

THE JOURNAL

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Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily or mental and spiritual.

TOOLS OF DEATH

LARNED last night by the cry of an infant, a Portland burglar fled the house in which he was operating.

As he moved about the house, he must have had the pistol in his hand. It is the burglar's way.

Portland Chinese applied last week to a local hardware store for the purchase of 200 revolvers.

It is a strange civilization. The barbarians of Tamerlane knew no better than to kill.

But we are supposed to be civilized now. There has been change. We boast of our ascension to the heights of gentle living under a human code.

Portland has a new ordinance for disarming the burglars, thugs and assassins. It is a means by which Portland policemen can deprive many crooks of their tools.

If they do not do their duty, policemen should be found who will.

THE WAY OPEN

THEY say all legislative candidates will subscribe to Statement One.

That will be fortunate. It will open the way for more good men to get into the legislature.

If the Statement One issue is really settled, a better legislature should be possible. While the fight was on, Statement One was a handy vehicle by which various unfit men got to Salem.

If, as claimed, the issue is settled, there will hereafter be opportunity for discrimination. The mental and moral stature of the man will cut more figure, and his Statement One professions cut less.

Having rid ourselves of the boss system of electing legislators, having, according to common report, finally settled the Statement One issue and thereby rid the legislature of senatorial selections, we are now, for the first time in state history, on ground in which merit, and merit alone, can be made the acid test in choosing senators and representatives.

How reassuring, after 54 years of state life, to once see at Salem a body of legislators selected strictly on merit and moved solely by patriotism!

REINDEER BEEF

ONE of the anomalies of organization in the United States government service is that the reindeer herds of the nation in Alaska are administered by the bureau of education.

This, of course, is due to the fact that Dr. Sheldon Jackson, then an agent of the Bureau of Education, by most persevering effort, had the forerunner of the present herds imported from Lapland.

much more cheaply raised for the market than cattle, as they thrive on barren wastes where no other animal can live.

Mr. Lopp says that the reindeer are increasing so rapidly in Alaska, that, if they are reasonably protected, there will be in 25 years not less than two million head available for food.

TAXING POVERTY

IN Portland last week, five and three fourths acres of ground at East Forty-ninth and East Stark streets sold to a local syndicate for \$48,000.

The Burko homestead, comprising four lots, fronting west on Seventh street and extending from Salmon to Main, sold for \$200,000.

When land was wanted for a public library, the price paid for a block was \$342,000. It was assessed at \$152,800.

In its last analysis, the huge fee for the sale had to come out of the public. If any public official were to receive such compensation, it would amount to the proportions of a scandal.

But the public had the \$18,000 to pay in the process of providing a public library for the common use. And to get the sum, a tax was levied, among others, on the household goods of an old woman of 62, who works in a cracker factory.

How utterly splendid we are in our system of taxation! A splendid movement has been launched in Portland that for establishing social centers where there can be wholesome recreation under clean auspices for young working men and women.

There is a deadly peril in isolation. Life is dull in a home which is but a nine foot room, a bed, a chair and a monthly rent bill.

The working girl who occupies such a home and knows few people other than the landlady, the landlord, and the others who come to collect bills leads a lonely life.

One of the most crushing influences is the monotony of isolated living. It is a cruel experience to fall over the existence of any young man or woman. It is in such a lack of wholesome social intercourse that the unwholesome is accepted, and steps taken toward wrong.

Those uplift organizations that recently took up the social center movement should not weary at their task. There is no way for them to over perform in the activity. It is a humanistic enterprise filled with possibilities for practical service.

No higher proof of the need of such a movement can be presented than in the many published letters on the subject that have appeared in The Journal. Young women and young men in this city are striving to be wholesome. Let them have encouragement. Practical solution of the problem will redound forever to the good name of this city.

STARVING CHINESE

THE executive committee of the Central China Famine Relief committee at Shanghai appeals to three hundred American cities—Portland being one of them—to raise money to help to keep alive until the Chinese harvest is ripe in May two and a half millions of Chinese, already starving.

