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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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True wit is like the brilliant stone,
Dug from the Indian mine,
Which boasts two different pow'rs in one,
To cut as well as shine.
—Notes and Queries.

CANNON'S PAWN

It is said that the candidacies of Rusk and Sinnott in the eastern Oregon congressional district will so divide the progressive vote that the nomination of Judge Ellis may result.

Judge Ellis ought not to be nominated. He ought not to be elected.

He is a standpatter. He is a Joe Cannon Republican. He was run by Cannon, voted by Cannon and bossed by Cannon.

Cannon voted him for everything that Big Business wanted, and against everything that savored of progressiveness. Cannon voted him for the trusts, and voted him against every measure that proposed reduction of the high cost of living.

Cannon was his master and his idol. Cannon breathed the breath of political action into him, and corked or uncorked him, at will. When Cannon ordered "thumbs up" Judge Ellis' thumbs went up, and when Cannon ordered "thumbs down," Judge Ellis' thumbs went down.

Judge Ellis is a genial gentleman, but in congress he was Cannon's pawn. Cannon moved him here or moved him there, and Judge Ellis always stayed put.

How it ever happened, nobody knows, but it was Judge Ellis' committee of the house that cut out the now famous section nine of the irrigation act, which action deprived Oregon of the right to demand by law her full share of the irrigation funds.

Being on the committee that originated the legislation, and having full voice with all other committeemen, it is impossible to understand why Judge Ellis raised no objection, registered no protest or went before the public with no opposition, but tamely permitted the law to be changed to eastern Oregon's detriment. Of all the men in congress, he was in position to prevent the change, but nobody knows, nobody has ever heard, why he permitted it to go unchallenged.

Judge Ellis ought not to be nominated. He ought not to be elected.

COMING TO OREGON

Senator La Follette is to make several speeches in Oregon.

He is an original insurgent. He began insurging as a young district attorney in Wisconsin. He has been insurging ever since.

Nobody has ever Aldrichized La Follette. Nobody has ever compromised him. Nobody has been able to swerve him from the straight line in which he has moved in his service to the public from the beginning.

As if made of iron, La Follette has never been moved, but has stood, unchanged and unchangeable, amid the storms that predatory interests have thrown around him. They fled when he arose to speak at first in the senate, but they listen to him now. They rolled great obstacles in his path and pulled down flaming attacks over his head, but nothing has daunted, nothing moved him.

As governor, La Follette successfully controlled Big Business in Wisconsin, and states everywhere are copying his plan, Oregon among them.

In Oregon, he is among his kind of Republicans. Here, the great body of Republicans are of the same purpose and the same aspirations as La Follette. They are not Joe Cannon Republicans. They are good government Republicans. They are popular government Republicans.

They are true progressives. Like La Follette, they are not progressives with one hand and reactionaries with the other. La Follette is more in harmony with the spirit of real Oregon Republicanism than any other living Republican statesman.

La Follette is not a candidate for a third term.

THEIR GOOD EXAMPLE

The good government forces of Portland are indebted to W. A. Carter and George N. Davis. Both were candidates for district attorney on good government platforms, and were dividing among three a vote that it is estimated would otherwise go almost solidly to Walter Evans.

In withdrawing, Mr. Carter says he "puts the public welfare above personal ambition," and Mr. Davis makes a statement of the same purport. Both retire in favor of Mr. Evans, who will draw heavily on the considerable support that was otherwise going to Mr. Carter and Mr. Davis. The change places Mr. Evans in a very strong position, and opens the way for the nomination of a man whose public record is as good as his campaign platform.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Davis have set a splendid example. Both were encouraged by friends to remain in the field, but both, in a spirit of patriotism put public welfare above personal considerations. Their example stands as a worthy one that others might well follow.

PROFANING THE TEMPLES

Now it is the sanctuary of prayer that the pistol has invaded. A few days ago, it was the temple of justice in Virginia that was desecrated.

In the present case, the shooting was at a prayer meeting, and two are dead. One was ex-Mayor Snow of Oakland, and the other, his former friend, but more recently, his mortal enemy.

The shots were exchanged in the aisles of the church. One victim fell dead on the spot, and the other staggered out and fell on the lawn, to expire shortly afterward.

No spot escapes the deadly work of the pistol. It has three times bloodied the White House. It has put blood stains on the sanctuary of justice. It has profaned the house of prayer.

