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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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O heaven! were man
But constant, he were perfect; that one error
Fills him with faults, makes him run through all th' sins.
—Shakespeare.

AT PENDLETON

THE Washington government cannot misunderstand the meaning of the meeting at Pendleton last night. It was the expression of an overwhelming sentiment for the extension of the Umatilla project.

It is true that there were protests. There were settlers at the meeting who have been led into the belief and are still persuaded that harm would come to them by the extension.

But there were reliable statements by competent authority that present waste water in the Umatilla river would take care of the extension, and that injury would not be done the present water users. Such assurance was given by State Engineer Lewis, and by Engineer E. I. Davis, formerly of the reclamation service.

The statement of the state engineer, approved by Engineer Davis, is that "the three-million acre-feet of water going to waste annually in the Umatilla river is more than sufficient to reclaim the 60,000 acres under the project, and that the using of this water would in no way interfere with the rights of the upper river settlers."

The real opposition to the extension appears to come from the Stanfield project, and it was voiced by Dr. Coe, who was one of the promoters of that project. It is probable that the financial arrangements of that undertaking figure largely in the protests, particularly from the promoters' standpoint.

The true view of the whole subject is to take the course that will secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Every acre of land in eastern Oregon that can be reclaimed, should be reclaimed. Every gallon of water that can be made available for irrigation, should be applied.

The general scheme should be a comprehensive system, touching every available district that can be made productive. The issue is not to build for today, or tomorrow, but for the future. It is one way to help make eastern Oregon a real inland empire.

If there are actual settlers in the Stanfield project who will be damaged by the extension, the government should afford them full compensation, either in cash or in special concessions and privileges in the Umatilla project. They can be fully protected, and they should be fully protected.

The issue before the Washington government in this matter is not a problem, but a privilege. There is little in it to vex real statesmen. The thing to do is to take a firm stand for real reclamation, and so push the policy in eastern Oregon as to make new homes, new opportunities and new wealth for some of those in the United States who are now flocking to Canada.

THE SAVED MINERS

THE story of the five saved miners from the Cross Mountain mine at Briceville, Tennessee, will go down in mining history for cool bravery, guided by experience, good sense, and patience.

Imprisoned as they were behind thousands of tons of rock and debris, two miles from the main entrance to the mine, with the poisoned afterdamp pressing for entrance to their refuge, scantily provided with food and drink, it is hard to imagine men in a more desperate plight. But when the most improbable happened, and the brave rescuers reached them in their extremity it was found that every resource known to the miner, and to the man, had been availed of.

A brattice, or partition, they had constructed to shut out the afterdamp, and every leak and interstice had been stopped and kept stopped with the clothing of the men. Every ounce of food in their dinnerpails and every drop of liquid had been measured out to sustain equally their strength to the latest moment. And they were not content to wait for the chance of rescue. As fast as the poisoned air cleared so as to be breathable they began exploring the dark and obstructed passages, and strove bravely for their own salvation.

They were heroes, although these simple miners would be the last to admit it, and would disclaim the title that they earned. For they rallied in the face of dire disaster and imminent death to work coolly and understandingly for themselves and for each other. Their comradeship was perfect, and no one sought advantage over his fellows.

What, also, about the rescuers? It has become an oft told tale that miners crowd to take their lives in their hands at the call for perilous self sacrifice.

So the government rescue train, hurried to the scene with its helmets and appliances, is once more justified by success. If only the saved miners could have borne a larger proportion to the lost!

OUR LOUIS

IT pleased Louis W. Hill recently to attack the western governors. He said they talked too much politics, and did not pay enough attention to the resources of their states. Governor West of Oregon was especially singled out for attack, though all the governors were censured.

We should all bear with Mr. Hill, for his father's sake. His father, James J. Hill, brought a new railroad era into Oregon, and Louis W. is the son of his father. Under the shadow of ancestral achievements, the younger Hill feels that the governor of Oregon and the governors of the other western states should be under his protecting wing.

Meantime, some charity might be extended the governors. If they have erred, they have been shown their place by Mr. Hill, and all's well. If they have talked too much politics and too little about their states, Mr. Hill made good the omission, heaven be praised.

Incidentally, some of the pernicious political things said by Governor West in the east are printed elsewhere on this page. He seems to have committed the appalling blunder of telling the Ohioans to come to Oregon and enjoy the benefits of popular government. He made the irreparable mistake of supposing that a benign government would be as attractive to an Ohioan as a big pumpkin.

