

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. G. S. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Subscription Terms by mail or by express in the United States of America. DAILY. One year, \$2.50. One month, \$0.25. SUNDAY. One year, \$2.50. One month, \$0.25. DAILY AND SUNDAY. One year, \$4.50. One month, \$0.45.

She that with poetry is won, Is but a desk to write upon; And what men say of her they mean No more than on the thing they lean. —Butler.

DYNAMITING OREGON

It is fashionable now to dynamite Oregon through the newspapers. With the labor circulars as a text, the Des Moines Capital explodes several bombs. It says there is so much rain here that the people finally become webfooted, notwithstanding the recorded fact that Iowa is not far short of Oregon in precipitation.

Another dynamiter is M. L. McLaughlin, a real estate promoter of New York and Michigan. He said in an address reported in the Troy, Ohio, Record that "there is nothing west of the Rocky mountains in the way of opportunity for the young men of the farm."

No wonder that American citizens by the thousand are fleeing to Canada. With real estate sharks in Ohio telling the public that "four out of every five men west of the Rockies are real estate sharks looking for suckers from the east; that the farmers of Ohio are producing almost twice-per capita what the farmers of Oregon or any of the Pacific states are producing, and that the time has come when the eastern states must begin fighting the west in the matter of immigration."

Meanwhile, Mr. McLaughlin is a slandering. He is in the disreputable business of dynamiting the good reputation of Oregon. There is a short, strong word that fits his case exactly.

AN AFRICAN MONUMENT

No darker cloud ever rested on the banner of England than when General Gordon was killed on the steps of the residency at Khartoum by the Mahdi's men, treacherously admitted within the defences which Gordon had held against them for a year.

On that 26th of January, 1885, the advance guard of Wolseley's relieving force was only two days' journey off. It was not merely the disappointment that Gordon's life was sacrificed on the edge of safety, but it was known that but for the indecision and bungling of the British ministry he would have been relieved six months before.

The Khartoum of Gordon was sacked and burned and Omdurman of the Mahdi was built upon its ruins. Of course he was avenged when Kitchener's men broke up charge after charge of the wild horsemen, until the plain was strewn thickly with their white clad corpses.

There is set the capital of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Today it is a modern city. The streets are planted with palms. Water freely flows. Abundant water and perfect sewerage have robbed life in the tropics of its terrors.

have now been for several years studied in their home region by British doctors and bacteriologists. The shelves of the museum there are crowded with specimens of all. Every year or two a report is issued of results. And in these most despatchly trying surroundings some 15 or 20 of the best men of science that England has produced are wearing their lives away. What is their pay? The consciousness of work done, of worthy sacrifices for worthy ends, the hunger for knowledge gratified. The spirit of sacrifice that took Gordon to Khartoum has descended on these men as his successors.

MONEY AND THE COURTS

THE city and state of New York are in the midst of a remarkable agitation. The storm is being around Folke E. Brandt, who was sentenced four years ago to 30 years' imprisonment for alleged burglary. Though he pleaded guilty to the charge, it is claimed now that he was not guilty, and that he was railroaded to the penitentiary by the power of money.

The interest over the case is intense. It has become an issue with the best legal talent in the city and state lined up on the two sides. Governor Dix has been drawn into the controversy, with one side urging a pardon and the other opposing it. The attorney general, the district attorney of New York, the judge who sentenced Brandt and other powerful figures are involved.

Brandt was an employe of Mortimer L. Schiff, a New York banker and financier. It was on the complaint of Schiff that the charge of burglary was laid against Brandt. It is charged that money figured in the prosecution, that money had to do with the plea of guilty, and that the long term of 30 years to which Brandt was sent to prison was largely a consequence of the power of money.

Those behind the agitation say that the personal issue of Brandt is of no consequence in the proceedings. The real question is, are the courts of New York susceptible to financial influence, and was such influence employed with deadly effect in this instance?

ENGLISH MINING STRIKE

THE English mining strike is made tremendously difficult to handle by two or perhaps three features. First it embraces all the miners unions in all the coal fields of the country; so that there is not possible relief in bituminous from a strike in anthracite—for illustration's sake.

Another danger point is that the demand for higher wages for all miners comes on a competitive market, where many operators have been selling on close margins, and are honestly unable to concede the rise without facing ruin. Yet another difficulty is the miners' demand for a minimum wage based on time and not on quantity.