THE SCHOOL FUND

This fund, derived from the sale of the school lands of the state, amounts to $5,435,098. All but about $60,000 is loaned on first mortgages of improved real estate. This balance, with other current accumulations will be available for further loans on or about the coming first of April. The interest is not accumulated but is distributed among the various school districts.

Six per cent interest is the rate paid on all the mortgages. At this figure there is constant demand for the loans, which range between $250 and $2500 in amount, and are spread over all the counties in the state with a maximum aggregate of $403,000 in Umatilla county, and a minimum of $22,600 in Columbia.

There is always a waiting list.

It is stated that during this administration not a dollar of loss has been sustained by the fund, nor has one foreclosure been called for. A little delay in isolated cases has enabled every note falling due to be met. The conditions surrounding the school board loans are ironclad. The business is exactly gilt-edged, to use the common term.

In France the government undertakes advances to the farmers for buying and developing their farms. In England another of the Lloyd-George reforms has brought into action a new government department for buying up large estates, distributing them among buyers of small farms, and aiding the new owners with loans of the greater portion of the purchase money at low interest. In Germany two systems of farmers' cooperative banks, the Raffeisen and the Schulze Delibsch organizations cover the empire with the small local banks, all based on loans to the farmers for not only the purchase but the development and improvement of their farms. In Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Canada, most successful companies are the land mortgage banks—which combine loans on the farms with advances for equipment and stock to the aid of the farmers in improvement of their lands and extension of their business.

In these days of the preaching to the farmers here of improvement and development it does not seem to occur to us that these bricks cannot be made without the straw of liquid money, available in loans for the farmer's use.

HEALTHY MATING

The clergy connected with the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Chicago have announced that they will select what couples they will marry and to whom they will refuse the sanction of the church to their union. They are to demand a certificate from a reputable doctor that the man and woman are free from incurable, and from heritable and contagious disease. Without it they will not perform the marriage ceremony.

This step has been contemplated for a long period, it is said, and receives much support from the medical profession.

In so far as the clergy in question are assuming to represent the community in claiming an interest in the health of the possible fruit of the marriage it is a new departure. That the community is vitally interested in excluding hereditary taint from the next generation is unquestionable. Records of insane asylums and penitentiaries, or asylums for the feeble minded and of blind, deaf, and cripples' homes—the hospital studies of congenital weaklings, and of hereditary sufferers from spine and hip disease—all point the same way. The closer the study the more clearly is it shown that in very many instances one generation does not exhaust the hereditary taint—it is carried down to the third and fourth generation of innocent sufferers.

The first and obvious remedy is to so stimulate the education of the people in these matters that the conscience of both sexes shall be aroused to the point of absolute revulsion from unions which forebode such dire tragedies as their results.

That it not now, yet ere long, the duty of the state will be admitted to interpose its claim for healthy children to the extent of forbidding unions of diseased and unhealthy parents is most probable. The advance of parental legislation, or paternalism, enters fields today undreamed of in past years.

Meanwhile whether or not the new requirements at the Chicago Cathedral shall shut off couples from presenting themselves at the altar for sanction and blessing of the church on their union will be curiously observed.

PICKLE MEXICO

There are reports that President Madero is about to become a fugitive from Mexico. The statement is that if captured, he will be shot by the Mexican rebels.

It is less than nine months ago that, as hero of the revolution, Madero made his way amid the braves and plaudits of the populace in his triumphal journey to the Mexican capital. It is less than six months since he was almost unanimously elected to the presidency of the Mexican republic, receiving 95 per cent of the vote cast. It was on the sixth of last November, less than five months, that he was inaugurated and began his administration of the public affairs of Mexico.

The remarkable and swift change in Madero's political fortunes exemplifies the volatility and irresponsibility of the Mexican mind. There is as much reason in March for Madero to be the popular idol and national leader as there was in June, when he entered the capital, or on October 1, when he was elected president.

The reforms into which he desired to lead Mexico then are the same reforms that he has as president endeavored steadily to bring about in the republic. Because he could not perform the impossible feat of transforming a benighted and irresponsible rabble into an intelligent and stable constituency in a few weeks, he is declared an undesirable.

Another, if not a chief reason for the kaleidoscopic change, is the fact that he appointed another than General Orozco commander in chief of the army. It is a small pretext on which to base a revolution, but Mexicans seem to like it.