Alas and alack, what should we do without our Louis?

SETTLERS HANG BACK

TO all interested in the settlement of irrigated lands in Oregon the address at the National Irrigation congress in Chicago by Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations, is of vital interest. The report in yesterday's Journal gives the matter of the address at length but one or two salient points deserve special notice.

The first is that on the total of irrigated lands in the United States, both by the government and by private enterprise, the building of the various projects is far ahead of the settling on the lands. There are today, says Mr. Fortier, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acres supplied with water but unirrigated for lack of settlers. And, in addition, there are fully 10,000,000 acres included in partially completed projects.

To put settlers onto these 15,000,000 acres within the next seven or eight years the rate of settlement will have to be advanced about three times that prevailing during the past ten years.

The price of land under many of the irrigation enterprises is more than the settler can pay, says Mr. Fortier. Raise it a little higher and he will stay at home.

To justify such prices use is made of occasional enormous yields and corresponding profits obtained from irrigated land. But every effort must be to increase, by intensive farming and intelligent cultivation, the average production. At present, says Mr. Fortier, these farmers are not getting anything like the greatest possible returns. And on this head, the recent census figures, as regards southern Idaho at least, demonstrate his accuracy.

Applying these general statements to the irrigated or irrigable lands of Oregon what have we to learn? First, that Governor West is absolutely right in his effort to protect the settlers on Carey land projects in this state. The conditions between the state and the irrigation companies must be strictly enforced.

The second lesson is that the work of existing experimental farms in the irrigated districts must be extended. Irrigation farming is a new art. Its success depends on the best use of every acre of the small areas individually owned.

It is noticeable that the comparatively slow settlement of these Oregon lands is largely due to the lack of or distance from transportation. This refers not more to railroads than to the country roads and highways.

Whatever can be done must be done to keep down the land prices and conditions of purchase.

Most important it is that careful watch be kept by all public bodies on efforts to attract settlers. Above all, that in every publication absolute truthfulness must be insured.

GRADUATE COACHES

IS failure to attend those who are urging graduate coaches for college athletics?

Are we to confess that graduates of Oregon institutions of higher learning, though able to teach English literature, history, chemistry and engineering, are incompetent to give instruction in football? Is a nobler mentality and a profounder knowledge required for football than for physics?

Doubtless the game has its higher criticism. Its profundity and its importance may, to the average sophomore or senior, require an artist of higher type and loftier brow than a mere Oregonian. To such, the prestige and the issues staked on a contest on the gridiron, are too momentous to be entrusted to other than an imported and pedigreed tactician, though any mere professor be fully competent to head a department of literature or language.

But on mere old-fashioned onlookers, the painful thought obtrudes itself, that a clean gentleman's game conducted by gentlemanly Oregonians would immensely heighten the sportsmanship and the perpetuity of college athletics. And in the old fellow at home who digs and digs for the wherewithal to pay the bills of the son at college, there is a silent wish that the college training of the boy in mathematics could be as accentuated as in football. He cannot, for his life, rid his system of the belief that athletics is not the most pressing course in a college curriculum.

THE NEXT NOMINEE

THE expected happened when the national Republican committee, by a vote of 44 to 7, rejected the plan of presidential primaries. The action will go far to cinch the nomination of President Taft.

If the history of all the past is repeated, it will give Mr. Taft in the next convention 252 delegates from the 11 southern states that were in the confederacy, not one of which will cast its electoral vote for a Republican. The number will be but 24 votes short of half enough to control the convention, which will contain 1050 votes.

The delegates in the southern states have always been controlled by the federal officeholders, and are almost certain to be so controlled again. Thus, in Mississippi, there were only 218 Republican votes to each delegate as now apportioned, and control of them by federal push is easy compared with the 11,000 Republican votes to each delegate in Michigan.

In South Carolina there are only 220 Republican votes to each delegate, as compared with 12,000 in Ohio. In Louisiana there are but 448 Republican votes to each delegate, against 11,000 in Indiana.

Presidents have always been able to control these southern delegates through federal patronage and federal officeholders. Roosevelt did it for Mr. Taft, and Mr. Taft can as easily control them for himself.

With the 252 southern delegates as a starter, Mr. Taft can be nominated with the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and have four votes to spare. With the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio and two delegates from any other state in the union, Mr. Taft would be nominated.