The best that any governmental intervention could expect to effect now would be to have the striking day deferred, pending such action by the Board of Trade as was effective in the railway strike.

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

WHATEVER topic dies down the high cost of living is ever with us. Dr. Wiley of pure food fame—is the latest prescriber in the Century magazine. But to be read in parallel columns is the story from the American consul at Havre, France, in his consular report.

things than has been their habit. So the surplus of savings is falling. The question of the iniquitous middleman does not press on the French or German housewife as on the American. The householder there has been used for ages to go to market, to select her material, to dicker about the price, and, ultimately to bear her purchases home, either with her own hands or by an accompanying house-servant.

Dr. Wiley has two suggestions. The first is to carry the town to the country, and establish industries nearby the fields that feed their workers. The method is more common with us than it used to be, and is spreading. But our greatest cities are also our greatest manufacturing centers, and will continue so.

Dr. Wiley believes also that the "back to the land" move will be aided by government owned railroads being employed in the transference of the people from the city to the soil.

GETTING THE DELEGATES

TO date, Mr. Taft has 32 delegates. Nobody else has any delegates. It is probable that the march of Mr. Taft to a successful renomination has begun. The Roosevelt attitude has done much to destroy the cohesion of the progressive elements.

With the editor of the Outlook proclaiming that Mr. Roosevelt would suffer himself to be drafted for a third term, the Roosevelt following falls to go to other progressive candidates. Other progressive strength refuses to go to Roosevelt, because of the third term tradition and Roosevelt's own emphatic utterances in the past concerning that tradition.

There are progressives who do not regard Mr. Roosevelt as a progressive. One of the chief tenets of the progressive faith is a reasonable reduction of the tariff, and in all his hundreds of public utterances, Mr. Roosevelt has never once urged tariff revision. On the contrary, in 1910, when he actually controlled the platform committee of the New York state convention, he caused that body to promulgate in its platform the doctrine that the tariff does not increase the cost of living.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

THE establishment of the Chinese republic, as far as Dr. Sun Yat-Sen with the revolutionists, and Yuan Shi Kai, and the imperialist soldiers and officials that he controls, can effect it is an accomplished fact. The decent and orderly way in which the antique religion and political structure of ancient China is adjusted to the new order of things is unique in history.

Justice need have no fear from contact with error, for she will always come off victor, but when corruption and injustice are entrenched in the mind and in the flesh, let men be equal before the law, that our manhood be not swallowed up in the mad race for power and pelf.

Single Taxation a Theory.

St. Johns, Or., Feb. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Theoretically, if two snakes, each 30 inches long, should approach each other and engage in battle, and in the mix should grab each other by the tail and should swallow each other at the rate of one inch per minute, at the end of 31 minutes each snake would have entirely disappeared—each one in the other. Theoretically, this is true, and partially possible of accomplishment; but theory and actual results don't always tally alike.

self, in their virtual independence—each one under its vicerey—real democracy was achieved. But the reserved weight of the Manchou government was felt in the tribute, graft, and robbery, remorselessly levied and unresistingly paid in the past.

Perhaps gold in paying quantities will be obtained from black seashore sand about the same time that big spouting oil wells are struck.

Letters From the People

Comments sent to The Journal for publication should be addressed to the Editor, 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender.

The Temptation to Live.

Cleone, Or., Feb. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In The Journal for February 12 there is the very sad story of Mr. Early, the leper. It is a tragedy which ought to arouse sympathy; we ought to do something to make life easier for a man stricken as he is.

The Courts.

Willamina, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have been forcibly impressed upon the public mind by the growing evils of our present judicial system. The injunction and contempt proceedings, now so large a part of the judicial plan, are foreign in their very nature to the spirit of justice and inimical to the constitutional rights of every citizen.

Such action can have but one effect in the ultimate; that is to make the Warren in the Kansas jail as truly a hero in the estimate of millions, as was his ancestor of the Revolution. The right of a "free press" and "free speech" is one of the basic principles on which our very government rests; no wonder, then, that many of our citizens look with apprehension and disapproval on the growing tendency of the courts to curtail that right, and to deny it to those who for any reason may have offended them.

It seems to me that a place of refuge ought to be provided first. It is wrong to keep them moving much as we do traps. Remember there is always the "temptation" "just to live."