CALIFORNIA AROUSED

California is aroused over the white slave traffic. To fight it, a state-wide society is being organized. Judge Clayton Herrington is the president, and Rev. Dr. Aked, the famous Congregational clergyman, is one of the directors. A well known newspaper man is to speak throughout the state in recruiting the membership.

The federal laws apply only to interstate offenses, and the society will devote its energies to local traffic. The organization will employ a corps of private detectives, who will not only follow up the white slaver and furnish evidence against him, but will pursue him from town to town and make it impossible for him to ply his vile trade elsewhere. It is hoped to enroll a membership of 30,000 people in the cause.

The claim of the organization is that white slavery has become so profitable a traffic in the United States that swarms of professional slavers from continental Europe are pouring into this country to ply their horrible business. The society declares that the business is very profitable, and that men adept in the ways of the traffic sometimes earn as high as $1000 a month.

Twenty-five convictions by the federal courts in Portland on purely interstate offenses show that this town has its share of the traffic. In the absence of a society such as has California, to fight the traffic, it would be wise to elect as district attorney of Multnomah county a man whose record shows that he knows how to prosecute white slavers.

A vote for Walter Evans will be a vote against a traffic in which vile men make their money by recruiting young girls for the redlight district.

THE GLITTERING PROMISES

Our candidates were never so numerous, and never so lovely. They never before, bless 'em, issued platforms so radiant with virgin virtue and so undying in patriotic purpose.

As one reads their campaign promises, he can almost hear the rustle of angel wings and hear the songs of the heavenly choir. Not a man among them, bless 'em, but would die for the public welfare. Nobody ever knew before that these parts were so full of patriots, all denouncing the powers of pillage and championing the cause of the plain people.

If one trusts all the campaign promises, he is made almost sick because he cannot vote for every candidate. But there's the rub. Many a platform is torn up after election. The platforms are made to get in on. The way to vote wisely is to scan the candidate's past record more and his platform less.

It doesn't pay to elect promises. It is better to elect the man.

There ought to be a way to capture the desperado who shot down two young men in last night's attempted auto holdup. Sheriffs and detectives are supposed to know how to discover such men, and here is an occasion that calls for their best endeavors. However, they fail so often that an apprehension in this case cannot be predicted. In criminal catching we live in that status in which hope deferred constantly makes the heart sick. Among the uncaught are the Ardenwald, the Barbara Holtzman, the Hannah Smith and the Wehrman murderers.

Happily, the time for filing candidacies for circuit judge of Department No. 4, Multnomah county, expired yesterday, and if there is anybody left in Portland who wants the job, he is shut out, except as an independent candidate. After looking at the list of those who want to preside over Department No. 4, one's breath is almost taken away at the thought of what a wealth of judicial timber Portland has.

Letters From the People

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

Exposition of the Dick Law.

Galice, Or., March 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—I desire to elucidate the question of the military obligations of the citizen of the United States.

Deep down in the hearts of all American citizens are the inherent love and pride of country. Even those radical agitators who most violently attack our present governmental system are possessed of these attributes. In fact, their very efforts show conclusively that they are enough interested in its welfare to labor for its betterment. And so, the radical, the critic, the present day agitator may in fact be a better and more effective patriot than he who merely lies back upon his oars and lets the tide of governmental progress take him into whatever channel it enters. He is a nonentity in national advancement. He is unwilling to draw the sleigh of progress up the high hill, but he wishes, nevertheless, to coast down the opposite side which has already been cleared of impediments by his industrious radical contemporaries. I state this merely that I may not be misunderstood in my criticism.

On June 30, 1902, a bill was introduced in congress, passing the senate June 14, 1903, which became the Dick military law. This law has never been given publicity and very few people know of it today. Its import is vital. Its possibilities are far reaching. Following are citations:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories and District of Columbia, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age."

"Sec. 7. That any officer or enlisted man of the militia (remember section 1) who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to a mustering officer upon being called upon as prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court martial and shall be punished as such court martial shall direct."

"Sec. 9. That the militia shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States."

Notice this, you men who read this article: You are a member of the United States army! You are subject to military regulations. At any time you may be called upon to leave home, business and friends and depart for the Philippine islands, objection bringing down the vengeance of a court martial upon your unwilling head. Would it not be nice to enlist such an army of men just as they were going out on strike, and have a military order for the "army" to run that particular business? In this manner strikes could be prevented by making the strikers run the business, and all according to law. Would it not have worked well in the coal strike in England?