The action of the national committee unless extraordinary changes should occur, almost makes a national convention unnecessary.

SOME DAY

SPOKANE is in the midst of a carnival of crime. Frank Pasquale, the third victim of murder in a week, was found dead yesterday morning with a bullet wound in the base of his head. The night before, Chauncey Simmons was shot dead in the home of his brother by a burglar.

Information as to these crimes came to the police while working on clues in the murder of Anna Weber. Thirty bold burglaries and hold-ups within a few days have heightened the tensity of the situation, and the citizenry of the city is aroused.

It is bad, but yet only an episode in the lurid figures of our homicide madness. A list of 37 killings was recently published in The Journal as the homicide harvest of one day, and 24 of them were, as in the Spokane cases, accomplished with revolvers in the hands of thugs.

Spokane is not the only spot in the country that is red with homicide. It is all over the country, and with a daily death list of 24 to 30 killed every day in the year.

If we arm the assassins, burglars and thugs with revolvers and show them by years of experience, that our courts convict but thirteen murderers in every 1000, we may expect killings.

Some day, we shall disarm the crooks and reform the criminal code.

WHY NOT GROW GRAPES?

A CALIFORNIA grape growing expert writes to The Journal a strong appeal that grape growing should be taken up in Oregon on a large scale. He links Washington and Idaho with Oregon in the advice he gives.

The districts which this correspondent selects, after, he says, careful personal examination, are the hillsides overlooking the valleys of the Columbia, Umpqua, Snake, Clearwater, Rogue and Mackenzie rivers.

He believes grapes can be grown in all these localities which will produce wines similar in character, body, and wonderful bouquet to those from the German Rhine, Moselle and Pfalz.

The reason for selection of those Oregon and Idaho districts is that, by the common consent of all wine experts, wines of the highest quality are produced near the northern limit of possible wine grape culture, and mostly on southerly slopes overlooking large rivers. California is said to furnish good sweet wines, with high alcohol standard, but not choice dry wines like those of Germany and France.

For the benefit of our prohibition friends it is remarked by this correspondent that a first rate quality of unfermented grape juice can be produced in Oregon and Washington from the vines in question, to take the place of the large and increasing importations from the eastern states.

He believes that settlers from the wine districts of Germany would be attracted if this industry were introduced in Oregon.

The "Journal of Inebriety" and "Poet Lore" are published by the same man in Boston. The poetry publication has doubtless driven enough men to drink to furnish numerous readers for the "Journal of Inebriety."

A St. Louis restauranteur who employed 100 cooks has gone insane. The women will understand.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.)

Hang the Murderers.

Portland, Or., Dec. 7.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Tonight's paper contains a letter signed "constant reader," indorsing "West's policy" of refusing to let cold blooded murderers hang. Constant Reader talks a whole lot about innocent men being hung. Would like to ask if he knows of any or heard of any innocent men that were hanged, and if so, where and when? Also, if he has heard of any guilty ones hung lately, especially in Oregon?

One might infer from his letter that both Webb and Hassing (two of the most cold blooded brutes that Oregon courts have dealt with in years were innocent men. "Constant Reader" needn't worry, there's no danger of innocent men being hanged, in fact, there's little danger of the guilty ones being hanged. I believe that Governor West made a blunder in both Webb's and Hassing's cases. Let Constant Reader just think of a cold blooded brute hiring a man to take his place and he on a dark night takes a revolver, lies in wait for and shoots down an unarmed, weak, defenseless woman and for no excuse whatever. Is that an innocent man? I dare say if some one served some member of Constant Reader's family that way, he would be on the warpath and feel like going gunning himself. It's all rot to talk of Hassing being insane. He's no more insane than the people who are talking in his behalf. The crazy dodge has long ago been worn to a frazzle in our courts. I think any man who would try it as a last resort ought to be hung on general principles.

As I understand this matter, Governor West was elected as an executive to enforce the laws or do all in his power to see that they were enforced. It's not his fault that we have such laws, but it is his fault when he won't enforce them. If he don't want to do it, why don't he let some one else take the job who will. It's a mistaken idea about hangings not keeping crime down. If they don't why is England free of murder? I guess it's pretty hard to explain that they don't, because The Journal itself states in the issue of the seventh instant, that London with 7,000,000 population, had but 19 murders in 1910, while Chicago with 2,000,000, had 202. The above facts prove that hanging will keep down crime. In England when a murderer is convicted he is hanged. In America, maybe he is and maybe not; depends on how much money he has, what kind of lawyers he gets to defend him and the tender hearted people who may get interested in his behalf.