Suppose Mr. A. owns an unimproved corner in Portland that is worth \$100,000, on which he has been paying taxes for several years without any income. A spirit of progress seizes him and he withdraws \$400,000 from the banks of Vancouver, B. C., where he has had the same on interest for years to avoid taxation, and with this previously untaxed money he erects a fine, up-to-date office building, with store rooms and a banking room below, and the entire building so arranged as to be a great revenue producer.

Now, I want to say that I am a blacksmith, and the people of Multnomah county might go further and do worse than sleep a blacksmith or a shoemaker as sheriff, either of whom, as a rule, has the reputation of being honest, which is more than can be said of some politicians.

I wish to call your attention to the names of several good men, blacksmiths, who have filled very important positions of trust in this country. The late D. P. Thompson, banker and financier, once told me that he was the first blacksmith in this country. He operated a shop at Oregon City. Another is John Baker, of Baker, who was sheriff of Baker county. Another Tom Daly of Baker, who was sheriff of Baker county. Another John Marsh, who was sheriff

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE.

Will he run as Beauchamp or simply Champ? The high schools' curricula, like the tariff, need revision downward. It is supposed that there are a few bankers up in Idaho who haven't been arrested yet.

Why, of course the 1911 Rose Festival will surpass all its predecessors. It must progress every year. Some men want to go to the national conventions every four years for 40 years. Why not pass the honor around more?

Keep paying a day: from day to day, month in and out, year after year, 'tis the only way, youth, grave or gay for most men to cause success to appear. Just a little gain each day, it will be much more than one's very old; so success to attain, small things don't disdain; the pennies will grow to big pieces of gold. Work and save, if you're poor, get some home land, sure; keep plodding and pegging awhile; be a diligent, not a lascivious wooer, and later fearlessly smile.

SEVEN FAMOUS MUSEUMS

The Louvre.

Aside from its interest as a museum, the Place of the Louvre in Paris has a great charm to all who are acquainted with the history of France, for it has been the setting of some of the most thrilling scenes that have taken place in that nation.

Centuries ago the commanding position which it occupies on the north bank of the Seine, now in the very heart of Paris, was taken advantage of for the erection of a fortified castle. The main keep was built in 1204, and later Charles added a number of towers. Here were enacted many military encounters, and in these stone towers and dungeons lived, and often died, many of the political prisoners well known in French history. It was also used for some time as an arsenal.

Francis I having torn down the ancient keep, decided on an entire reconstruction. For this purpose he employed Pierre Lescot, one of the greatest architects of the period, who designed a beautiful structure in the form of a hollow square, with four façades and four corner pavilions. Lescot was extremely fortunate in having as a fellow worker Jean Goujon, the greatest sculptor of the French Renaissance. His sculptures for the windows, doorways, and interior are famous the world over. These two geniuses evolved the finest example of the Middle Renaissance in France, although their designs were never entirely carried out. The remains of the west front still form a portion of the structure, but the Louvre has been increased to four times the size of the original plan. Henry II added a long gallery connecting the Louvre with the Tuilleries, another famous building nearby. Richelieu adopted the plans of Lescot for the Pavillon Sully which remained.

once more men fall at growing peaches than there are men enjoying an income from them. Suppose Mr. A. owns an unimproved corner in Portland that is worth \$100,000, on which he has been paying taxes for several years without any income. A spirit of progress seizes him and he withdraws \$400,000 from the banks of Vancouver, B. C., where he has had the same on interest for years to avoid taxation, and with this previously untaxed money he erects a fine, up-to-date office building, with store rooms and a banking room below, and the entire building so arranged as to be a great revenue producer.

Being of an economical and business turn of mind, he reserves a few of the cheapest rooms on top for himself and wife, and leases out the bank corner and store rooms off the bank corner, and produces an income of \$50,000 yearly. He collects his rentals monthly and loans the same on chattel security at the rate of 2 per cent per month, which he invests in boom lots, and by this method has made a profit of \$75,000 on his \$100,000 investment. It is the theory of the single tax advocates that no part of this \$75,000 should bear the burdens in the way of taxation? I am seeking light.

It seems to me that the only practical means by which the evil of excessive wealth can be cured or remedied is through the means of a graduated income tax. A graduated income tax would reach excessive rentals and the large incomes of the few. It is possible for the government to locate buildings to derive a greater revenue from the lease than the original owner does. Should not such incomes be taxed, and if not, why not?

