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Man advances only as he overcomes the obstructions of nature, and the can be done only by labor and thought. Labor is the foundation of all. Without labor, and without great labor, progress is impossible—inger-

HIS PRISON POLICY
STATEMENT FROM Salem is that every convict in the Oregon penitentiary is now employed. Before the time of Governor West, 100 to 150 of them were always idle, and their maintenance was a charge upon the tax-payers.

Various devices have been employed by the governor to bring about the changed order. A revised contract that he secured from the stove foundry limited the number of convicts that establishment could call into service, and left the balance free to be put at other employment.

Many of the especially selected men have been put at work about the state institutions. Others are making brick which the governor has engaged to deliver. In a few instances, prisoners of exemplary conduct, while in the prison, have been put on their honor and permitted to engage in work for farmers. In nearly all, if not all instances, those employed outside the walls are no longer under guard, being given to understand that better things await them if they behave and that the last resource of the state will be applied in their capture, if they attempt escape.

Before the new order, the idle prisoners were herded in the bull pen inside the walls under the eye of armed guards. It was a position in which their outlawry was kept constantly before them. The hand of society was against them, and naturally their hands were against society. It was the studied drilling into them of the idea that they were not men, without hope and without chance of a future. A sullen mental mood with a determination to retaliate when again at large was the certain product.

Under the new arrangement, a helping hand is extended. The governor shows himself willing to be their friend and counsellor if they prove themselves worthy. They are given hope and a chance to survive. What is equally to the point, idleness gives way to employment, and employment is one of the best known mental and moral tonics. Every man is at work and earning a part of the great cost the prison has been to the taxpayers.

Governor West's prison policy is daring, and could easily lead to consequences to call out criticism. Its successful execution requires a clear head and the keenest penetration, but his friends believe that Governor West has both.

MR. HANLEY'S PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY OLD Oregonian, and many of the younger ones, know Mr. William Hanley of Burns—though most know him better as "Bill" Hanley—so-called for short, and for affection. When he tells us of the road to success in handling central eastern Oregon lands he speaks as an expert, and all listen. His more recent title is "vice president of the Oregon Development League." In that capacity his horizon has been widened, and he connects the eastern Oregon sphere with the development of the state at large.

He finds that as the cities and towns of Oregon expand, neither the settlement nor the productiveness of the country have kept, or are keeping equal pace. Since there is no way of holding back towns and cities, even if we wanted to, the settlement and productiveness of the country must be advanced, unless food supplies are to prove inadequate before many years pass.

No one is better acquainted than Mr. Hanley with the possible fertility of the soil of the major part of central eastern Oregon, nor with the increase of population that will follow the opening of that great country by the railroads built or building.

But in dealing with the future this expert uses the adjective "permanent," as the necessary definition for successful settlement. Herein we strike the main difficulty.

"The success of the new settler out in this new country we seek to colonize must be secured by tutoring him in the ways of the climate and soil where he settles. It will not do to allow him to experiment a large part of his lifetime before he learns the possibilities of the soil." Twice the word "new" comes in these sentences—the new settler, the new country. The country no less than the settler must be "tutored." Both these ends be gained.

The country is being tutored, not only by the experiment farms, un-

dertaken by the agricultural college and the railroads and irrigation companies. The most efficient tutors are old and successful experimenters like Mr. Hanley, who have graduated from experimenting into actual, practical, farming. "Their works do follow them." Such as they must be the backbone of every development league, the small, local, groups of which will take up and make practical the general efforts of the big leagues, commercial clubs, railroads and irrigation companies.

Organize and set going dozens of local leagues, and the first step in "tutoring" the new settlers will be taken. An almost equally important "tutoring" is the natural and sensible result of friendly reception to be given to the new settler and his family in the strange days of their first arrival in the new country. To fall short in this is for the previous inhabitants to inflict injury. It may be unconsciously, on the new arrivals that they never will get over.