Do you like this idea of joining the army without your knowledge. You have never protested. Are you not thankful, you who have slept while some few have watched, that you have some radicals, some Socialist agitators, to wake you up occasionally and show you the rocks ahead of your ship of state, some few who are patriotic enough to try to steer clear of those rocks, even while you have jeered?

S. L. N.

Defines "Socialist."

Burns, Or., March 25,—To the Editor of The Journal.—In reply to A. H. Saunders' letter to The Journal of March 21, I would quote from the American Year Book and Atlas:

"No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word Socialist. The Socialist is not an anarchist; they are opposed in theory and practice. The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion or divide up property, nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot and bloodshed. In a single phrase, Socialism means public ownership of the means of production, and working class control of the government. A chance to work for all who will, and to all workers the full value of their product. The typical Socialist is a rather quiet and thoughtful workingman, serene in time of trouble, and self-contained in the day of victory. He realizes that the world will move on very well after he is dead, but remembers that while he lives it is his business to help the world move. He considers himself an ally of eternal laws of nature and is proud to do his little part in the great cause.

This should convince anyone who is looking for the truth. I think it would be a great thing if people would give the Socialist a little more of a square deal, and study the Socialist principles.

W. HUFFINES.

Encourages Oregon Democrats.

Holmes Gap, Or., March 25.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The voters of Oregon will express at the November election their preference for president and vice president. We of the Democratic faith believe we have a look in. The primaries on April 19 are of some moment. At present it looks like Wilson first, Clark second, and Harmon also ran.

The Oregon delegates to the national conventions will carry instructions to vote and work for the party's choice.

My presidential preference is Woodrow Wilson. He dethroned the corrupt political bosses of his own state, and the incense from all such sacrificial offerings acts as a tonic to all true believers in Oregon's popular laws.

Whence is this cry that there is to be sharp competition and a probable deadlock in the Democratic national convention, between the two leading progressives, Wilson and Clark? From Republicans and the Republican press, of course. Wilson at an early date secured and has since maintained a long lead over all competitors.

We should not blame the Republicans for wishing to divert public attention from troubles of their own, but Oregon Democrats, to use Judge King's poetic flight, we must not awake on the morning following election to find "that sweet voiced songster flown," but instead a Democratic president in a Democratic republic our own.

MARK HOLMES.

School Superintendent.

Portland, March 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—On the 19th of April next the people will put in nomination candidates for the office of superintendent of public schools of Multnomah county.

When we consider the place the schools occupy in the fabric of society and government it is evident that this one is of exceeding importance. Like Caesar's wife, he should be a man above suspicion in moral character, that parents may feel entirely safe in placing their sons and daughters under his care and control.

He should be a man of extensive practical experience along all lines of school work and education. He should be abreast of the progressive forces of education; alert to the demands of the present, and wholesomely optimistic as to the future. Have we such a man among the candidates for the office? The writer is glad to be able to answer that question in the affirmative. Principal of Ockley Green schools, Guy W. Henderson fills the above description admirably. I have taken some care in looking up the antecedents of this candidate, and having my home on the peninsula, and feeling a patriot's interest in education, especialy in the city and state of my adoption, I have obtained a communication from President T. J. Sanders of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, where Prof. Henderson was educated. It is as follows: "I take pleasure in speaking of the character and worth of Guy W. Henderson. He is a man of excellent moral character, thorough and energetic as a student, progressive as a teacher. He is reliable in all his dealings. I am willing to vouch for him. He is one of our best."

Chas. W. Eliot, the ex-president of Harvard university, gave this endorsement: "I am pleased to state that G. W. Henderson has taken advanced courses in mathematics and science, Roman language and literature in Harvard university. Mr. Henderson is a man of more than ordinary ability and excellent attainments."

Mr. Henderson has filled the positions of township superintendent of public schools, principal of grammar schools, teacher in high school, principal in high school. These all in Ohio.

In Portland he has been teacher in Lincoln high school and principal of Ockley Green school, so that his continued school experience for years abundantly qualifies him for the position to which he aspires. I write these facts in the interests of the people of Portland and Multnomah county.

J. H. LEIPER.

Mr. Selling and Eight-Hour Bill.

Portland, Or., March 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can you inform me through your letter column as to who is right? While talking politics the question came up as to how Mr. Selling voted on the eight hour bill a year or so ago at Salem. I claim he voted against eight hour law; my friend claims he voted for it. Who is right?