Blacksmiths in Public Office. Portland, Or., Feb. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In Wallace B. Hollingsworth's paid advertisement in last Sunday's issue of The Journal he solicits the support of the voters of Multnomah county for the nomination of sheriff, and asks the questions: "If you were selecting a banker, would you put a blacksmith in the position?" Or, "If you wanted a president of a corporation, would you select a blacksmith?" He answers: "Of course not."

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Coquille has a new set of city records, five large volumes on the loose leaf system. Tillamook is to have a \$25,000 school building, to be built in sections, as the growth of the schools requires.

At Milton it will not be cleanup day, but cleanup week. Mayor Williams has designated the first six days of April. Southern Pacific officials have given Banks business men reason to hope that a depot will be built and an agent located at that point. Estacada's advertising has resulted in the receipt of hundreds of inquiries about the town and surrounding country, says the Estacada Progress.

Boosters at Sublimity, in Marion county, who recently organized a commercial club of 50 members, expect to raise the membership in a short time, possibly to 200. A consolidation of two telephone companies has been effected at Lebanon. The Lebanon Independent Telephone company now handles the business.

Albany Democrat: Albany needs more help with Rata and the Democrat is glad to report at least one under way, providing for four families. There is a field for others. John R. Bell, after some months at the helm of the Woodburn Independent, has sold the paper to H. Young, an associate in the management, and will return to the east.

Grass Valley Journal: With the advent of spring all lines of business in Grass Valley are looking up and our merchants predict a satisfactory business year. Since the first of the year they have been three business deals in Grass Valley that represent about \$16,000. Stayton Mail: The 14-year-old son of Ves Downing met with a peculiar accident. He was reading a book by lantern light, and fell asleep. The lantern overturned and was extinguished, but the oil spilled upon the bed and young Downing found the body of his father's blisters when he awoke in the morning.

The museum itself consists of seven departments. They are Egyptian antiquities, Oriental antiquities and ceramics, Greek and Roman antiquities, sculptures, works of art, prints and manuscripts, and marine collections. Many modern architects have turned to the Louvre for inspiration. One of the well known buildings obviously modeled on the Louvre is the new building of the Philadelphia, although the tower on this building is from some other source.

An admirable feature which has been adopted by the French government in connection with the Louvre is a course of instruction for students and certain of the course is carefully planned, under the direction of competent instructors, and covers a period of three years. Many students take advantage of this valuable means of education. To the visitor every section of this immense building, every object of art and science, is an object of interest. The famous Napoleon, speaks eloquently of the stirring history of the great nation of France.

The Union Man's View. Portland, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I read an article signed C. H. F. concerning the "home owning," "tax paying" citizens who are being abused while on their way home from Albina car shops. It is safe to say that there is not one man in 50 at Albina car shops at the present time who is a home owner, much less taxpayer. A floating population was brought into this city to make a few easy dollars at the expense of the small business man and striking shopman, and they never spend a dollar where they make it.

While the stand taken by C. H. F. when a member of the boilermakers' union showed loyalty to his fellow workers and was commendable from a working man's point of view, I do not understand why he should disown the principles for which his wife and baby died. That is the very reason why you should have adhered more closely than ever to your organization. The writer of the article is not a member of any trade or labor organization, but it is reasonable to suppose that the wage earner who can make a billion dollar corporation sit up and take notice can never be discouraged by the prattle of a disgruntled toiler who has tried and failed. Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent." Do you think he is wrong? E. J. WRIGHT.

Bank Guarantee Law. Independence, Or., Feb. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In your issue of the Semi-Weekly Journal of February 13, under title "Soap Bubbles," you say the law and the enforcement of the law should be such that any concern licensed by the state to operate shall be as sound, stable and responsible as a bank. If banks are sound why the failures in re-secured loans, as by depositors and prison sentences for officials? Why not emulate Oklahoma and Nebraska and have guarantee laws? H. G. SEELEY.

The Knocker From Medford Mail-Tribune

The Portland Oregonian continues to make a daily spectacle of its provincial narrowness by opposition to the good roads movement. It reflects the mossback spirit of the little Oregon of the past, not of the greater Oregon of the present. Here is a sample: "Oregon's smallest county in area is Multnomah. The wealthiest county in Oregon is Multnomah. It is proposed to issue \$20,000,000 in bonds for roads and apportion \$15,000,000 equally among the counties and \$5,000,000 according to area. The result would be that in paying off the debt Multnomah would have the greatest burden, while in apportionment of funds Multnomah would receive the least direct benefit of any county."