The third and last point is to smooth the way of the new settlers towards successful development and conduct of his new farm by insuring for him commercial support in the industries he must undertake. His first months, aye years, will be "hard sledding" for him at the best. Help then will not only keep heart in him, but vastly quicken his progress towards becoming a more than self supporting member of his new community.

A JOKER

IT IS PROBABLE that senate action on direct election only means postponement. The adoption of the Bristow amendment giving congress control of elections seems in effect more like a knife under the fifth rib than sincere efforts to promote direct choice.

Many of the legislatures in the southern states will resent the Bristow amendment. Several southern senators in the final vote went against the resolution because of the change.

It is this southern antipathy to congressional control that a stand-pat senate used last February to beat the direct election resolution. Though forced by public sentiment to pass the resolution, it is apparent that the Lorimers, Lodges and other captains of bourbonism have worked in the joker that will still save them the precious and profitable privilege of being legislatively elected.

It is probable that there are northern states whose legislatures will reject the amendment. Many of those that voted against the income tax will go against direct election. The two reforms are akin and the same elements that oppose one hate the other.

A few northern states and several southern states will make enough to kill the direct election resolution. It takes 34 states to pass it, and but 12 to beat it. The Lorimerizing of the resolution probably means the postponement for several years of a reform that would otherwise have gone into effect in a year or two. It is the price we pay for having vice president a pillar of reaction whose deciding vote inserted the stoneman joker.

A HUMAN CANNON BALL

N AEROPLANE HAS made the tremendous speed of more than 150 miles per hour. During the Paris-to-Madrid race, the winner, at one stage of his journey, flew 77½ miles in 30 minutes.

It is equivalent to flying from Portland to Albany in a little more than the time required to go by streetcar from the business district of this city to Irvington. It is a speed that would take the skyman from Portland to Corvallis and back to McMinnville in about 55 minutes.

It is double the speed made by the winner of the recent auto race at Indianapolis, and a far greater speed than has yet been developed by the fastest locomotive on the smoothest known track. It is a rate of travel that would carry a skyman around the earth in six days and 23 hours.

This great burst of speed was made in a violent wind storm, in which the airman flew at times with the tail of his machine in a perpendicular position. He encountered wind pockets in which his light machine quickly fell several hundred feet. Without warning he would drop earthward so swiftly that nothing but the great height at which he flew saved him from a tragedy.

His maintenance of equilibrium, his propulsion through the air at the velocity of a cannon ball, and his final regaining of terra firma in safety, form a thrilling chapter in aeroplane and suggest new and strange feats yet to be performed by the skyman in the world's latest and most wonderful machine.

COLONEL GOETHALS' PROPHETIES

A FEW DAYS BACK Colonel Goethals appeared in Washington before the house committee on interstate commerce, to inform it on the immediate prospects of the Panama canal, and ask congress to do its part in making preparations ahead of the opening.

He stated that ships would be passing through the canal in July, 1913, in all probability—and that the navigation of the canal would be a certainty in October, 1913. Not that the formal commercial opening would occur two years hence, but that the work had progressed so far that it was possible to say that in two years boats would be passing through it.

The immediate purpose of the

presence of Colonel Goethals before the committee was to urge that the schedule of tolls on ships might be settled as speedily as possible. He made a similar request to the committee last year, but no result had followed. There were two main reasons for avoiding further delay, which he proceeded to expound.

The first is that it will take those who are contemplating putting on new lines of boats not less than 18 months to provide the ships. That therefore due notice should be given of the rates of tolls, which would seriously determine such action.

It will be remembered that the opening of the Suez canal introduced a type of steamships, new in many respects, to meet the required conditions of less draft, wider beam and varied construction in other respects. Probably similar experiences will be met at Panama. But a somewhat startling warning was conveyed to the committee by Colonel Goethals. He believes that the long standing opposition of the transcontinental railroads to the canal is still operating. He fears that much needed legislation to provide for the development of the canal when and after it is opened will be obstructed by the agencies of the railroads, hidden and indirect. He wants the ground cleared now and for good to forestall difficulty hereafter. The committee decided to investigate the matter fully and at once.

