

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY (except Sundays) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter. MAIL PERMIT NO. 1173, HOME, A-6021.

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

THE COMMON MAN

WE HEARD A good deal from Woodrow Wilson about the common people. It may help us to see the common people if we study for a little the common man.

Does this mean the inferior man? Not at all. It is the common man who has not specialized himself out of his common humanity.

Ranks, classes, employments, even education, have nothing to do with our definition, one way or the other. But this is, above all that have gone before, an age of specialization.

Consequently, in our political life especially each class, and even individuals in that class, do not and cannot see the least bit below the surface of things.

But how shall we know each other for what we really are? Have we not met a stranger on railroad train, or steamboat deck, by seashore or trout stream or at the ball game, on country walk, or leaning over the farm yard gate, or in the city library or concert room—and have you not recognized him then and there as a possible friend?

Suppose then that we do get back to the common people principle. The first result will be to see things in proportion. Not distorted, that is, by each one's speciality, but as a whole, where our own private interests will not shut out those of the other common men.

the American citizenship has put on its armor for this war. The clock of time would have to be put back for several decades if Colonel Higginson could have lived to see it won.

"To see natural monopolies owned by the public—not in private hands." Here spoke the man far in advance of his times. The big interests hold very tight. "Public utilities" have well nigh lost their adjective—for few in public ownership, or even control, are left.

"To see drunkenness extirpated." To extirpate is to dig out by the roots. Today we fall to agree on the probable success of so violent a treatment. We are trying easier remedies, by pruning, more or less severely, the deadly tree.

"To live under absolute as well as nominal religious freedom." Of all the pious aspirations of our writer this is the hardest to discuss. How many readers of these words know whether they live, or do not live, under religious freedom, be it real or nominal?

There will be general assent to Colonel Higginson's conclusion. "After the progress already made on the whole in these several directions some future generation may see the fulfillment of what remains."

The vision of the seer is far, indeed, from complete fulfillment. "THE WORLD IN BOSTON" THERE IS STILL going on in the large Mechanics' hall in Boston a show or pageant called "The World in Boston," which is of so novel a character that it deeply interests all spectators.

In its general conception it is an enlarged example of the pageants which are becoming familiar, as making use of moving pictures to illustrate a historical, or economical, or, as in this case, a religious idea.

The living scenes, or tableaux, show incidents before the audience, set in full reproduction of their original occurrence in the missionary effort in progress in every quarter of the world. To give vitality to the pageant there have been in training during the past year between 15,000 and 20,000 men, women and children, in addition to necessary paid employees.

At 3 o'clock each afternoon the pageant is set in motion, with the accompaniment of, approximately, 1000 singers in chorus. There are five episodes and a finale. The first is an Indian encampment.

They are planning a massacre of Eskimos, but are stayed by the arrival of a missionary who brings to the chief and his wife their boy whom the missionary has found lost in the forest.

well lighted rooms, with orderly rows of desks, where sit the boys quietly studying. The striking feature of the entire movement is its ready acceptance by the people everywhere.

They are not blindly and sullenly following orders from above. They are eagerly grasping opportunities offered them to enter a world where all things are new. The preparation has not been merely in the adoption of the railroad and the telegraph and telephone, western machinery and tools—but in the training of those hundreds of young men, both in the missionary schools and colleges in China, and in American and English institutions.

We read the other day in an English paper that not less than 300 young Chinese are now studying in London alone. Hundreds more have been through Japanese universities. So is made possible the construction of Chinese railroads, whose engineering, through all its grades, is Chinese work, and the foremen and bosses are native also.

Engineering works and machine shops, cannon foundries, rifle factories, tool shops, and cotton mills, are alike of Chinese work. It is the awakening of a great nation of which we are witnesses.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD PITILESS PUBLICITY ONE OF THE tragedies of American finance is pointed out by Colliers, J. Pierpont Morgan, as the head of a dozen railroads, is the buyer of millions of tons of steel rails and equipment.

As head of the United States Steel corporation, he is the seller. In fixing the price what consideration governs? To which party in the transaction is he faithful? Does he lower the prices of rails and equipment for the benefit of Morgan, the railroad magnate, or raise them for the profit of Morgan, the steel magnate?

