

THE JOURNAL

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A dollar isn't so hard to get that it is necessary to harm anyone in order to get it. Cottrell's Magazine.

THE GUILTY BUTCHER BOY

THE proprietor of a leading New York cafe says he makes no profit on the food supplied at dinners or suppers. He says the same is true of all other cafe proprietors. The profit is solely on the wines and liquors.

The New York World recalls that similar statements were recently made by the beef packers. "We make no money on beef," said the trust men; "our profits are solely from the hide and tallow."

After an investigation, a Dakota congressman recently declared on the floor of the house that a steer that brought the farmer \$75 in his state, yields upwards of \$2000 when served at dinners and suppers in fashionable cafes.

With the packers and cafe proprietors losing money on the meat, and with the farmer getting but \$75 for what the cafe sells for \$2000, who is it that gets the profit?

It cannot be the ultimate consumer at \$3 per for a planked steak, at a swell cafe. It cannot be the retail meat dealer whose buying price and selling price are fixed by the trust with ample care taken to see that he does not hog the profits.

Who is it then that makes all these profits on meat on which the packers and cafe proprietors lose so heavily?

Probably it is the butcher boy. He is the guilty rascal who whistles merrily as he drives his wagon from door to door and absorbs all the profits on a nation's meat, while he ruthlessly drives the poor packers for their profits to hides, tallow and tallow.

There ought to be a congressional investigation.

TAINTED NEWS

RECORD crime wave in New York. Such is the heading of an article that is being fed to the up-state newspapers of Oregon, and some of them have fallen into the snare by giving it publication.

The article professes to describe a great epidemic of crime that is sweeping over the imperial city. It refers to successions of desperate hold-ups, and alludes mysteriously to a twenty-five-thousand dollar taxicab robbery in broad daylight. It solemnly tells how old reliable detectives have been called into conference on means to stem the tide of crime, and are put to their wit end to find a remedy.

Finally, in the concluding sentences of the article, it is adroitly and insinuatingly explained that the great wave of crime is the result of the new anti-revolver law passed by the New York legislature. That, however, which makes the incident of real interest is that the article is supplied to the newspapers, without money and without price, all ready for publication, by a manufacturer of revolvers and other firearms.

The case is illuminating in that it shows the source of the propaganda that seeks to perpetuate the revolver. It explains from whom it is, and for what reason, that there comes to us the insistence that we shall keep our crooks armed with revolvers—revolvers that annually orphanize 20,000 to 40,000 American children.

OREGON TIDE LANDS

THE two recent decisions on title to tide lands in Oregon are attracting much attention, chiefly on questions as to the future or potential value of the properties.

The title to the tide and overflowed lands in Lincoln—formerly Denton—county in favor of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad company was upheld by the supreme court, in a suit by the state to recall the original grant in aid of the railroad which opened Yaguina bay to a connection with the outside world thirty years ago.

The more recent decision of Circuit Judge John S. Coke sustaining the right of the Port of Coos Bay to the tide lands there for the development of that port covers wider ground. The essential question appears to be whether purchasers from the state of such tide lands have acquired an absolute title, or one of which they are liable to be deprived at any subsequent time by the use of such lands being required for public purposes.

Under the ancient law of England the shores between high and low water mark—including therein tide and overflowed lands—appertained to the king. But such rights did not extend to shutting off the public from landing and doing business on such shores, and construction of pier

and wharfs for such purposes was also excepted.

When after the war of independence the territorial rights of the English king were absorbed in the United States, and passed to each sovereign state as in turn constituted, the royal rights to the foreshore on the ocean and on bays and navigable waters became the property of each state in whose territory the upland lay.

But the state could not invade the inalienable public rights to landing on and to the limited use of the foreshore, especially for the purpose of connecting navigable water with the land.

Whether, if Judge Coke's judgment covers wider ground in favor of the public, it will stand in future decisions remains to be seen.

But the right of the state to sell and give title to tide and overflowed lands—subject to limited inalienable public rights—has been repeatedly affirmed.

