THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

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Morality and political economy unite in repelling the individual who consumes without producing.—Balzac

IF HE BOLTS

THE old steam roller which the colonel worked so well at Chicago four years ago, is again in action and is operating beautifully. It controlled the convention in 1908. There is a bright prospect that it will control the preliminaries of the convention in 1912.

But Mr. Roosevelt will not be controlled. He has no intention of permitting the Taft forces to steamroller him. He has prepared against such an emergency.

He has brought up his horse, foot and artillery. His skirmishers have been employed. His reserves are under marching orders.

He has contesting delegations from many states. With his regular delegations and his rump delegations, he has every requisite for holding a convention of his own.

He is in position to claim that his contesting delegations are regular, and that if the national committee refuses to seat them it will be fraud. He has laid the train and fixed the fuse for an appeal to the country, and the utterances of himself, McHarg, Dixon and his other lieutenants strongly indicate that if the Taft program is carried out, Mr. Roosevelt will bolt the convention and hold one of his own.

What if he bolts? Which convention would be the Republican convention? Which nominee would be the Republican nominee? Which platform would be the Republican platform?

In making up the ballot, if Mr. Taft should be styled the Republican candidate, what would Mr. Roosevelt be styled, and if Mr. Roosevelt should be called the Republican candidate, what would Mr. Taft be called?

What is a Republican?

WHOLESALE INSURANCE

A BOSTON paper says that, instead of establishing a pension system a large Chicago mercantile house has taken out a blanket policy for $4,000,000 on the lives of its 2500 employes. The policy is for one year. Then a new policy must be taken out adjusted to the number to participate.

The insurance company does not enter into relations with the individually insured. It pays the agreed sum to the company when one insured dies, and the money goes straight to the family of the deceased.

Whether the employes contribute any part of their wages does not appear as yet. It is known that as salary or wages increases the amount of insurance correspondingly rises, and no one man runs the risk of forfeiture.

Health, accident and disability insurance supplement the plan—on the plan, generally speaking, of the great English insurance bill.

Recognition of the undoubted fact that employes in warehouses, stores and shops have the same right to be safe guarded by the state in health and efficiency as workmen, machinists, miners, artisans and factory workers, is found in an act which has just now come into force in England. Provision is here made that every employe of the former nature shall be entitled to one half holiday weekly, which is to be provided for him or her without deduction from the weekly pay. The fact of the clerk, salesman, warehouseman, or shop or store employe belonging to the family of the employer does not disentitle him or her to the half holiday.

A COURT WARNING

THE verdict in a damage case at Dallas is of deadly interest to sawmill owners. It is an award of $4000 against the Sheridan Lumber company and in favor of the owner of a timber claim, the trees on which were destroyed by fire in 1910.

The plaintiff alleged that the fire was the result of carelessness in the handling of a donkey engine with which the lumber company was logging. The spark arrester from the engine was put in evidence by the plaintiff, and was shown to be defective.

There was conflicting testimony, but by its verdict the jury evidently believed the plaintiff's witnesses and brought in an award of $4000 of the $5000 sued for. A decision by the Oregon supreme court, which affirmed an award of damages against a threshing outfit for the burning of grain in an adjoining field, figured in the case, and is basis for belief that the Dallas verdict will stand.

There can be no more impressive warning to loggers and sawmill men. The Dallas case lays new responsibilities on them respecting use of donkey engines in the woods. It is an equal warning to all others whose carelessness is in any way contributory to forest fires.

WHAT'S THE USE?

THE mayor of Portland makes grave accusations against the district attorney's office. He charges that office with blocking the efforts of the police in their struggle to reduce crime.

The mayor makes grave accusations against Police Judge Tazwell. He avers that the police court is not efficient in dealing with lawbreakers.

The mayor is executive officer of a city of more than 200,000 population. Behind him in his attack are all the prestige, all the power and all the authority of the mayoralty. The attack is not from an irresponsible source, and is not to be lightly passed.

Of course there are denials. Men have to deny. They always deny. They have to explain. They always explain. Whether or not the denials and explanations of those attacked are justifiable, it is not the purpose here to say.

It is sufficient to remark here that the mayor's charges are confirmatory testimony that The Journal was right when it recently urged upon voters the importance of nominating to office men who were without taint. They are full justification for The Journal's recent appeals for the nomination and election of Walter Evans for district attorney.

What is the use of having in office men who are so frequently under fire? What is the use of having officers if they cannot so discharge their duties as to be beyond suspicion?

What's the use?

GRADUATED TAX

MANY of those who are making loud protest against the graduated tax amendment do not discuss it on its merits. Nor do all of those who favor it seem to understand the measure.

It is a special tax. It is an effort to make public service corporations, large land owners and large users of water powers pay a larger share of taxes. It is levied in addition to the usual taxes.