This is the spirit which ruled the metropolis for many years and fairly earned her the sobriquet of Portland hog, greedy for everything, squealing against doing anything in return. Multnomah is the wealthiest county in Oregon—but it is Oregon that creates wealth. Take away the state and where would she be? Portland is dependent upon the state for everything. She must look to its agricultural, horticultural, fishing, timber and mineral resources for support as well as for the market for her jobbers and manufacturers.

As Oregon grows, so grows Portland. Every one in Oregon must pay her tribute. The more the state is developed, the greater Portland grows. Let Portland be in improving the state, and let her help Oregon—to develop the resources, to open up the inaccessible—thanks to the mossback spirit that formerly ruled the metropolis—which the Oregonian is endeavoring to keep alive. Of course in the proposed state highway plan, Multnomah will be assessed heavily. It is part of the penalty for being the metropolis. But every penny spent in improving the state improves Portland also.

Portland is about as large, perhaps larger, than her tributary territory justifies. This territory must be developed more to justify a larger Portland—and good roads will do more to develop Oregon than any other one thing except new railroads. The people of Portland recognize their obligations to the state, hence the leaders in the good roads project. Once again the Oregonian plays the shrill discord in the band of progress.

Tanglefoot By Miles Overholt

JUST PASSING THE TIME AWAY. 'Tis odd about Lot's better half; (Ah, ha; who comes there? Halt!) For when she turned to rubber, Why, she also turned to salt!

Mrs. Patrick (Irish) Murphy Runs if Patrick Murphy "Seat" Though it is an ordure to her him. She is always standing Pat!

A post wrote from morn till night Some lines of verse he heek! Though he could write on any line, He couldn't write a check!

And then a spendthrift spent his coin In manner weird and strange, And though he often changed his mind, He couldn't mind his change.

Old Captain Schlossenhausen Is a first class referee; Though he is an ordure in hardening, He's always peppy!

An armless burglar robbed a safe By craft he was in ordure; Though with his teeth he picked the lock, He could not pick his teeth!

Bad Times for Criminals. From the Green Bag. Criminologists of France and Germany are discussing a plan for placing physical marks of identification on habitual criminals. Branding, of course, would not now be tolerated, and an offender, after a certain season of Bataeva Vestrin, would no longer be identified by the bringing of red letters to view by a smart slap on the back. Nevertheless, some means of certain identification might be of some aid in the administration of justice.

German criminologists suggest tattooing as a supplementary to the Bertillon system, the character and location of the mark to show the nature of the crime. Taking a hint from the beauty doctor, a French savant suggests the injection of paraffin under the skin of the criminal, and paraffin in hardening terms a lump and if removed, even then the mark of the knife would leave a scar that would answer in its stead.

Justly, of course, a serious objection to this practice lies in the fact that such marks would stand in the way of a criminal desiring to become a candidate for no longer be identified by the bringing of red letters to view by a smart slap on the back. Nevertheless, some means of certain identification might be of some aid in the administration of justice.

Approves West. Blue Mountain Eagle. There is not a man in the state of Oregon who can defeat Governor West should he again become a candidate to succeed himself in office. This is not because he has no critics nor because he has become the center of much heated argument. But with it all he is not the official agent of corporate corruption of which this state has seen so much. West is with the people. He is on the square and actuated by wholesome motives. He is the kind of a man that many like to contend with, and yet admire. Difference of opinion as to policies is not of so much consequence as long as square dealing is back of it and the official is incorruptible.

Deep Thought Here.

From Puck. If a man were as cheap as almost any woman can make him feel, no woman could resist him merely as a bargain.

Talking Shop

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the Knocker's best. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal.) When you lock the big front door of your one-horse codfish store, then forget about your business till another day begins; for this thing of talking shop with a loud and boastful yawn, drives a weary world distracted, puts the lid on human grins. Old Man Bungle comes at night to the dungeon where I write, and he talks about his business and the hefty deals he swings, till I wish the law allowed me to wrap him in his shroud with a clamp upon his larynx and a thumbscrew on his tongue. Everywhere I go some bore backs me up against the door and begins to talk of profits and of margins and the like, till I rise in my despair, brash him with a rocking chair and enter his mangled body in the middle of the pile. Talk of operative tunes, talk of penitents, talk of prison cells, talk of coming wedding, and you will not be bored; talk of biliousness or books, talk of anything, cadavres; but your firm dinky business in your little dinky store! Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams. Overholt