TURN ON THE LIGHT

A FEW days ago mill owners granted a five per cent advance in wages to many Lawrence strikers. Yesterday's advances state that further concessions by the mill owners have resulted in a compromise by which it is expected that the strike will end Tuesday. Whether or not the end comes Tuesday, it remains the unalterable fact that within a few days the mill owners have made a complete change of front. Ten days ago they were inexorable and uncompromising. Today they are tractable; they have made wage advances; and they are making other concessions daily.

The change is the direct result, and immediately follows, the fierce glare of publicity thrown upon conditions by the United Press news service. There were conditions at Lawrence that could not withstand the "pitiless publicity" that a courageous news agency threw over them. The mill owners were exploiting, at Lawrence, a "pauper labor" differing little from the "pauper labor of Europe." They had, in fact, drafted so many pauper laborers from Europe that their employes were almost entirely foreign, with a standard of living at the lowest level, laborers who were eking out a meagre subsistence on beggar's wages, and whose demands for an increase were resisted by club and bayonet.

They were conditions that the American people resent. They were conditions that, perpetuated and extended, have a distinct tendency to undermine the republic, and are a direct agency for the ultimate breakdown of civilization itself.

As soon as the facts were fearlessly exposed, the country became angered. The Washington government was stirred to action. A preliminary investigation by congress has been completed, and a more exhaustive probe of general conditions in the textile industry is to be made, as it ought to be. The mill owners have read the omens on the horizon, and the wage advances spurned ten days ago are partly granted today. Such is the fruit of publicity. The safety of the country lies in a truthful and pitiless publicity. The defense against wrongs and the redress of grievances lie in a relentless publicity and an unpurchased press.

Keep the light turned on.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION

WHAT there was left of the arbitration treaties with England and France after the man-handling of the senate was contemptuously approved yesterday afternoon by a vote of 76 to 3. So the treaties, round which so many hopes of international peace centered, may find their appropriate places on the dust covered shelves of all the foreign offices and may serve for precedents and guide posts as to what the senate of the United States will not allow the nation to do.

The amendment of Senator Bacon is remarkable for setting out a string of exceptions of matters which the treaties should not make arbitrable, every one of which, save possibly the last, are already excluded by any reasonable construction of the language of the treaties. The last words of the Bacon amendment exclude from arbitration, "other purely governmental policy." Probably this was the regular lawyer's plan of throwing in unmeaning words for good weight, and no one thought it worth while to twice kill the slain. Or somebody might have suggested that acts, not policies, are subjects for arbitration, and that "governmental"—pure or impure—is a strange word to apply by way of exclusion when all "policies" are necessarily governmental.

The words of article I of both treaties are "All differences between the high contracting parties . . . relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity." Such differences, so defined and limited, and none other, were to be arbitrated.

Having thus tinkered with the scope and subject matter of the treaties it only remained to exercise the powers of the high commission by means of which the treaties were to be operated. This was done by a vote of 42 to 40, and completed the devastation.

The recordings of the only English treaties are justified. They apprehended that the treaties would

never get safely through the senate. Colonel Roosevelt has the satisfaction of seeing his campaign against the treaties succeed on the very grounds of scare-crowding the senate exploited by him in his Outlook articles. The vote was the voice of Bacon but the hands were the hands of Roosevelt.

A WEIGHTY ISSUE

THE issue before congress is whether that body is to legislate for the people of the United States, or for the railroads of the United States? If it exacts high tolls on domestic commerce through the Panama canal, it will legislate for the railroads of the United States, and against the American people. If it provides free tolls for American shipping in the coastwise trade, it will legislate for the people. There is no other construction that can be put on such action as congress may take with reference to Panama tolls.

About all the competition we have had of late on American waterways and in American coastwise trade is mythical competition between the railroads and waterway and ocean lines owned or subsidized by the railroads. The history of the Pacific Mail, first subsidized and then owned by the railroad, is in evidence. Railroad control of water terminals on the Mississippi is in evidence. Syndicate control of water terminals on the great lakes, as disclosed by the interstate commerce commission, is in evidence.