If there were no other reason, here is an ample one for the investigation the Democratic house at Washington is making into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation. It is a feature of finance so high that it almost borders on the dizzy.

When finance goes to such a limit of one-man power, it becomes a subject of direct public concern. Control of the purse strings is control of a nation. A government is nothing if some other agency has authority over the sack. Mr. Morgan and his associates in the steel corporation direct properties of an aggregate value of \$16,000,000,000, or one-eighth the entire wealth of the nation.

It seems sometimes as if the long history of land traveling had reached its climax and could no farther go. The little strap rails from Colliery to town have evolved the steel laid road, thousands of miles in length. The old "Rocket," in its glass case in the great Darlington machine shops at Durham in northern England, is the ancestor of that first of a family of 41,197 ton locomotives of the Pacific type, that draws the Milwaukee train.

The old stage coach body set on a four wheeled truck on the Stockton and Darlington rails, was the forerunner of that splendid train of steel coaches, carrying in it all the conveniences of hotel life of the twentieth century, across the continent.

other words the cure of sickness must be sought in prevention. Institutes shall, it is proposed, be established in each limited area of our great cities, where one or more young graduates from the hospital which sustains the institute shall live.

Chronic shall be daily held where minor ailments and incipient diseases can be attended to. Serious and doubtful cases will be at once sent from the institute to the parent hospital. Functions of the health officer will be localized in these medical officers of the institutes, to whom the primary charge of the hygiene of their districts will be committed.

The institutes will become the center for protective, while the hospital continues to be the home of curative medicine. It is suggested that there is no real division between the two present departments of medical science and practice, and that all primary expense in establishing the organization of the army that fights disease and weakened health will be more than repaid in the consequent benefit to the community.

The actual cost of insurance will be much reduced. The greater gain will be in the improved and continuing efficiency of the worker and his family.

THE TOTAL number of postal C. O. D. orders issued in Denmark in the fiscal year 1909-10 was 4,006,066, of which 884,869 were accompanied by parcels. The number of services with in the boundaries of Denmark for 1910 was 3,033,146, the amount collected \$10,161,718.

These figures are exclusive of a large service between Denmark and other countries in the postal union. Mr. Hitchcock is displaying activities in the extension of postal savings banks. There are continual evidences that he should not stop until the parcels post and its attendant C. O. D. order system are set in motion.

It may be added that both Germany and the United Kingdom have similar plans in active operation. G. W. R. & N. BONDS THE OVER-SUBSCRIPTION of \$25,000,000 of O-W-R & N. bonds in New York points to two facts. One, that the market is recovering from its temporary lethargy, and is now ready to absorb issues of a reasonable amount of standard securities of recognized value, and, second, that the way is clear for a further issue.

SEVEN FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEFS Powhatan. Powhatan will ever remain the most interesting of the many famous Indian chiefs who so closely associated with the early life on this continent. Jealous of the encroachment of the whites upon his territory, for many years the colonies were made to feel his enmity.

Powhatan was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and although at first he was hereditary chief of eight Virginia tribes, finally, by his sagacious methods, he found himself chief of 20 tribes, counting close to 8000 warriors. When the English first saw him he was nearly 60 years of age. He lived sometimes at a village called Powhatan, near where Richmond now stands, and sometimes at Word-wa-co-mock on the York river.

Here is Captain John Smith's description of Powhatan's appearance at the time the two first met in 1607: He is a tall, well-proportioned man, with a fair complexion, a high forehead, his beard so thin that it seems gray; his hair is black and curly, none at all; of a very able and hardy body to endure any labor.

ment increased from 760,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 3,040,000,000 in 1890. 1900 it was 6,555,000,000 pounds and in 1909 24,827,000,000 pounds. The increased production at home resulted in decreased importations.