CHARLES D. HEIRRY.

(Mr. Selling voted no.)

Nobody can tell the man anything who has a bad liver.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE.

Then will the Colonel be quiet?

• •

Hurrah for U. S. no revolution—yet.

• •

Did the monopolists create "juice?"

• •

There are worse things than "lemons."

• •

The beef packers are rich and influential.

• •

Perhaps Pinchot wasn't quite crazy after all.

• •

If the women don't overdo it, they may win.

• •

Somehow the Lent observers are not pitied much.

• •

Nature smiles alike at cradles and automobiles.

• •

The world needs a constant disc harrowing of ruts.

• •

It's spring, right time to weed out a lot of scrub candidates.

• •

Holidays are for people with money to throw at the pretty birds.

• •

Just a hint, Senator La Follette: Don't talk over four hours at a stretch.

• •

Sure, it's a free country; a man can register as he pleases, and vote as he pleases.

• •

If nobody had more than he had earned, there would be no multimillionaires.

• •

"The law"—the way it works in many cases—seems scarcely better than no law at all.

• •

Garden stuff and flowers coming up; things and folks just beginning to thaw out back east.

• •

People put Roosevelt's deeds—some of them—against his words, and the balance is against him.

• •

I pity people who only pretend to be happy more than those who think it is unconstitutional to be so.

• •

Bet not one voter in ten knows how many candidates and who are running for congress in this district; not one in 1000 who knows who and what are candidates for the legislature.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Employes of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company are erecting poles and stringing wires for the electric lighting system at Fairview.

• •

Articles of incorporation of the Pacific State bank, to be established at Seaside, have been filed. Home capital took up the bulk of its $25,000 stock.

• •

Lakeview's new $65,000 schoolhouse has been completed. It will probably be dedicated in May, and it is hoped J. J. Hill will be present at the ceremonies.

• •

The new Catholic church at Corvallis is so far advanced that services will be held within on Easter Sunday, though the dedication will not take place until May.

• •

I. R. Smith is the third telephone manager at Roseburg to quit his job and go into business for himself at that place. The others are A. T. Marshall and R. H. C. Wood.

• •

The valuation of Gilliam county property for 1911, upon which taxes are now being paid, is almost $1,000,000 lower than the preceding valuation of 1910, according to the Condon Globe.

• •

Nehalem Enterprise: Plans are under consideration by the Wheeler Lumber company for a new mill at Wheeler, with capacity of approximately 150,000 feet per day. This is one of the fruits of harbor improvements for Nehalem.

• •

Redmond Spokesman: William Johnson, aged 75 years, who has been in Crook county for the past 29 years, took his first railroad ride in 20 years when he came from Bend to Redmond, a distance of 20 miles, one day last week.

• •

Haines Record: The Haines police department is becoming modern in every respect, the latest addition to equipment being a motorcycle, which Chief Taylor has provided at his own expense. His office includes preserver of the peace, street commissioner, dog catcher and water superintendent.

• •

McMinnville News Reporter: Work is to begin soon on the new Christian church at Amity. The plans call for full basement, with kitchen and dining room. The first floor will contain the main church room with a seating capacity of about 200, a Sunday school room, class room and pastor's study. The total cost is estimated at $6000.

SEVEN ROMANTIC MARRIAGES

Mendelssohn.

Unlike his fellow composer, Mozart, the sketch of whose romantic courtship and marriage was told yesterday, and who all through his life suffered the hardships of poverty, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's life was a path strewn with the most fragrant roses, and free from hardship or adversity of any kind. He was ever courted, petted and adored and never had any of the sad experiences encountered by so many geniuses in his art.

But when it comes to the affairs of the heart, love is a great leveler of all. The story of the courtship and marriage of Mendelssohn and his Cecile is very sweet, even if it is one which met only with favor. Mendelssohn never had parental objections to overcome like Mozart experienced, nor was he compelled to wait for fame and fortune to come before the consummation.

All this luxury and comfort which was round about him made Mendelssohn fastidious in his ideas and tastes. When it is remembered how frequently he rejected subjects for compositions which were offered him we are not therefore surprised at his father's remark, "I am afraid that Felix's seriousness will prevent his getting a wife as well as a libretto."

