

THE JOURNAL

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as well as for who knows how many millions on all the rest of the thirty-three companies.

It looks as if Judge Landis had some idea of proportion when he assessed that twenty-nine million dollars fine.

THE SEED OF INDEPENDENCE

TO quiet, if possible, the brewing storm of revolution in Russia, a legislative body called the duma was called into existence by the czar's decree in 1905.

No sooner constituted than the duma began to stretch itself and try its wings. It set out to cure arbitrary police measures and to secure personal liberty.

A third duma took its place. That also quarreled with the premier. That quarrel was not in the first instance the duma's own.

A successor, Kokovtsov, was appointed and a fourth duma called. A remarkable thing has happened.

It was to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the governor of the Polish capital, Warsaw, and placed under the heel of the Russian ministry of the interior.

The duma revolted and ultimately defeated the government measure by 139 to 135.

So is shown the spirit of opposition to autocratic rule, which, even in czar-ridden Russia, often defeated is not killed out.

It seems then that Mr. Bryan was justified the other night in adding Russia to his list of countries where the masses of the people, directly or indirectly, are striving to find, first, expression, and then freedom.

RAILROADS AND SETTLERS

TURN back the clock for forty years and see how Oregon looked then. She had no railroads. The Columbia river on the north and the Willamette in the western division of the state were the arteries.

Land was cheap, neighbors scarce, and communications difficult and slow.

Then came the era of Ben Holladay, the first great speculator in Oregon possibilities, and of the railroad builder by means of land grants.

On these terms the company accepted the grant, and sold in its early years selected farms to the lucky settlers of those days who had the right of choice extending over an empire.

Through the great valley the grant ran for 140 miles, covering the rich bottom lands on which the prodigal settlers grew wheat year by year.

Timber stood as an incumbrance in the way of the improving farmer, by the many million feet. So the even-numbered sections, outside the alternate mileage of the railroad

land grant, were cleared by fire by the settlers. But the value of the railroad sections, for timber or for farms, was beginning to appreciate.

Two dollars and a half an acre for timber or for farming land had sounded a fair if not a full price.

Then the advisers and managers of the company looked ahead, and thought a reading of the land grant might be secured from the secretary of the interior limiting the \$2.50 price and the 160 acres quantity, to lands in actual possession of settlers when the grant took effect.

The story of Rev. George W. Lunn, recently elected mayor of Schenectady, New York, is told at length by Alfred Henry Lewis, in the "World today," but extracts will have to suffice for this article.

George W. Lunn was born thirty-nine years ago in the village of Lenox, Iowa. He left home to seek his fortune in the west when seventeen years of age.

His real history begins when, at nineteen years of age, he made his way to Bellevue, the town of a little university close to Omaha, and presented himself for admission, his worldly fortune being just three dollars.

He enrolled, was taken down with fever, and fought for his life before he returned to Princeton. After a course at the Union Theological school he became assistant minister of the Lafayette Presbyterian church of Brooklyn and married. Three years later he was "called" to the First Presbyterian church of Schenectady.

The first number of the Me'er & Frank Store Bulletin has appeared. It compares well with like issues from the great stores of eastern cities.

A scientist says talking is an aid to long life. If he is correct, we profess to be able to look around and point out several prospective Methuselahs.

Letters From the People

"Depends on the Brand." Portland, March 7.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In looking over your grand and valuable paper tonight I noticed the following:

Now, was the church the loser? Was the city the loser in choosing a scholar and a preacher for its official head? Was Dr. Lunn in the right in leaving his life work of preaching and of the pastorate in order to give the city the benefit of his common sense, his insight into human nature, his fighting integrity, his hatred of vice and meanness, his influence for light and leading?

EDUCATION IN CHINA

WHAT stronger proof of the reality of the revolution in China can be given than that the first work undertaken by the just appointed secretary of state for education was to send out circulars to the military governors in the various provinces urging the general resumption of educational work on a modern and uniform basis?

Not only was a set of temporary rules sent with the circular for the government of schools and their teachers, but a date—March 7—was set for the re-opening of all elementary schools. This date is called

March 5 of the first year of the republic.

High schools and training schools for teachers are to be set going also, as soon as finances will permit.

Classical studies in the elementary schools are cut out. Elementary handicrafts are to receive special attention in all.

Rioting, looting and murder have spoiled these fair prospects since these orders were issued. But if the new republic is only rocked and not thrown down from her seat we may be well assured the schools will resume work at the earliest possible day.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

THE long neglected study of household science, taught in America first through the Agricultural colleges, and now reaching both high schools and public schools, has been taken up in England during the last six months.