In the calendar year of 1895, the imports of Roman, Portland and hydraulic cement exceeded 1,000,000,000 pounds. By 1900 the importations had declined to 955,000,000 pounds. By 1905 it had further declined to 339,000,000 and in 1910 the total was but 117,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, the exportations of domestic cement rose from 32,000,000 in 1895 to 38,000,000 in 1900, 390,000,000 in 1905, and 941,000,000 in 1910. That is to say, imports in 1910 were but one tenth as much as in 1895, while exports of domestic cement in 1910 were 30 times as much as in 1895.

THE PROPOSED E. H. HARRIMAN UNIVERSITY MRS. HARRIMAN intends, it is stated, to further perpetuate the memory of the great railroad builder and financier, E. H. Harriman, by establishing a new university under his name in one of these Pacific states. The dedication to the public of the noble park overlooking the Hudson river in New York state will serve the same purpose in the east.

If the university is placed in southern California, doubtless Los Angeles will reap the direct benefit. But indirectly all Pacific states will profit if and when another Leland Stanford university shall open its doors to our young people. It will give yet another proof of the passing of the pioneer stage of our civilization, and of the rapid ripening of the citizens of these states in their general demand for higher education for the coming generation.

Oregon is too well off in this respect to grudge the new university to either California or Nevada. She will rejoice in its prosperity. The opportunities given by our state university, agricultural college, and by the Reed college in this city, fill all demands that our comparatively small population will present for a long time ahead.

Mother's Diagnosis. From the Pittsburg Post. "Have you spoken of our love to your mother as yet?" "Not yet," murmured the dear girl. "Mother has noticed that I'm acting queer of late, but she thinks it's just biliousness."

Diligence. From the Buffalo Express. "You appear to be studying very hard," said the kind old man. "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Is it a spelling book you have, my boy?" "No, sir; it's the baseball guide."

THE OVER-SUBSCRIPTION of \$25,000,000 of O-W-R & N. bonds in New York points to two facts. One, that the market is recovering from its temporary lethargy, and is now ready to absorb issues of a reasonable amount of standard securities of recognized value, and, second, that the way is clear for a further issue.

ING, the chief interrupted his proposal with an angry grunt: "It is not the wish of so great a chief as myself to trade like a peddler. Place on the ground all the things you have brought. I will take what I like, and pay what I choose."

He took every gift Newport displayed and gave in return only three bushels of corn. Yet soon afterward he sold Smith 500 bushels of grain for two pounds of blue beads.

of like bonds the proceeds of which can be devoted to new work. So it may be expected that the completion of the steps taken by the Harriman system to do its part in the development of eastern Oregon will not be materially arrested.

Rapid progress in that wide region for the upbuilding, both of town and country, surely justifies the hopes under which the new roads there were started. The people have shown their readiness to help themselves by building new wagon roads and developing their communications. The new traffic, already in sight, and the produce filling the railroad warehouses at Madras and other points must gladden the hearts of the traffic men.

Figures for the postoffice receipts for the year ending March 31 show that Seattle had a loss of 1.8 per cent over the preceding year. Portland showed a gain of 16.8 and Spokane a gain of 6.2. Salem led all the cities of the northwest in the ratio of gain with an increase of 32.9 per cent.

A Peaceful Use for Armories. Los Angeles Herald. The agitation for the use of the public school buildings as civic centers is gaining force not only in Los Angeles but in many other cities, and it is certain that nothing can long prevent a continuance of the wasteful idleness of the buildings the greater part of the calendar day when they might be put to so many useful purposes.

People need only to have their attention called to the economic folly of erecting great properties and getting such a limited return out of them. Once that idea took root it is not strange that someone asked why our armories should represent so much waste of money, and it seems probable that a similar agitation for their more liberal use will spring up. In most of the large cities there are costly and elegant armories that are dark and deserted most of the time.

Left home in the morning. Dodged a trolley car. Got wet by a sprinkling cart. Never got run over. By a passing train. Had to step from underneath. A capsized aeroplane. Motor car came whizzing. As it turned a curve. Managed to get past it. But it surely took my nerve. I love my work awfully. There isn't any doubt. But getting down to do it. Is what was a fellow out. —Kansas City Journal.