A district of 30,000 square miles, through which the Hwai river used to flow, has had scanty crops for five years past. Last year scarcity passed into famine, work animals were eaten, and the population of five millions now are facing starvation.

Mr. Connolly's rehearsal on this page recalls that it is judicially adjudged to be the law in Oregon that a judge may offer to accept a bribe, but that it is no offense unless the briber actually accedes to the judge's terms and pays over the consideration.

cause of the famine was the bursting of the great river and its lesser streams from its ancient channel, desolating the country, and cutting for itself a new course far to the north of its historic bed.

The stamp sales at the Portland postoffice yesterday aggregated \$6900. The entire receipts of the office from November, 1849, to June, 1850, were \$82.98.

The pistol had its innings yesterday, and in a fight with deputies at Silver Lake, a gunman was killed. Next.

A NEW PERIL

NEW peril threatens Big Business. Kirby Smith, president of the Manufacturers' association, points it out.

He says: "The colleges are full of educators whose heads are laden with all sorts of isms and fallacious theories, which they are constantly instilling into the minds of young men.

But President Kirby Smith submits the proof, and there it is. The college professor is an insidious cuss, instilling deadly isms into the minds of precious youth and filling the land with pestiferous fallacies.

Meanwhile, literature is to be sent broadcast in the effort to counteract him. If that fails to work, it is probably President Kirby Smith's idea that he should be taught sanity with fixed bayonets in the same way that the mill owners are educating nine-dollar-a-week workmen on the tariff at Lawrence.

CHARLES DICKENS

WE hope to do some solid good, and be as cheery and pleasant as we can."

Charles Dickens prefixed to the first number of his own paper, "Household Words," and might have introduced every book he wrote.

Born on the 7th of February, a hundred years ago, he died on June 9, 1870, aged 58. His literary life began in 1833 when he was just of age. From that time until death called him he was the most industrious of writers, and one of the most beloved of men.

The "solid good" he wrought had mainly to do with the reformation of abuses of his time. That which was to him so vital and compelling would not now cause his many books to be taken from the shelves. But he was the embodiment of the early Victorian age. He drew pictures after picture of the England of the time that will never die.

His scenes were the setting for his characters, and what a gallery he left us. In every book he wrote more than one man, woman or child—lives today, so that the mention of the name in quotation needs no further reference. All of them are carried in the memories of thousands on thousands of readers as vividly as when they first saw the light.

CONNOLLY'S CHARGES

THE story of litigation over the Sullivan block in Seattle, printed on this page, reads like romance. A New York man has written 118 melodramas in 18 years.

Mr. Connolly's rehearsal on this page recalls that it is judicially adjudged to be the law in Oregon that a judge may offer to accept a bribe, but that it is no offense unless the briber actually accedes to the judge's terms and pays over the consideration.

It also recalls that Judge Taswell said, "Max Cohen is an honest man."

An Illinois hen is laying a double-yolked egg every day. If, with this hen for a starter, Burbank could evolve a fowl that would make it two eggs a day, poultrymen would soon become captains of Big Business.

ly nursing his boom, pending his own decision as to whether or not he will be able to break himself of an old habit.

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Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department must be 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.)

Gardening as a Study. Portland, Or., Feb. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why should we train our children in gardening appears to many a rather queer question, which when closely studied soon loses its queerness and sets the thinking person wondering why it has not been taken in practice long ago.

"Better late than never" is a proverb that holds good now and ought to be applied at once. Our most progressive eastern cities have shown the usefulness of this movement and are earnestly at work demonstrating to the world what can be done by proper efforts in this line of study.

Our sister state, California, has taken up the work with enthusiasm and the pupils are responding actively to the subject undertaken. Good results are certain, as failure is almost impossible, when teachers and their classes take delight in a subject which is of extreme simplicity in its elementary form. It appears to many to be a study more to rural districts than the city, which, however, in the case as I would like to prove here. In the city, life is farthest from its natural surroundings, the nature of things vegetal and animal, least understood, health and vigor are lessened, and favored by the growing generations, who grow up with perverted notions of nature and who have the least opportunities to enjoy the beneficial effects of country life.