The hangings we have here, and especially in Oregon, only tend to increase crime. There are so many loopshole for criminals to escape. The trouble with our hangings, is they are done in a half hearted way and in many cases so long after the crime is committed that most people have forgotten all about it. It might serve as a good object lesson if a few lawyers were hung along with the murderers they are trying to free, in some instances. What inducement is there at present time for officers of the law to try and convict criminals? How on earth is it to be expected that crime will decrease in a state where cattle thieves are paroled, murderers' sentences commuted and convicts banquetted at a fashionable hotel, meals $1.35 per, with a special bodyguard at $4 per day? I ask again will the above tend to decrease crime?

Mr. James Greenslade certainly wrote a good letter and one that should be indorsed by everyone who wants the laws enforced. I for one think it's all wrong that one man can undo at his leisure all that it has taken prosecuting attorney, judges and jury weeks to do and cost the county perhaps thousands of dollars. Let it be known that murderers will be hung in every instance, then and not till then will crime decrease.

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.

Many Newcomers in Need.

Sherwood, Or., Dec. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of yesterday I read an editorial on "Knockers" in contradiction of Joe David's statement in the New York Sun regarding treatment of easterners in Portland. I cannot agree with all Mr. David said, nor can I fully agree with The Journal editorial. While it is true that Portland's postal receipts are steadily on the increase and building permits likewise, and altogether Portland is a growing city, it cannot be denied, as Mr. David says, that many people coming from the east are gladly accepting handouts of soup and bread.

That Portland and the entire west is overpopulated with the working class cannot be denied by The Journal or anyone. Would you have the easterner believe this is a land of perpetual plenty and that the dollars are at this time hanging on the bushes only waiting for the coming of the easterners to pluck them?

I agree with The Journal in contradicting Joe David's statement that nearly the whole working population of Portland is standing ready to pluck the eastern man. He could have left the plucking almost entirely to the real estate man, and I might add, the fleecing of the farmers by the commission men.

CHARLES DEVERELL.

Where the Injustice Lies.

Portland, Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—E. E. Smith, president of the Building Trades Council, in his statement to the citizens of Portland, asserts "that a great injustice is being done to union labor if the contract for the Broadway bridge is let to the Pennsylvania company." Is that true? Let us see. Union labor in Portland numbers, perhaps, 20 or 25 per cent (bridge workers a mere handful) of all who earn their living with head or hands. Great Scott! The injustice lies in 75 per cent of the workers being asked to put up the greater part of $50,000 extra for the benefit of maybe 3 or 4 per cent. If that is not class legislation, what is it? Demands of that kind make us tired. Here is another: The mayor and chief of police are asked to see that no strikebreaker or scab carries arms. Since when did the police start in to search people for arms? If done to one, why not to all? But perhaps the real reason is that three or four union men could better smash the strikebreaker. God knows our taxes are high enough now. As a taxpayer all I ask of the mayor and chief of police is a square deal for all. Favors to none. Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

FAIR PLAY.

Roads and Automobiles.

Eola, Or., Dec. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal.—One of the most vital problems in maintaining our public highways is to effectually stop the excessive speeding of automobiles. The present law is ineffectual and should be changed. We have a state law, regulating the construction of dangerous machinery in our mills and factories; a federal law, regulating the construction of hulls and boilers of our boats, and providing for state and federal inspection, with the object of protecting life.

The same principle of law should be extended to apply to the construction of the speed gears, the dangerous parts of automobiles.

Such a law would be fair and just to the law abiding automobile owner, as such excess speed power is usable only in violation of the law. It would effectually stop all excessive speeding and by allowing a reasonable time to make the change, it would not interfere with the automobile business to any extent, as such speed gears can be changed at a slight expense, compared with the saving to be gained in maintaining our roads. Such a law must be passed before the thinking farming class can be induced to assume the tax, necessary to build good macadamized roads.

GEORGE C. MITTY.

Hangings and Murder.

Portland, Or., Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is claimed by a good many that hangings do not prevent murder. How do they know? It hasn't been tried very much here as yet. In England murderers are hanged; the punishment is swift and certain. In London with a population of over 7,000,000, only 19 murders in 1910; while Chicago, with a population of 2,000,000, had 202, and hanged but one. Doesn't this prove that hanging does prevent murder?