THE first cotton report of the department of agriculture this season will be issued at 4 o'clock in St. Paul Thursday. The census will give the estimated acreage of cotton planted this year with the condition of the crop on May 25.

The work of taking the decennial census of Canada will commence Thursday. Over \$1,000,000 is to be expended in the work. The census will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Five banner events in five distinct fields of sport and athletics. The event will be the \$25,000 automobile prize race at Indianapolis, the international polo games at Westbury, L. I., the annual Intercollegiate Conference track meet at Minneapolis, the intercollegiate basketball race under the auspices of the Williams College Aeronautical society, and the start of the Boston-to-Bermuda race for sailing yachts.

During the three days beginning next Saturday, the Little of St. Die, in the Vosges, France, is to be the scene of a notable celebration in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the publication of the "Cosmographie Introduction" in which this continent was first termed America.

Enforce the Law From the New York World. No amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law is needed. No federal incorporation law is needed. No new legislation of any kind is made necessary or desirable by the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case.

All that is required is a vigorous, consistent enforcement of the Sherman act as "a criminal statute" and strict adherence to the principle that "guilt is personal." Woodrow Wilson in his address at the University of California compressed the whole issue into a single sentence: "It should be recognized as a fundamental principle of our law in dealing with corporations that though we call them artificial persons the only persons we are going to deal with in imposing the penalties of the law upon them are the persons who constitute their officers and directors."

The Sherman act, with or without amendments, will never have a full set of teeth until the government at Washington recognizes this fundamental principle. This fact is studiously lost sight of by all the politicians who are finding fault with the supreme court's decision. Unless the act is immediately amended to inhibit reasonable as well as unreasonable restraints of trade, they are certain that the statute can be nullified by executive neglect. In order to manufacture a new political issue they are much more concerned about the suppression of reasonable restraints of trade than about the suppression of unreasonable restraints of trade.

One who has seen the Sherman act succeed in stamping out all unreasonable restraints of trade in interstate commerce, there will be ample time left in which to deal with the matter of reasonable restraints of trade. If the energetic amenders of the Sherman law succeed in having their way they will beget the whole issue again. Their amended act will have to run the gauntlet of the courts. New questions will be raised as to what constitutes a restraint of trade, and we shall never get anywhere.

The Sherman act has its stands has not failed. Whenever it has been properly enforced it has served the purpose for which it was enacted. We believe it will always serve that purpose. The administrative branch of the government does its duty. All adverse criticism of the supreme court's dictum in regard to the rule of reason is based on conjecture—not on what has happened but on what somebody thinks might happen.

The business of government is to deal with facts as they are. Here is a statute which has been upheld time after time by the court of last resort. But its original provisions have been largely nullified by executive neglect. Although the criminal provisions are what give the act strength and vitality. It is easy to reorganize an outlawed corporation but it is not easy to reorganize a trust promoter who is in jail.

The Sherman law is not more anti-trust law but a vigorous enforcement of the law as it stands. The Sherman law as interpreted by the supreme court will do its work if the department of justice recognizes it simply as an anti-trust statute to be enforced like any other criminal statute.

News Forecast of the Coming Week Washington, May 27.—Tuesday will be given over by a last section of the country to the annual observance of Memorial day. Of general interest will be the address of President Taft at the Arlington National cemetery and the address of ex-President Roosevelt at the unveiling of a Lincoln statue at Newark, N. J.

Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederate States of America, will be observed as a general holiday throughout nearly all of the states of the south. President Taft is scheduled to leave Washington Friday evening for Chicago, where he is to speak Saturday night before a conference called to consider the subject of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The president will return from Chicago in time to take up the work at the White House Monday morning.

Many Democrats of national prominence are to gather in St. Paul Thursday for a conference of leaders of the party in the northwest. The big feature of the gathering will be a banquet at which Judge Martin Wade of Iowa will be toastmaster, while the noted speaker will include William J. Bryan, Alton B. Parker, Governor Norris of Montana and Governor Burke of North Dakota. The first cotton report of the department of agriculture this season will be issued at 4 o'clock in St. Paul Thursday. The census will give the estimated acreage of cotton planted this year with the condition of the crop on May 25.