Moses Mendelssohn was quite anxious to see his son happily married and settled in life, but he did not live to see it, having died suddenly the year before Felix met Cecile. In the spring after his father's death he went to Frankfort to take the place of his friend, Schelble, who was conductor of the Cecilia Singing society at that place. It was here he met Cecile. Her full name was Cecile Charlotte Sophie Jeanrenaud, and she was the daughter of a pastor of the French church at Frankfort.

At the time Mendelssohn fell in love with Cecile the latter was 17 years of age. So shy was Mendelssohn in his manner before this genuine passion, and Cecile's mother being a widow, it was thought he was courting the mother and not the daughter. Her children, including Cecile, delighted to tease her about it, while the townspeople waited with much curiosity to see what the result would be.

At the conclusion of the engagement at Frankfort, Mendelssohn went for a month to Holland, after which he returned to Cecile, and doubtless she was not long in realizing that it was not her mother Mendelssohn loved, if she did not know before. He was back less than three weeks when the engagement was announced.

Directly after this he was compelled to return to Leipsig, and at the first concert the directors put on the program the finale to "Fidelio"—"Who a Lovely Wife Has Won." When Felix raised his baton for the beginning of this number, the audience burst into a long applause as a token of congratulation to their idol.

The following March, in her father's former church, they were married and a great happiness and contentment seemed to come to Felix from the union. This happiness continued through their lives. It was unfortunately short, for Mendelssohn died at the early age of 37, leaving behind him, however, a musical monument which will stand through ages and upon which is laid each year more hearts who have been stirred by this wonderful genius of melody.

Next week—Seven Famous Traitors.

Always in Good Humor

LIFE'S LIMITS.

From the Baltimore Star.

"Wedded Life Won't Stand Test of Hunger," says a headline. Neither can any other kind of life.

THE QUESTION OF TODAY.

From Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Are we making history?" inquired the Mexican insurgent.

"What a question, general!"

"I ask it seriously. Are we making history or just a few films for the moving picture people?"

DISCRETION.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Discretion is a thing that most men are able to use as long as they are free from temptation.

THOROUGHNESS.

From the Washington Star.

"The public usually forgets any injudicious speeches a man happens to make," remarked the confident politician.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but it almost invariably forgets the man along with them."

ONE FEMININE TRAIT.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Roosevelt's "No" turns out to be just like a woman's. This ought to tickle the mollycoddles.

Pointed Paragraphs

Even a man in jail is past finding out.

• •

Some people are unable to collect their thoughts—probably because they have none coming to them.

• •

After a girl has acted as bridesmaid five or six times she begins to feel as unimportant as an ex-vice president.

• •

For every lawyer who fights for the right there is one who fights for the wrong.

The Little Bundle

(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.)

Three dozen fell diseases came down and knocked me flat; and oh, the groans and wheezes that filtered through my hat! The doctors and the nurses were gathered by my bed, and I had dreams of hearses and cities of the dead. The druggists used to trundle dope to me day by day, and how I blessed the bundle that I had laid away! When I was convalescent I ceased to fume and fret; my griefs were evanescent—for I was out of debt! I paid the blooming nurses, I paid the sawbones, too, the druggists got their purses—and still I had a few! You don't know what a blessing a roll of boodle is, till maladies distressing throughout your system whiz! I have no doubt that worry o'er debts that they must face sends sick folks in a hurry out to the old bones place. If, reader, you're unthrifty, then take this hunch of mine: A bank account is nifty; put roubles down in brine. For sickness and disaster for you their webs may spin; when coins go fast and faster and none are coming in, when you are in a black age of sickness and expense, you'll wish you had a package of dough in evidence!

 Walt Mason

The State Press and Olcott

Drain Nonpariel.—By profession Olcott is an expert public accountant, and his experience in that line, coupled with years of bank work, has stood him in good stead since he has been placed in charge of the secretary's office, which has been placed on an economical business basis. Mr. Olcott is a lifelong Republican and staunch friend of the progressive Oregon system.

Medford Mail-Tribune.—Some criticism has been heaped upon Governor West because he appointed a Republican as secretary of state instead of a Democrat. In making the appointment, the governor states that he was actuated by the principle that "good business is good politics," and named the best qualified man he knew of, regardless of politics. But as a matter of fact, the appointment of Ben Olcott as secretary of state was both good politics and good business. His unusual qualifications are admitted by all.