L. S. WRIGHT.

Best Way Is Most Simple.

Boring, Or., Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal.—There is much written now-a-days about the unemployed, but it seems to me the simplest way to help people is usually the best way. Why does not someone donate a building where workingmen can have lodging free of charge? Surely they could earn enough to eat if lodging was furnished. Would this not be of more help than so many clubs?

VIDA BURR.

Results for the West.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The trip of the governors of several northwestern states through the interior and the east may prove to be the most resultful promotion of publicity that the Pacific northwest has ever experienced.

To have the official heads or their special representatives of such imperial commonwealths as Minnesota, Montana or Washington present their resources and opportunities to the public weighs more than any action taken by commercial bodies or financial and industrial interests. It signifies that the most responsible man of each state is ready to stand sponsor for the invitations extended by business and agriculture to the public outside.

These men give up weeks of their valuable time to this business. They do so, they are only justified in doing so by the conviction that they are rendering public services of the greatest value to the people of their homes. It becomes certain that this is the case when it is stated that their trip to 21 cities during November 27 to December 18 will put them into touch with 12,500,000 persons.

The east knows so little of the west that the exhibits and the addresses from the governors' train will make the trip the greatest college that ever traveled on wheels. The west is so unaware of where it may buy what it needs to best advantage that the information acquired should prove of special value in view of the near opening of the Panama canal and the coming competition of European against American manufacturers.

About the Beaver.

From Salem Journal.

The beaver was the first land builder, the first irrigator, the first to stop dangerous floods.

By erecting dams for water reservoirs, by storing the waste waters, they prevented the finest soil washing into the sea.

Millions of acres of the richest and most productive lands in Oregon were made by the beavers to enrich the state forever.

The beaver is to be preserved from extermination in Oregon, and is to be permitted to again resume his wonderful labors.

They have been driven back to the foothills, and are operating mostly near the headwaters of streams in the mountains.

Henry Oak, of Bullrun, says there is a beaver dam near his claim east of Brightwood, that he believes contains fully 100 beavers. They have done a vast amount of work, and have flooded quite an area. The law protects this industrious little animal, however, in this state, and a person who would catch any of these little animals would have a poor show of disposing of their furs.

The state chose wisely in adopting this animal as the state emblem, and there is a very general feeling that this industrious and hard working little rodent is a pattern for humankind with their greatest brain power but sometimes less laborious existence

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE.

One good thing, the day before Christmas is Sunday.

• •

Doc Cook would oblige a patient world by going to the South Pole and freezing fast to it.

• •

Postmaster General Hitchcock has several marks to his credit; a long one is his advocacy of the parcels post.

• •

"Equal and exact justice is an impossibility in this imperfect world. Maybe it will be different "over there."

• •

"Eggs very weak," says a market report—only 46 cents, wholesale. The consumer wonders what price they would be if "strong."

• •

The "Holy Ghost and Us" crazy manslaughterer said the Lord would take care of him. True enough, perhaps; he was speedily convicted.

• •

If some mine owners were given the limit for manslaughter mine acidents, causing wholesale death, might be less frequent in this country.

• •

Yet many people will think that the millions spent on the Indian Durbar would be better employed helping the half starved population.

• •

"Atrocities" in China also, alluding to which some one exclaims, "This is not war; it is savagery." But behind a very diaphanous disguise, war is savagery.

• •

Hurrah for W. Morgan Shuster, American, who is holding the Persian fort against the encroachment of that ravening beast, "the bear that walks like a man."

• •

La Follette's boom is waning, collapsing, petering out. So we are told by the Taft boomers. But political barkers don't always adhere rigidly to the truth.

• •

The United States army is unprepared for immediate war with a first class power, says Secretary Stimson. But this country needs no such army, nor much of one at all.

• •

Somehow, the railroads overlooked or neglected to acquire a few small patches of harbor river front—but not much. Now watch what they value their holdings at, compared with their assessment.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

A clothesline thief is busy at Grants Pass.

• •

Main street, at Milton, is in the hands of a paving gang.

• •

The Free Methodists of Grants Pass opened a series of revival meetings Sunday night.

• •

The name of the Merrill Record has been changed, and it is now the Klamath County Democrat.