The sum of \$500,000 has been privately subscribed in London in three months, and to that success, the patronage and the direct aid of Queen Mary have greatly contributed.

The first thing was to secure qualified teachers, who could directly reach all classes in their homes. To this end King's college for women was chosen. These classes for nurses to be specially trained in the care of children, from birth onwards, are established.

Such students are to be housed in Queen Mary's hostel, which is to be built near by the hospital.

This enterprise is a side measure among the many begun or contemplated for the benefit of all classes of the English poor. The families of the factory workers in English textile and other industries have paid dearly for the money earned by mothers, bestowing on machines the time and labor due first to their own children, in being or in prospect.

Stunted and prematurely aged children throng the streets of factory towns there as well as here. Ignorance concerning the nurture and upbringing of the children is one of the deadliest foes to the nation's true prosperity.

Chronic ills are hard to quickly cure. The economic conditions of the workers' families must be adjusted to the possibilities of health before the physical conditions can be set in tune.

But in the needed instruction the preparation of the teachers comes rightly first.

The 64 labor union officials and business agents under indictment in the dynamite conspiracy cases are to be arraigned in the federal court at Indianapolis Tuesday.

A joint conference of locomotive engineers and managers of practically all of the eastern railroads will meet in

states that there are better chances and opportunities than at the time our fathers came to this country, and that it is easier now to make a living than it was at that time.

While we may admire the ambition of a man who will carry his lunch and walk six miles to work and return each day, we should like to ask Mr. Von Deraha what credit such drudgery reflects on a people as a nation?

What time does a man laboring under such conditions have to devote to his family? What time has he for study or to even read the happenings of the day from his papers? Again, does Mr. Von Deraha, or any of you, dear reader, think it anything to point to with pride that little children had to go at 4 and 4 o'clock in the morning and work until dark? Add to this little or no schooling, and we have a state of affairs which would result in the most deplorable ignorance within a few generations, to say nothing of the physical condition of such offspring.

Very true, modern times have given us inventions and conveniences which our forefathers never dreamed of. These should be used for the development and use of a few generations, and not for the laborer, from before daylight until after dark, instead of little or no education; instead of trying to see how few of the good and beautiful things of life we can do with, let us have an equal share in our 24 hours devoted to work, recreation and sleep. Then we will have a people of people of which we can be justly proud.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, March 9.—Republican state conventions to elect delegates to the national convention will be held during the week in Virginia and Oklahoma.

The Democratic leaders will turn their attention toward Kansas, where the state convention to elect delegates to the Baltimore convention will meet in Hutchinson Thursday.

New Mexico's first state legislature will convene in Santa Fe Monday. Within 10 days after convening the lawmakers will begin balloting for two United States senators.

Labor troubles and the prevalent unrest in the industrial world will continue to occupy a large measure of public attention. The progress of the coal miners' strike in Great Britain will be followed with interest, while efforts to prevent a similar struggle between the mine owners and miners in the anthracite field of the United States will attract even more attention.

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Tangledfoot By Miles Overholt

BACK TO THE FARM The real estate dealer with ball-bearing jaws

He said and repeated: "Get BACK TO THE FARM. Where there's little to do, with no hard times ahead."

With columns of figures as long as a string. He showed me how money was sown in the spring.

He had letters to show me how John W. Doe had raked in the coin with the aid of a hoe.

Well, I purchased the land, and along with the deed The salesman included a package of seeds.

At last when the crop was all ready to pick. I hired a fat yokel with shovel and pick.

Ere a month had gone forward, the digger came in. With a sack or his back and his face all a-grin.

Now the acre's for sale. I have letters to show how the dug from the ground with a hoe.

There's naught can compare with the great country of charm. But I'm here in the town with my BACK TO THE FARM!

From the Birmingham, Ala.-Herald. "Does the past hold for you? Any pleasant memories?" asked the sentimental person.

SEVEN FAMOUS SEA FIGHTS

The Battle of Salamis.

The first great sea fight, which may actually be considered as such, was the battle of Salamis, an engagement on the water which occurred 480 years before Christ.

The typical warship of this Persian fleet was probably not more than 80 or 100 feet long. They were manned by about 150 oarsmen and fighting, naturally arranged in such close quarters that they were in one another's way. It was late in the afternoon of the day of the battle of Salamis that the action began, with the Greeks bearing down on their enemies. They fought through the night. The fighting continued the next day and the third day the Persians tried to force the narrow by a frontal attack, but the Greeks held their own.