Portland Labor Press.—Oregon's new secretary of state, Ben W. Olcott, is a young man of exceptional qualifications for the office to which he has been called by Governor West. His appointment is but another of the surprises, so agreeable to the public, if a little disconcerting to the old style partyites, that have been sprung by the governor. Olcott is an expert accountant and lent very material assistance in disclosing the internal affairs of the Title Guarantee and Trust company.

Gervais Star.—Olcott is clean, square and capable, and his experience as a banker and public accountant has been worth a great deal to Oregon during the year that he has served as secretary of state. The office has been put on a business basis from top to bottom. Everybody works—not once in a while, but all the time—and everybody works intelligently and in pursuance of a systematic plan. The secretary's office disburses about $2,500,000 per year, and Mr. Olcott takes particular pains to see that every claim against the state's funds is carefully scrutinized before being O. K.'d.

Ashland Tidings.—When Secretary of State Olcott takes occasion to come out publicly with a statement of warning against investing in western mining companies without careful investigation, it is a safe guess that he has good reason for so doing.

Capital Journal, Salem.—The country newspapers do not know very much about a man's politics, but they sometimes rally for a good man. They seem to be very friendly to Ben Olcott for renomination, in spite of the fact that he was appointed by West. Generally when a man of one party appoints a man from another political party, there is more or less opposition. But the papers seem to recognize in Mr. Olcott a man who is doing his duty without fear or favor. The bills are closely scrutinized, and he does not fall in with every effort to pull the leg of the state. There is about $100,000 a year difference to the taxpayers between a secretary of state who is there to serve the people, and one who construes the laws for the taxeaters.

Yaquina Bay News.—Ben W. Olcott is in the field as a candidate to succeed himself as secretary of state. Benjamin has made a very good record, and a better or more capable man is not forthcoming. His nomination and election are a foregone conclusion in the minds of leading Republicans in this county.

McMinnville Register.—Secretary of State Olcott seems to be an old fashioned sort of man with good barnyard sense. He has issued orders to all the department heads in his office that the prefix "Honorable" should no longer be used in the official correspondence. He says: "This 'honorable' business is thoroughly Unamerican, undemocratic and particularly out of harmony with the spirit of the Oregon system."

Dallas Itemizer.—We have dubbed Ben W. Olcott Oregon's working secretary of state, Mr. Olcott having shown that he is there to look after the office and nothing else, and he has thoroughly impregnated his staff with his belief, until it is a fact that more real reforms have been instituted in the office during the last few months than in as many previous years.

Redmond Hub.—It is very doubtful if central Oregon has a more sincere and at the same time influential friend than Ben W. Olcott. In all matters before the desert land board, of which he is a member, the secretary of state has taken an active part on the side of the settlers and of justice. It is for the best interest of every settler on Carey act land in Oregon that Mr. Olcott should continue to be a member of the desert land board.

Oregon City Courier.—Olcott has made good as secretary of state, and the people generally believe in him, believe in his dead honesty of purpose and in his ability to do things.

Silver Lake Leader.—Mr. Olcott has been a faithful watchdog in guarding expenditures within his jurisdiction. He has made good, and should be reelected.

Port Orford Tribune.—Secretary of State Olcott is energetic, prompt and courageous, and has taken the people into his confidence, in openly discussing public questions, in a spirit in harmony with progressive demands.

Portland Labor Press—Secretary of State Olcott has sawed off the tips charged up in expense accounts of state officials. Good for Olcott. No doubt the tips will appear in some other form sometimes, but it is just as well to cut them out hereafter, if you are a representative of Oregon in an official capacity.

Moro Observer.—Secretary Olcott has decided that the absurd idea of lights attached to farmers' rigs in Oregon after dark is only a crazy freak, and he has cut it out.

Harney County News.—Secretary of State Olcott has expressed himself as in favor of making all meetings of the state desert land board open to the public. Why should they not be? Why should any board transacting business for the whole state hold secret meetings?

Salem Statesman.—Every possible method should be adopted to wipe out the tipping evil, and the move of the secretary of state will help some in this direction.

Pendleton East Oregonian.—Ben Olcott is making good as secretary of state and there is no reason on earth why he should not be renominated and elected. He is a very capable office man and he has been conducting his office in such a satisfactory manner that no just fault can be found. As a member of the state board he is a man of good judgment and he works harmoniously with his colleagues because he is of the same type. Some Republican politicians may not like Olcott, for various reasons, but he is a good official and a safe man for the rank and file of the party to cling to.