Railroad competition between railroads and coastwise ocean lines owned by the railroads is not a competition that competes. As insisted by J. N. Teal, it is an arrangement that ought not to be permitted. It is an issue that is one of the most important before the American people, and that would, if fully understood, arouse public sentiment to a high pitch.

Congress is now on trial on this issue. Its action as to free tolls for domestic commerce at Panama will definitely determine whether it is on the side of the people of the United States, or on the side of the railroads of the United States. Its action will determine whether the Panama canal was built for the American people or for the American railroads.

FRUITS OF A DISCOVERY

WHEN Lord Lister died the other day the surgeons of all nations rose up to call him blessed. The people assented, from general knowledge that the great surgeon had found out how to make operations safe, and that many deaths from accident and mutilation were saved by antiseptic surgery. But fuller knowledge of how far the discovery reached and the scope of its beneficence is spreading fast.

A new book just published in London by Dr. Saleeby under the title, "Surgery and Society," gives the forty of its 17 chapters to Listerism and its effect on modern life. The efficiency of the new treatment is described. It has alleviated the pains and dangers of motherhood—it has very greatly lessened the mortality in war—it has advanced and aided the surgeon's work at every point.

Yet there is much to be done before its benefits filter through all classes in the community. The rich and the well-to-do resort to the surgeon's skill whenever necessary.

For sufferers in other conditions of life free hospitals and dispensaries make splendid provision—so far as they go. But Dr. Saleeby points out the limits of their usefulness. In the first place, he says, the provision is inadequate. "There are not enough beds and theatres for all the patients who need expert surgical help, nor can there be while the economic basis of the hospital service remains what it is, and while the causes of disease demanding surgical interference persist. It is much more important that it is left to the ignorant and the un instructed poor to consult the surgeon. Popular education has given them no guidance on such matters—as to significant symptoms, nor as to the beneficence of surgery, nor as to the importance of taking disease in time. . . . So it comes that the finest surgical skill, and the whole apparatus of modern hospitals are constantly set to futile or semi-futile tasks, being robbed of all or half their efficiency because they are not employed in time."

In great Britain remedies will be largely provided by the insurance bill. The poor will be so insured, the system of supervision will be so complete that they have a doctor to consult even for merely suspicious or inconspicuous symptoms. Instead of waiting until pain or weakness gets unbearable they will consult a doctor at once. Only surgeons appreciate what it means for themselves and their patients that their skill and labor will be at all stages available towards life and health.

On the one hand it is predicted that this new system of conserving the health, strength, and efficiency of a nation will spread over the world. On the other hand the cry of governmental interference and paternalism is raised, as by the Lords and the Unionist party in England today, and may yet prevail.

With five steamers stuck in the ice of Lake Michigan, the first robin probably prefers to remain south and take chances on Mexican revolutions.

Petitions are being circulated for an initiative measure to be voted on

for the abolition of the death penalty in California. It will be the unusual to see the two states of California and Oregon voting by the same process on this same measure on the same day.

Three to twenty years was the sentence in Judge Gantenbein's court for a minister who committed a statutory offense against a girl under sixteen years of age. Nobody knows under what hat may stalk a scarlet man.

Letters From the People

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

Judge Carey Replies.

Portland, March 7.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Dr. Eggleston's letter in Wednesday's Journal shows that he is a typical single taxer. He reminds me of a cuttle fish, which when in danger, resorts to the expedient of spewing out a purple light that deeply colors the water about him so that he can make retreat without being seen. Your correspondent first muddles the issue by misstating his opponent's position, and then proceeds to obscure it further by a torrent of words that have nothing to do with the matter, but sound good to him.