Does this need to be when so much vacant property is idle right in the city? When children have lots of free time to waste, can this be a fine chance to provide training in the pursuit of a nature study could be taken up by classes? It is a known fact to me, that many property owners would be glad to predict the occurrence of that remarkable phenomenon, the transit of a planet in front of the sun's disc. He published in 1629 a notice of the curious things celestial in which he anticipated the difficult subject of the celestial phenomena, the transit of Mercury and Venus, were to make a transit across the sun on specified days in the winter of 1631.

Kepler was born on December 27, 1571, at Weibach, in the Duchy of Wurtemberg, when Galileo was only seven years of age. His parents were poor and the bodily infirmities of young John Kepler were the immediate cause of his attention being directed to the pursuit of knowledge. At 17 he entered the University of Tubingen, where he divided his attention between astronomy and divinity.

While Galileo formed most of the deductions through his eye and by use of the telescope, Kepler, although he had access to the invention of Galileo, did not accomplish his wonderful achievements from any telescopic observations, but rather by the direct study of Tycho, the Danish astronomer's measurements of the positions of the planets, obtained with his great instruments, which were unprovided with telescopic lenses.

To realize the tremendous advance which science received from Kepler's great work, it is to be understood that all the astronomers who labored before him, in the difficult subject of the celestial motions, took it for granted that the planets must revolve in circles. When Kepler had before him that wonderful series of observations of the planets, which he had accumulated from the extraordinary skill of Tycho, he proved, after much labor, that the movements of the planets refused to be represented in a circular form. Nor would it go in with the direct observation in our case, the center of which revolved in another circle. On no such supposition could the movements of the planets be made to tally with those which Tycho had actually observed. This led

their stand, with the results that the scabs got a much less scale of wages, and could only trade in accordance therewith.

Therefore, trade fell off, property diminished and merchants went to the wall and Cripple Creek to the devil. Did big business men come to the rescue of their smaller brothers? With department stores, yes. The aim of the union to pay its members and in so doing it betters the condition and increases the pay of the merchant. Think this over, Mr. Merchant. H. T. BUTLER.

Opposed to Single Tax.

Myrtle Point, Or., Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The advocates of single tax do not like to be accused of advocating confiscation and legal robbery. But how can they avoid it? If they could succeed in having the whole burden of taxation laid upon the land, it would inevitably cause a population in the value of land, and thereby cause a serious loss to every landowner, small and large. In fact, it would hurt the small landowner the most, because he is the least able to bear it.

What does it matter to those agitators that a man who has worked hard all his life and saved enough to be the owner of a little farm from which he could get a living in his old age when no longer able to work, is robbed of his hard earned property and means of living and has the choice of starving or going to the poorhouse?

What difference would there be between this and highway robbery except that the one would be lawful and the other unlawful? But the effect would be the same.

This accusation of advocating confiscation and legal robbery is one that they cannot escape or refute. Of course they will contend that it is principally aimed at the large landowners and speculators, but the fact is that it would hit the small landowner the hardest because he is the least able to bear it.

And there are other and better ways to curb speculation in land and on a large scale, one of which would be to have a graduated tax.

SMALL CHANGE

Evidently Mexico needs a Diaz, Junior.

Evidently, the president is worried some about his own state.

Right taxation would largely correct excessive land valuations.

Is there going to be any town-let farming or gardening this year?

The president does progress some, in recommending a government trunk railroad in Alaska.

George W. Fearing says some true things. He says disunion (of the trusts) is delusion.

Apparently none of the lawyers know what embolism is. Then how should other men know?

The Y. M. C. A. is a very good thing to belong to, young man, either for instruction or recreation.

The less Vice President Sherman has to say in favor of Mr. Taft, the better it will be for the president.

"Bill" Hanley is also for woman suffrage. Looks like the suffragists were capturing most of the big guns.

That new invention by which one can foretell a frost might be a good thing for a lot of candidates to invest in.

The Colonel may expect to be strong in five states, since he has declared in favor of the woman's suffrage. Democratic candidate may be a more enthusiastic suffragist than the Colonel.

A man was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for entering a New York millionaire's house with burglarious intent. It had been a workman's cottage, he would probably have "got" 30 days.