The opposing forces moved toward one another, and on account of the impossibility of maneuvering such small craft, all order was soon lost and the Straits of Salamis was the scene of a vast melee, hundreds of ships crowding together in the narrow pass between the island and the mainland.

It was in the spring of 480 that the Persians began their march from Asia Minor, soldiers, laying waste the country through which they passed. The soldiers in order to avert famine, were compelled to keep in touch with the ships that crossed and recrossed the narrow seas, bringing heavy cargoes of food and forage from the ports of Asia, and escorted by squadrons of long war galleys.

The Shadow of Schedule K.

Richard W. Child in Colliers. The commonwealth is paying thousands of dollars a day to keep 300 armed men in a city which has been abandoned by the mill men to the sway of ignorance and corruption.

The strike is no strike. On this organization worthy of the name "Department" Massachusetts herself is angry. If the full truth was known, if the tariff protection of schedule K, supposed to be given to citizens, was shown to be "distributed" to a handful of men, leaving the thirty-odd thousand textile workers of Lawrence where they are paid a wage that drives them below bread subsistence in the mills and starvation outside, and if, in addition, it was realized that the cheapest labor had been attracted from Europe by false promises and misrepresentations, Massachusetts would be madder still.

The strike is no strike. On this everyone is agreed. The American Federation of Labor has tried to organize the situation into a strike form—the form in which each textile worker belongs to a class, not of textile workers in general, but those of his own order, and may make a collective bargain with his employer.

They have organized, but the moral of their organization and its affiliated membership in other cities. The one startling truth about Lawrence is that nationalities without the organization and without the agitation of trained leaders, save a common tongue by which to understand each other, felt the last straw break, and together, with the simple instincts of patient animals infatuated at last, rushed out of the mills.

One family out of every three takes lodgers, but in the last analysis the major part of the income from this source is wrung away by the real estate agents.

The greater congestion becomes a heavier burden. Rents are raised again. It is all a question of what the traffic will bear. Charitable workers come in. Money is spent on this. Relief is given. But the rents are raised again. The traffic has to be "brought back." A great unoccupied corner of the city, but except for some fifty-odd cottages built by the American Woollen company, no effective effort to relieve the conditions has been made by the mill owners. For a population of thirty-odd thousand workers make good advertising, but it makes little impression on the salaried class of Lawrence.

There is not even common businesslike decency in dealing with the laborers. This misnamed "strike" was in the main precipitated by the coming into force of a law of Massachusetts passed over six months ago, limiting the hours of labor for women and children to 54 hours a week.

Except for the argument that as much work can be done by increased efficiency in 54 hours as was formerly done in 56 hours, there can be no doubt that the Massachusetts mills are put at a disadvantage as compared with other states where more hours per week are allowed, just as they are already at a disadvantage because of heavier taxation and more stringent legislation. The intent of those behind this law, however, was not to reduce the wages paid, but was to shorten the hours. The mill agents knew what they were going to do. They knew they had a large, childlike body of workers to deal with. They proceeded to plan a thing so immoral, that in the point of view of the ordinary manufacturer that other "captains of industry" in Massachusetts have almost universally condemned them. They planned to give no effective notice about reducing the pay when the case came as a "clipped" pay envelope. But it bound together the nations of Lawrence and it had taught the speakers of half a hundred years ago the value of the English vocabulary, including such words as "strike," "picket," "scab," "mill-wages," "millite," "capital," "stick together." The impossible had happened. Falling to melt in the famous American and with a sullen hiss and a sullen spittle itself over into another arena—the common cause of social protest—in which Socialism and revolutionary proposals are boiled down with terrible losses and terrible vapors.

Wilson and Oklahoma. From New York Post. The Wilson and Oklahoma convention is a highly significant victory for the Woodrow Wilson cause, for it fully confirms the estimate that has been placed by his advocates upon his strength in the West.

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Pointed Paragraphs

One man's folly may be another man's wisdom. Envy provides the mud that failure throws at success. And the easier the job the harder it is to land. Be sure of your aim in life before moving into a glass house. A good scare is of more benefit to some men than good advice. Most men who are shadowed by defects are more or less shady. The man who is liberal with his sympathy seldom hands out anything else. The man who makes good doesn't sit down and wait for his ship to come in. Music is the food of love—which is more than may be truthfully said of the onion. If it wasn't for his wife a man would never know anything about his neighbors.