with having had a "most divine tenor voice."

It was but natural then that a girl, with the romantic disposition of Heloise, who was only 17 when she was placed in his charge as his pupil, should become more than usually interested in her preceptor. Heloise fell in love with him, not alone on account of this enticing voice, but Abelard wrote enchanting verse, fair words and agreeable airs.

Abelard was not unsusceptible to her charms, and beside she was the most promising of his scholars. The teacher, at this time, was one of the most talked of men of Paris. Everywhere his praises were sung and his brilliant aphorisms were repeated. The guardian of Heloise objected to the attachment, and the lovers eloped, were married and had a son, and when separated a second time, they promptly eloped again. But ill luck followed them, and finally they were compelled to give up the struggle, Abelard becoming a monk and Heloise likewise taking holy orders. From that day on they saw each other no more.

After Abelard had been installed as a monk at St. Denis for some reason he was suspected of heresy, and was condemned in 1121. He retired to Troyes, and selected a retreat which his subdued and chastened spirit named the Paraclete, or Comforter; and in this convent did he again provoke the ire of his neighbor, Bernard of Clairvaux, and again, for suspected heresy, did the council of Sens put its brand upon him. Worn out with fatigue, persecution and infirmity, he at length took refuge in the priory of St. Marcel, where he died at the age of 63.

His body, first interred at Cluny, was soon removed to the Paraclete; and 20 years afterward Heloise was buried beside him at her own request. Their ashes lay undisturbed for 300 years; but in 1497 they were transferred to the church of the abbey; then in 1800 removed to the garden of Musse Francais, in Paris; and lastly, in 1817 they were deposited beneath a Gothic shrine in the cemetery of Pere de Chaise.

It is noted in an ancient chronicle of Tours, that when they deposited the body of Abbess Heloise in the tomb of her lover, the faithful husband raised his arms, stretched them out and closely embraced his beloved Heloise.

Tomorrow—John Alden and Priscilla Mullens.

The Newspaper as a Corrective Force

By Governor John A. Dix of New York in Newspaperdom.

It was Thomas Jefferson who said that if he were compelled to choose between newspapers without government and government without newspapers, he would without hesitation choose newspapers without government.

Not once but often during the three weeks I have been in office have I wondered whether in his time Jefferson was called upon to meet the newspapers in the person of their political correspondents for interviews and inquisitions twice daily, at 12 o'clock noon and 4 p. m. If he were, and through the ordeal maintained that calm demeanor and judicial temperament which are supposed to be attributes of great philosophers and statesmen, then Jefferson fully deserves the monuments which have been erected to his memory and the volumes that have established his fame.

Yet Jefferson's proposition was founded on correct principles. Could there be established anywhere in the world a government without newspapers, that government would inevitably become a tyranny and an instrument of oppression and wrong. Whatever may be said of the defects of modern newspapers, it cannot be denied that they are great corrective forces in our system of life and of government. Without the criticism and, indeed, the guidance of newspapers that are conducted with a view to serving the people and focusing the light on every public deed and utterance, self-government would be impossible.

It is the fashion at times to complain of unfair treatment by newspapers and their representatives. But this I personally am compelled to say that never once in my career, not even during the strenuous political campaign from which I have just emerged, have I been consciously misrepresented or deliberately and maliciously treated with unfairnss by a single newspaper, regardless of politics or party.

Tanglefoot

By Miles Overholt

THOUGHTS ON SPRING.

When spring peeps in at winter's door, and the air is full of joy, great chunks of sentiment appear and makes me but a boy. And then I want to write of love and mushy things like that until my brain expands and hurts and nearly busts my hat.

And then I rant and tear my hair
And write a verse that's soft for fair;
Down in the yard where the soft winds blow,
The cute little bachelor buttons grow,
And I go down there for a moment's rest
And I "sow" eight buttons on my vest.

On the garden way where the asters bloom,
Shedding gladness where once was gloom,
Jacob's Ladders show fragrance rare—
John Jacob Aster, I do declare!

The Dan D. Lions with yellow mane
Grow everywhere in the shady lane.
Dog fennel crawls in the 'lion's trail,
Scenting the ground adown the dale.

I say, sometimes I write like that—such simple minded stuff—until the boss grows sad and sore and people holler "nough,"

And then to show how smart I am,
I write of Mary's little lamb:

Mary had a little lamb,
(Such verse as this is rotten.)
And when its wool is put in clothes,
Why, it is simply cotton.

The Carnegie Peace Fund.

Paul S. Reinsch, in the North American Review.

The public, is of course, most interested to know what direction the action of a powerful agency like this will take. Though animated with a social purpose than which no higher can be conceived, this is, after all, a private organization. It may, therefore, be assumed with safety that it will abstain from interference in diplomatic negotiations, prejudging in any way the responsible action of the government. Any other course might at times become exceedingly embarrassing to those in whose hands the conduct of our foreign affairs is placed. They bear the responsibility; it is for them to choose the time and place for the urging of national policies even when the broadest questions of civilization are involved. But, on the other hand, there can be no doubt of the advantage to be gained by our government in forming itself through the results gained by this institution and, if need be, in cooperating with it to bring about great national purposes. Similar considerations apply with respect to national legislation. It is essential that in combating the conditions which threaten humanity with wasteful war, the world-wide character of these should be appreciated. Advance must rest upon the general improvement of the situation and upon a mutual understanding between the great powers. While it is, therefore, a part of real patriotism to insist that our foreign policy shall be pervaded with a spirit of justice, it would not be right to deny our government those instruments for supporting its action in international affairs which those whom we hold responsible for the success or failure of our national policy may consider indispensable. But within these limitations there still remains a wide field in which legislative action may be informed and influenced, and more still may be obtained by securing joint measures on the part of the principal countries of the world.

Let the State Do It.

From the Grants Pass Courier.

Of all the things that are remarkable, absurd and ridiculous is the proposition of some of the county judges of Oregon to have the good roads movement of the state turned over to them. This would certainly insure the non-construction of good roads, and the movement would end in a burlesque of the broadest character. If the legislature will follow the lines laid down by the good roads convention of last December the state of Oregon will, within a very few years, have permanent highways that will be a credit to its people.

Champ Clark

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

He came from old Missouri, where plums and paw-paws grow, and he has hoed and weeded the long potato row, he's sweated in the cornfields with old and rusty tools, and he has quoted language to cheer his lazy mules. Now in his high position he'll doubtless make mistakes, for he is more than human who guiltless is of breaks, but you may bet your whiskers this yeoman from the west will tighten up his gallus, and always do his best. And you may bet a doughnut that Champ will never rise to be high and mighty, his head against the skies, that he'll forget the workers who tinker with the soil, that he will hand the ice-tongs to sweating sons of toil. He came from old Missouri, he came from Bowling Green, and in his composition there's nothing cheap or mean; he's big and strong and manly, and in the hour of test, whatever may befall him, he's sure to do his best.

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