The man who keeps howling all the time that there's nothing good or profit in that men not poor are scouring the world for work, is not only shot on sight, the fellow who falls at all orders and law, and harangues for money, will only work with Tyng and law—he's a thorough no good himself. Many things are wrong, and that's the fact, but a long time will be before, as all but the blind can see. Never before in all the millennial history of the world has there been so fast, and Justice and Truth shall gain more and more, and sit in high places at last.

SEVEN GREAT ASTRONOMERS

Kepler. Kepler was the first of the great astronomers—having lived during the same period as Galileo—who ever ventured to predict the occurrence of that remarkable phenomenon, the transit of a planet in front of the sun's disc.

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to the astonishing discovery of the true form of the planet's orbit. For the first time in the history of astronomy, the elliptical orbit of a planet was discovered. Kepler also succeeded in pointing out the law according to which the velocity of a planet at different points of its orbit was determined. In these days we are accustomed to find the movements of the heavenly bodies set forth with all desirable exactitude in the almanacs and similar publications, but Kepler was the first to impart the principle upon which the almanacs are determined by want of success in his first venture, he sought a second partner, and determined to make no mistake this time, he went about his choice in a methodical way and calculated mathematically, so to speak, the merits of the 11 apianites he asserts desired to share his joys and sorrows. The result of his deliberation was that he awarded heaven to an orphan girl, destitute even of a portion.

The expense of carrying on his work and being able to secure little relief from the government, worry at last broke down Kepler, and he died in a hospital in 1630, at the age of 59.

Tomorrow—Sir Isaac Newton.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Four drives in Harney county recently resulted in the capture of the grand total of 5578 jackrabbits.

Eugene's dog ordinance provides for House tags at \$5 and \$3, and for the summary execution of rabid dogs and of vicious dogs that are permitted to run at large.

Miss Catherine Fehrm, founder and editor of the Klamm County Democrat, published at Merrill, has sold the paper to E. A. Koppes of Cleveland, Ohio, a newspaper man of talent and experience.

Canyon City Eagle: The Eagle came out on ground hog day, saw its shadow, turned to go back into its hole and will stand for nothing but sunshine and song for the next six years. The Eagle claims to know as much as a ground hog about the path of progress.

Central Point Herald: The big pine tree which for many years has stood at Fifth and Pine streets, was felled this week and sawed into stovewood. Many persons regret that they saw the old landmark fall, but it had to go from the path of progress.

The Burns News prints a daily temperature report for January, of which it says: "Only once did the mercury go to or below zero, which is a remarkable record for an altitude of 4000 feet. Every day but three brought temperature away above the freezing point."

Eugene Guard: A carload of glass globes and other fixtures for the city's lighting system, was broken up as soon as the posts are ready to be put in place on the business streets will be scattered all over the city. The residence districts will be put in as fast as the poles are set.

Brownsville Times: The warm weather of the past week has caused a carpet of daisies to spring up on the lawns about town. There have also been indications of an early spring. To be found in the rose bushes and numerous other shrubs and trees, where the buds are beginning to swell.

Myrtle Creek Mail: A hawk swooped and seized a bird near the Blanche home, but lost his prize almost as suddenly as he had seized it. A big young Thomas hawk was flying over the Blanche home when he was dropped, and with a groil of satisfaction, carried it under the house and ate it.

A Climax in Litigation

C. P. Connolly in Everybody's

John Sullivan was a sailor on a foreign bark that was wrecked. His feet were frozen and were partly amputated. Sullivan opened a little store in Seattle. He invested his savings in a lot in Seattle and in lands adjoining the city. After the Seattle fire he built on his lot what is now known as the Sullivan block. That block became the corner of the business district. When Sullivan died his estate was valued at over \$1,000,000.

Sullivan had repeatedly declared that not a human being living was kin to him. When his death occurred he was married to a Marie Carrau, a French teacher. When he was suddenly stricken, he had not time to make a written will. When his death occurred, several witnesses, who had discovered a note, testified that Marie Carrau should come into his estate.