SALARY DRAWING WASHINGTON

G OVERNMENT clerks at Washington never resign and are mighty long-lived. There are now 38,516 of them at the national capital.

At an average salary of only \$1000, their cost to the government would be \$38,516,000. The house of representatives recently discovered that two telegraph operators were still drawing salary but hadn't worked ten years and years. They found 38 special policemen still drawing salary to keep the Spanish from blowing up the national capital, having been assigned to that duty in a scare following the blowing up of the Maine in 1898. It would be interesting to know how many similar sinecures are parts of the payroll.

In the congressional library alone there are 463 employees. With the late house payrolls as a suggestion, what possibilities for soft snags may there not be in the library salary list?

The government printing office there are 4050 employees. It is an army of printers and clerks grinding out public documents that few read and millions never hear of. Tong of its printed matter are speeches that were never delivered except by some congressman to his stenographer.

In the government of the District of Columbia there are 3,900 officials and employees. In the departments and on the commissions there are 25,136.

When Senator Aldrich declared that he could run the United States government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it costs, salary-drawing Washington was doubtless one of the phases of wasteful national expenditure that he had in mind. We need a president who would lead the country back to the old Jeffersonian idea of "a simple government economically administered."

OUR JACK

T HE CABLE assures us that John Arthur Johnson is a lion in London town. It says he is receiving more attention than any of the nobility and more than any of our American great or near great.

Thus we again demonstrate our pre-eminence in world affairs. It is true that our John Arthur won his paramountcy in the roped ring and that it is not an especially inspiring endeavor, but accounts agree that his ascent up the ladder of fame was more honorable than is usual to members of his profession. It is true that he was once confined in jail for auto speeding, but it is equally true that thousands of our near great ought to have been similarly incarcerated, but were not.

Accordingly, if we are paramount at the coronation and are made so by our "Jack," we must hail him. While our diplomats arrange the terms of an international arbitration his prestige, wit and graceful good humor, as well as the dash he is cutting at the coronation, may enable our statesmen to "put one over" on the British negotiators.

And, after all our John Arthur is honest, and is it not quite as well for us to be represented abroad by an honest captain of fistfights as by a crooked captain of finance?

THE WATER FAMINE

W E ARE TOLD that Portland may be squeezed by a water famine, pending completion of the new pipe line to Bull Run. We are also told by those in authority that the scarcity is largely due to "waste."

Exactly so. When the Simon administration reversed the Lane policy and refused to install water meters, it provided for perpetuation of "waste." There will continue to be waste and loss so long as a part of the city remains unmetered.

The meter is a bar against wasting water. It prevents the water from being run long hours in summer to keep it cool. It prevents the water from running long hours in the winter to keep it from freezing. So long as a consumer must pay p-y gallon for the water he gets, he will take effective measures to prevent waste on his premises.

The immediate purpose of the

show that the per capita consumption of water in unmetered cities is approximately three times as great as in metered cities. They establish that in unmetered cities nearly twice as much water is wasted as is actually used. That is to say, the unmetered sale of water is an unbusinesslike and very costly system. Its expected effect in Portland is a predicted water famine.

A man under sentence of death was, at his own request, permitted to umpire a game of baseball between two convict nines the other day. Having been a former league player he doubtless saw in the hazards of the umpire's job a chance to cheat the gallows.

A Chicago man died from the effects of tight shoes, and a Yonkers citizen was choked to death by a high collar. Unlike woman, mere man is not strong enough to buffer the exactions of fashion.

It is all clear to us now. A learned professor, having made exhaustive diagnosis, reports that the month of May, 1911, was a victim of thermotaxis. Many of us thought so, all along.

The train of Queen Mary's coronation gown is 60 feet long. What if Jack Johnson should step on it?