• •

As results of the evangelistic ministrations of the Rev. E. E. Violett at Salem, there have been 115 accessions to the Christian church.

• •

La Grande Star: All the wreckage from the Perry sawmill fire has been cleared away and the site is now ready for the rebuilding of the plant.

• •

Improvements to cost $150,000 to $200,000 are said to be contemplated for the Hammond Lumber company's mill near Astoria, according to the Budget.

• •

A meeting of poultry raisers will be held Saturday at Klamath Falls, to organize an association and arrange for a poultry show to be held in January.

• •

Salem Statesman: H. E. Browne, who up to a few months ago, owned the Independence Enterprise, and who then sold it to H. F. McInturff, has about completed a deal to repurchase it.

• •

The members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Medford, are planning a handsome new edifice to take the place of their present house of worship. The church has made great growth under the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Goulder.

• •

The male members of the First Presbyterian church of Roseburg have formed an organization to be known as the Presbyterian brotherhood. Officers are: O. H. Porter, president; Fred Fisher, vice president; Guy Black, secretary; R. E. Smith, treasurer.

• •

Eugene Register: W. B. Wing brought in from pasture 20 head of as fine, fat steers as ever grew, right off the pasture, and they will be killed for his meat market. He has 100 such animals in pasture and says he never saw cattle in better shape at this time.

SEVEN MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN

Mother of Thomas Carlyle.

In 1832 Thomas Carlyle in his "Reminiscences" described his mother, Margaret Aiken, as "the best of all mothers, to whom," he says, "I owe endless gratitude. By God's great mercy she is still left as a head and center to us all, and may yet cheer us with her pious heroism through many toils, if God so please."

Carlyle's father was a mason, and if but "half developed" was a shrewd observer, and was not slow to note the promise of his son. Mrs. Carlyle was an earnest Calvinist, and in season and out, after she had learned penmanship, wrote to him regarding his spiritual welfare. She urged him to mind the golden season of youth, and seek his Creator while He might yet be found.

There existed between Carlyle and his mother a peculiar and passionate attachment. All his letters show his deep love for her. He tells her that "he can never be sufficiently grateful not only for the common kindness of a mother, but for the unceasing watchfulness with which she strove to instill virtuous principles into his young mind." In another letter he wrote her: "I know well and feel deeply that you entertain the most solicitous anxiety about my temporal, and still more about my eternal welfare. As to the former, of which I have still hopes that all your tenderness will yet be repaid; and as to the latter, though it becomes not the human worm to boast, I would fain persuade you not to entertain so many doubts. Your character and mine are far more similar than you imagine; and our opinions, too, though clothed in different garbs, are, I well know, still analogous at bottom."

Carlyle was deeply touched by the loving kindness always shown by his mother, and he carefully treasured every letter she wrote him.

Carlyle's name stands forever linked with the domestic circle to which he belonged. No other famous man of letters is so closely and permanently associated with home and family. He was a noble son and faithful brother, and whatever his faults as a man, he was a hero to his own kindred.

Mr. Froude characterizes Carlyle's affection for his mother as the strongest personal passion he experienced through all his life. She was proud and wilful as he. He was continually sending her money and presents.

"Carlyle," his biographer says, "in their little home at Hoddam Hill, was never happier than when his mother was by his side. Their evenings were spent together, and Carlyle and his mother smoked their pipes as the others sat about them chatting."

Finally came the parting, when Carlyle left his Scotland home for London. In which heart the grief was most poignant it would be hard to say. The good old mother was not to survive very long. She died in 1853, and the event is thus pictured by her son:

"Never was a more perfect politeness of heart, beautifully shining through it naive bits of embarrassments and simple peasant forms. A pious mother, if there ever was one; pious to God the maker and to all He had made. Intellect, humor, softest pity, love, and, above all perfect veracity in thought, in word, mind, and action; these were her characteristics, and had been now for above 83 years, in humble, diligent, beneficient and often toilsome and suffering life, which right surely had not been in vain for herself and others."

Afterward in writing on the subject of her going from him, Carlyle used these words: "A mother dead; it is an epoch for us all; and to each one of us it comes with a pungency as if peculiar, a look of originality and singularity."

Tomorrow—The mother of Lincoln.