I said that I would prefer to trust the judgment of the men that have built up our community and who are experienced and successful men, when it comes to a question of a radical change in our system of taxation, rather than to trust gentlemen, however benevolent their purposes, who have not yet made good. I said that I had noticed that the solid and level headed men were not single taxers, and that most of the agitation in favor of the single tax is by men who have no stake in the community, and who, when disaster comes and property values are destroyed, will be able to slip away and take up some new fad somewhere else. I claimed that a person ought to have a substantial property in the community before he gives advice as to how we are to tax property. And I had in mind that gentlemen, like Dr. Eggleston (who has migrated to Oregon from Montana lately), should wait awhile, and get acquainted before trying to run things here.

This argument may or may not have been sound. All might not agree with me, and some, like Dr. Eggleston, might protest that a man who owns no taxable property and pays no taxes, may be nevertheless wiser and better able to advise than those who own property, but who just get grossly rich without thinking on economic subjects at all.

Your correspondent does not meet this issue, but sidesteps, and says a rent payer is a taxpayer. That is not true, but worse, it is not the point. The substantial interest that a man should have in a rent is not a rent, but is a property holder. A renter is just as good as a property holder for some purposes, but he has not the solid and permanent interest in Oregon and her welfare. The renter may pull up and move, but the owner has his stakes vested in his property and his interest in all that concerns the property, including the laws that will affect its value.

Some other matters are discussed by Dr. Eggleston, but this reply has already made large demands upon your space, and I will not do more than refer to the time being, but I will ask you to say to your correspondent that I will take pleasure in meeting him in public discussion of the single tax, if the time and place can be arranged. I do not claim to know all about taxation, but I do know that the plan to impose all the taxes on land and to let the loan sharks, and the mortgage companies, and the banks, and the bondholders, and the stockholders get off without paying any taxes is unjust, and is bound to ruin real property values and to perform a satisfactory service to the English people, but it seemed impossible to obtain anything but the Indian fare. But so ceaselessly did he pursue his efforts to get the food he thought best for his men, that the government at last gave up, and he was discharged. He owed a very large part of his success in life to the quality of indomitable perseverance, which he possessed in an unusual degree.