Terence O'Brien was appointed administrator of Sullivan's estate. O'Brien claims that shortly after his appointment he was approached by Samuel H. Piles, afterward a senator of the United States, who said to O'Brien that relatives of some kind could be found; that it was a large estate; that a some money could be made out of it if O'Brien would "stand in." O'Brien did not "stand in," but Piles sent to Ireland John B. Wright, a man of unenvy reputation. Wright's return to Seattle he claimed to have discovered a niece and a nephew of John Sullivan in the persons of Hannah Callaghan and Edward Corcoran. He brought from Ireland a contract by which Hannah Callaghan and Edward Corcoran each received half of their interest in the estate to Samuel H. Piles.

Marie Carrau had pushed in the state court her claim under Sullivan's alleged will. Piles, Donworth and Howe, Senators of the state, filed a motion in federal court to assume jurisdiction, and that court issued an injunction restraining the state court from further control of the estate. Judge G. H. Hanford of the federal court entered a decree against Marie Carrau, and decided that Hannah Callaghan and Edward Corcoran were the rightful heirs. The case was carried to the court of appeals at Seattle. Francisco J. Murphy, then the supreme court of the United States, and Judge Hanford's decision was reversed. The appellate courts held that he had no jurisdiction.

Piles, Donworth and Howe went back to the state court. This superior court decided they were too late but the state supreme court said the superior court was wrong, and the case was sent back to that court for trial on its merits. Judge J. W. Frater now became Judge J. W. Frater. He decided that Marie Carrau had no interest in John Sullivan's property, and barred her from any further contest.

Marie Carrau sought to appeal from this chief counsel, J. W. Robinson, a former judge of the court, and that court issued an injunction restraining the state court from further control of the estate. Judge G. H. Hanford of the federal court entered a decree against Marie Carrau, and decided that Hannah Callaghan and Edward Corcoran were the rightful heirs. The case was carried to the court of appeals at Seattle. Francisco J. Murphy, then the supreme court of the United States, and Judge Hanford's decision was reversed. The appellate courts held that he had no jurisdiction.

When the supreme court dismissed Marie Carrau's appeal, her chief counsel filed in that court a motion for a rehearing. In this petition Robinson stated that it was common property on the streets of Seattle that four of the members of the supreme court of Washington "for political reasons, were to dismiss this appeal, involving an estate worth more than a million dollars, one half of which, as shown upon the records, had been conveyed to the political ring which has controlled the politics of this state for years." (Piles had organized a corporation composed of Seattle politicians and others, to which he had conveyed his interest in John Sullivan's estate.)

The supreme court records Robinson to show cause why he should not be disqualified from the case. Robinson's motion was granted. Marie Carrau's claim were not bona fide, and if there were no lawful heirs of John Sullivan, then the \$1,000,000 would escheat to the state for the benefit of the poor. The supreme court this time six different groups of heirs had appeared. The fight between these groups and the state of Washington came on before Judge Arthur E. Griffin.

This was the way the case was represented by Piles' firm; an alleged brother of John Sullivan, and the state.

Late one afternoon, on the back of a torn and stained newspaper, Judge Griffin was reading a newspaper article which he had just received. He was gone four weeks.

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Tanglefoot By Miles Overholt

TRIBULATIONS The life of any scribbler Is not just what it seems. He doest him in his dreams. —Birmingham Age Herald.

And when he finds an error And sends up a correction; They simply make another And fill him with dejection.

And when he grabs the proof sheet And makes his meaning plain, This is the way it goes: "You've just jacked xxxxxxxx 1878!" And then he goes insane.

And when in circulation His work at last appears, "He cribbed it," say the critics, "From the efforts of his peers."

If there's any illustration His story to supply; He'll be criticized and down— Fate knows the reason why. —Florida Times Union.

And if perchance no errors show His name has probably been pried Into a nom de plume!

Time Flies

(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.)

The years roll on, so swift, so swift! Old age on us advances, and we into its shadows drift, with mournful backward glances, while his water fades, that we are old and broken! It is a thing demanding tears that in our speedy endeavor we do not prize the speedy years until they're gone forever.

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