Governor West Playing Politics

Louis W. Hill, son of James J. Hill, recently broke into the newspapers with a charge that the western governors were talking too much politics, and he especially mentioned Governor West of Oregon. One instance of how Oregon's governor talked politics appears in the Cleveland (Ohio) Press. It is as follows:

Governor Oswald West of Oregon, the state which blazed the trail for the initiative and referendum, is distinctly a product of direct legislation and the independence it has bred in the voters of Oregon.

West, in Cleveland Friday with seven other western states' governors, is an enthusiastic direct legislation advocate.

"The initiative and referendum has made Oregon one of the greatest states in the Union," said West. "The state has grown and developed more under direct legislation than ever before. Nothing has arisen to make the people regret adopting the initiative and referendum. It's a blessing in every way.

"Direct legislation is the thing for Ohio, as it has been for Oregon. Your constitutional convention should see that the principles are incorporated into the constitution with percentages low enough to make them easily workable. All this talk about he initiative and referendum opening the way for undesirable legislation is bosh. The people of Oregon have proved their intelligence, and so will the people of Ohio.

"Only the political bosses are against direct legislation. It has been shown in Oregon that it will annihilate the best machine in existence. The bosses didn't know this in Oregon, but they know it now. That's one of the blessings of the initiative and referendum.

"Oregon has not had too many elections since the adoption of the direct legislative system. We've had many questions decided in the last few years, but they were all questions the people wanted decided quickly. There were some laws the people wanted, and they got them. We've decided more questions in the last few years than we'll vote on in the next 10. Now that we've got what we want, there won't be so many questions voted upon.

"Why, even the corporate interests are coming around for direct legislation out our way. Industries are making more money than ever before. We have built more miles of railroads since we got the initiative and referendum than in 10 years previous. It's a great thing. There's no question about it with us.

"One thing the initiative and referendum has shown is that you can't fool the people. Some corporations tried it, but they couldn't put anything over on the voters. The people have shown they know what they are voting on every time. The man who says the people don't know how to govern themselves and make laws should come out to Oregon."

Tanglefoot

By Miles Overholt

PLAYING THE FAVORITES.

I have no favorite barber, so I do not have to wait
Until he's scraped a dozen, and the time is growing late.
I have no favorite restaurant; I eat where'er I can.
Most any old thing satisfies to fill the inner man.
I have no favorite groceryman; most anyone will do;
I smoke most any old cigar, a brand that's old or new.
I am not at all particular about my style of dress,
My neckties may be gay or grave; I'm shy on fussiness.

There is no one that I like best; none call me up by phone;
I'd just as soon be in a crowd or left to plug alone.
I have no favorite beach resort; I'd just as soon stay home;
I'd just as soon write bits of prose as any kind of "pome."

I have no favorite theatre; a funeral's just as good;
I'd just as soon sit by the fire as carry in the wood.
But when it comes to turkey meat—I hasten to indite—
My favorite piece of turkey is a large, rich chunk of white.

You may sing all day and smile and grin,
But it won't help much if you swear like sin
When a homeless one pan-handles you
For enough to purchase a five-cent stew.

Pointed Paragraphs

Too many "eye openers" will close a man's eyes.

• •

There isn't much hope for the man who has no self respect.

• •

Only a good man can believe that a woman is better than he is.

• •

Some men who marry in haste have plenty of time to pay alimony.

• •

Every time a woman gets sick she wonders if she will look natural as a corpse.

• •

A woman's idea of an affinity is another woman who has the same grievance she has.

• •

Many a married man would appreciate his home more if it had all the comforts of a club.

• •

It isn't difficult to generate patience equal to that of Job—when the boils are on your neighbor.

Political Fuss

(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.)

Bill Jonesby snorts around and kicks and fusses over politics. If Clinkenbeard to congress goes, there'll be an end to all our woes. When we our senators elect by voting for the same direct, all troubles in this world will cease, and life will be as smooth as grease. When this man's theories are in force, and that man's pipe dreams we indorse, then joy and comfort will abide throughout the whole blamed countryside. And thus Bill Jonesby wastes his time, and never puts away a dime, and when he's sick or out of work, perhaps he'll sit up, with a jerk; and wish he'd let the statesmen go while he was salting down some dough. For congress will not pay the bills when you are needing beef and pills; and senators will not come down to square your credit in your town; and theorists with lofty views won't bring your children pants or shoes. Your destiny is in your hand; get down to work to beat the band, and save a little of your wage against the day of stress or age, and let the statesmen chew the rag and rant about Our Country's Flag.

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