He was born in 1769, and after being educated at the military academy at Angora, entered the army. Having served for a time in Holland, his efficiency gained him the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he was sent to India. An incident of his persistency in all of his undertakings occurred there, which well illustrates the characteristic in the man. He determined that in order to perform satisfactory service to the English soldiers must be fed on English food, but it seemed impossible to obtain anything but the Indian fare. But so ceaselessly did he pursue his efforts to get the food he thought best for his men, that the government at last gave up, and he was discharged. He owed a very large part of his success in life to the quality of indomitable perseverance, which he possessed in an unusual degree.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The infant Chinese republic is getting its baptism of blood. There will be keynote speeches every day now for six months or more. The old Democratic-registering-as-Republicans bugaboo has been sprung again. The women window smashers of London got off easily—two months or less imprisonment. Evulsion, disimulation, insincerity, not to say pervariation, characterize Roosevelt's explanations. Justice to all is Roosevelt's slogan. Anybody can say that; they all do; but how is it to be brought about? Roosevelt partly checked the G. O. P. while president; he is now trying to make a thorough finish of the job. How would some grumblers who earn two or three times as much like to support a family on \$6 or \$7 a week? The Colonel must have greatly magnified that alleged county wide, and almost unanimous demand of the people. A women's Taft club has been organized in California and in mentioning its president the dispatches of course had to describe her gown and hat. The best sugar people—adjuncts of the Sugar Trust—are howling against free sugar. There are 1,000,000 sugar consumers to two or three beet sugar producers. The Darrow case has become involved in such legal technicalities and angles that none of the lawyers or the judge knows where he is at. This doesn't happen in the case of a poor and obscure man. A man who assumes to know says that there are only 469 ultra-fashionable people in the United States. Let every person of common sense and good sense there are no more, and hope the number will become beautifully less. The Darrow case has become involved in such legal technicalities and angles that none of the lawyers or the judge knows where he is at. This doesn't happen in the case of a poor and obscure man. A man who assumes to know says that there are only 469 ultra-fashionable people in the United States. Let every person of common sense and good sense there are no more, and hope the number will become beautifully less.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Hillsboro is to have a paid fire department of 20 members. Morve's new city park is now fenced and tree planting will soon be in progress. Chiefly on account of nocturnal clamors produced by high school pupils at The Dalles, Mayor Word has ordered the most rigid enforcement of the curfew ordinance. Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mainord and Dr. T. C. Rose of Millon have gone to Fort Rock to locate on government land near there, if it is what it has been represented to be. The city council of Roseburg has directed the city recorder to issue a call for tentative bids on 20,000 square yards of hard surface pavement, together with curbs, grading and drains. Hillsboro Argus: Those who are enthusiastic over the proposition of a good street fair this fall are intending to get busy early in the summer, and arrange for a district exhibit ever held in this section. Silvertown Appeal: The kind of weather experienced east of the Rocky mountains compared with that enjoyed in the Willamette valley is further proof that this is God's chosen country and we are to be congratulated for having selected it for a home. Banks Herald: The Southern Pacific is about to establish a freight and ticket agent at Banks, and a box car will be used temporarily as headquarters. It is believed that as soon as good weather allows passenger and freight depot will be built. Klamath Falls: Typographical union No. 57 has been chartered. The charter members are R. Vance Hutchins, S. C. Graves, Frank Riggs, Miss B. Wayman, Zeno C. Zimbar, James Mill, W. Rector, William Bowdoin, Nate Otterbein, Archibald Y. Tindall and J. W. Pritchett. Woodburn Independent: Clarence Phillips of Mount Angel, is making a record as the champion walker of the valley. He lives at Mount Angel and teaches school at North Howell, five miles away, and every day since his term of school began last fall he has made that round trip walk of 10 miles. Salem Statesman: Great things will be done along the west side country when the Southern Pacific is completed. When the Southern Pacific is completed, the state is returned into an electric system. Already the proposed change is causing new lines of modern construction to be established in the cities from which the principal traffic is to come. The minutest details. With the greatest diligence he followed out every matter, even those of lesser importance, which might affect the welfare of his troops or the conduct of his campaign. The crowning glory of Wellington's career came in his Belgian campaign in 1815. Even the wonderful military genius of Napoleon was of no avail against the unwearied and constant perseverance of the less spectacular Wellington, as the battle of Waterloo proved. Wellington was not a genius. He did not have a ready wit, nor did he reason deeply. Later, when he took up political life, his ideas of parliamentary reform proved dismal failures. He was not a smooth or polished speaker, and he lacked the vivid imagination which usually marks a great leader. But he did have what Washington and Cromwell also had, and what no writer calls "a gigantic common sense, rarer than genius itself, but which in truth constitutes genius of a homely and peculiar, but not the less high order." In other words, he could see, in his own special province, what shrewder men could not see. And he persevered to carry out the plans which he formulated, no matter how difficult and tedious the way might appear. In 1827 Wellington was made commander-in-chief of the army, and later was also made premier. His success never turned his head, and he always lived in the same extremely simple, methodical manner. He was well liked by the queen, who visited him in his home, and was much pleased at his simple mode of life, which he changed not at all on her account. He died in 1852, mostly from the effects of old age, although his death was the immediate result of an epileptic fit. Next week—Seven Famous Sea Fights.

SEVEN MEN OF PERSEVERANCE

The Duke of Wellington.

The duke of Wellington is the last of the great men whose names in history are connected with the period of Napoleon, and perhaps the greatest. He owed a very large part of his success in life to the quality of indomitable perseverance, which he possessed in an unusual degree. He was born in 1769, and after being educated at the military academy at Angora, entered the army. Having served for a time in Holland, his efficiency gained him the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he was sent to India. An incident of his persistency in all of his undertakings occurred there, which well illustrates the characteristic in the man. He determined that in order to perform satisfactory service to the English soldiers must be fed on English food, but it seemed impossible to obtain anything but the Indian fare. But so ceaselessly did he pursue his efforts to get the food he thought best for his men, that the government at last gave up, and he was discharged. He owed a very large part of his success in life to the quality of indomitable perseverance, which he possessed in an unusual degree.

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