Letters From the People

The Australian Viewpoint

Portland, June 11.—To the Editor of the Journal.—For getting a wrong view and finding fault with things the average globe trotting Englishman is easily first. He is a professional knocker. He goes about the world with a chronic grouch, makes himself disagreeable to everybody and goes "ome" knocking the people, the country, the climate and everything he can think of, his principal cause of complaint being that they are "so un-English." One of this tribe, Charles P. Stewart, has been telling all that he thinks he knows about Australia and has discovered that that country, is thinking seriously of separating from the British empire and joining the United States. Well, we have to go a long way from home to get information about our own country, for it is the first I have heard of it. It is quite true that there is a growing lack of sympathy between Australia and England, and this is not to be wondered at, for Australia has been affected with too many of the aforesaid globe trotters who stay a week, get some wrong impressions and rush into print about the "beastly country, how so un-English." He does not know the difference between patriotism and imperialism, that is, they are patriotic but do not know why they should enthuse over a fictitious monarchial form of government, and don't care who knows it. Mr. Stewart, who claims to be familiar with Australian affairs, says among other things, "On Australia's side the tie has been one purely of interest" that Australia is not strong enough to remain entirely independent, but that she needs England's protection, also that England would not care except for the looks of it if Australia broke away from the empire. "The colonial pockets are empty. The colony is an expensive encumbrance."

While it is quite true that Australia could not stand alone at present, it is also true that England, apart from the rest of the empire, could not stand alone, and it is doubly true that on England's side the tie is purely one of interest. The interests and the protection are mutual, and Australia endures her dependence on the rest of the empire. Instead of being an expensive encumbrance, she has been a source of great wealth for British merchants, and has been well worth protection for the immense profits she has yielded these exploiters. For example, the value of gold won up to 1909 from one state alone (Victoria) was \$1,365,480,000. Where is that gold now? England has got most of it, while Australia owns some beautiful holes in the ground. And present Australia is a self supporting country and does not cost England a cent for protection. Now the wall is raised the tariff on imported goods, although Britain gets a preference varying from 5 to 15 per cent. In spite of this concession—which was given unasked and for which Australia received no thanks but only kicks because it was not more—England is losing the Australian trade to Germany and America. This is the real reason for England's declining interest in Australia—which was never anything but the selfish interest of the trader and exporter.

In 1913 when he was yet 19, Velasquez married the daughter of Pacheco, one of his instructors. The wedded life of Velasquez was one of tranquil felicity and when he died, 42 years after his marriage, his wife followed him in eight days to the grave.

Velasquez was the head of the Spanish school of painting and one of the greatest masters in this country, owing to his brainless quadruped from which the world gets all its wool. The hen she is a silly bird, and has no style or pride, but then, tis she not peacock, swan or owl, that lays the eggs for millions of men.

The sheep it is a silly head, of the biggest fool; but this brainless quadruped from which the world gets all its wool. The hen she is in this vicinity, owing to the present names being very misleading and inappropriate: Wallowa lake will be changed to Lake Joseph, Powder or men, that lies the eggs for millions of men.

Joseph Herald: The Oregon

geographical board has very kindly

done to make the following changes

in this vicinity, owing to the

present names being very misleading

and inappropriate: Wallowa lake will

be changed to Lake Joseph, Powder

or men, that lies the eggs for millions

of men.

Velasquez was in all his power

in the gallery of the Prado at Madrid,

where over 60 of his works are pre-

served.

From the years 1851 to 1849, Velasquez remained in constant attendance

on the king, and was in the strictest

sense, a court painter. Philip IV was a

mighty hunter; Velasquez portrayed him

in a hunting costume, fowling piece in

hand, with his favorite dog, which so

pleased the monarch that he assigned

him the same task for his brother and

his son and heir.

Velasquez was of great assistance to

the king in the construction of Beun

Retro, a country seat secretly designed