On franchises and land holdings assessed at $10,000 and up to $20,000 there is to be an extra tax of $2.50 on each $1000. On such holdings assessed at $20,000 to $30,000, there is an extra tax of $5 on each thousand. On $30,000 to $40,000, it is $7.50 per $1000; from $40,000 to $50,000 it is $10 per $1000, and from $50,000 to $60,000, it is $12.50 per $1000. From $60,000 to $70,000, it is $15 per $1000; from $70,000 to $80,000 it is $17.50 per $1000; from $80,000 to $90,000, it is $20 per $1000; from $90,000 to $100,000, it is $25 per $1000, and on all such assessments over $100,000 it is $30 per $1000.

It is proposed that the graduated taxes shall be used in the following order: First, for the county's share of the state revenue; second, for the county school and library fund; third, for the county road and bridge fund; fourth, for other county expenses; fifth, for any public purpose approved by the voters of the county. It is claimed by its advocates that the graduated tax would more than pay the state tax in 28 of the 34 counties. The new tax is to be collected by the same officers and in the same way as other taxes. This special tax does not relieve the property from other taxation.

The measure provides for a two-hundred dollar exemption for home owners and a similar exemption for two years prior to the building of a home by any person who owns unoccupied land. It exempts permanent farm or orchard improvements on raw land for two years.

It provides that all assessments shall be at full value and declares that all land and natural resources may be taken over for public use at a price equal to the assessment plus ten per cent. The measure is declared to be self operating, and all provisions of the constitution in conflict with it are repealed. It leaves in force the power of the counties for local regulation or taxation.

THRIFT OR ENTERPRISE?

BY which governing spirit shall the possessions of a great people best be built up—by the enterprise which has raised the great fortunes of America or by the pervading economy and thrift which has filled, and twice filled, the hoards of the French?

What enterprise has done for America can be told in a few sentences. It laid the foundations of a great nation and has built thereon cities, towns, and ports, reaching the boundaries of a hemisphere. It has in one century developed a new world filled with vigorous and exacting work, wherein invention has never rested in the effort to produce. America has reconciled to the satisfaction of her governors the freedom demanded by her constitution with the gradual growth of a privileged class which has piled up fortunes to undreamed of figures, and exercises power that bends all classes of the people outside itself to the carrying out of its designs. But this great nation is coping today with unrest pervading nearly the entirety of the body politic.

On the other side of the Atlantic economy and thrift has governed the social life of the French for many decades and has, quietly and in French homes, endowed the nation with resources sufficient for all demands of a costly policy, without impoverishing her people.

When, after the crushing defeats of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, Bismarck imagined that by requiring an indemnity of unheard of amount he had permanently disabled the French army and brought the nation to its knees—the result falsified his plans. From the savings of her people—the shop keepers and artisans of her cities and the peasants in a thousand villages—the billion dollars was produced without apparent effort, and the course of French savings was resumed unchecked. The soil of France was relieved from her invaders, and it is a matter of debate today whether, in five years' time, France that paid was not better off than Germany that received.

The African empire of France continued to expand and her immense investments south of the Mediterranean were constantly increased.

The city of Paris asked the other day for a loan of $41,000,000, and practically in a day it was subscribed, eighty times over — and this by French people.

The Bank of France, rather than of Berlin, or even of England, dictates the course of the finance of Europe.

"Compound interest, nothing else, is the foundation of French wealth," answered a well known French banker the other day.

In the economy of the home the French woman is supreme. She has the art of comfort on the smallest expenditure in the world. It will be an evil day for France if the cost of high living has hereafter to be reckoned with in the French home, as is now sometimes foretold.

ARE WE SURE?

AS a fireman, his post of duty was a call to danger. The swift rush over the stony pavement, the sharp turning of corners, and a fight with the flames under the walls or in the towers of high buildings were his usual routine.

But a day came when there was a slip. There was a lapse when the late Chief Campbell fell at his post. There was a slip Wednesday afternoon, when Young Higdon fell from a hose cart and rose no more.

It was to have been his wedding day. Even as he fell, his bride-to-be was dressing her hair for the marriage. But another bride stepped in, and the groom was wedded to death.

Under the shadow of this latest passing of a fireman on duty, are we citizens of Portland sure we did right in refusing a fund for firemen's protection?

THE TRAGEDY OF FIRE

EVEN thus early in the summer there are reports of forest fires. Still ahead of us are the most of June and the drier months of July and August.

At the present rate of cutting, if no provision be made for renewal of forests, the United States will be a timberless country when the bells ring for the New Year in 1965. We owe it to ourselves and to our children to conserve the forests. We cannot afford to burn them.

One of the most valuable assets of Oregon is her splendid forests. They are of extreme service in the wide distribution of wealth, in the manufacture of timber into lumber. About eighty per cent of it goes for labor, providing employment and survival to wageworkers, and means for the maintenance of small homes.

No industry does more in the wide distribution of its profits. When, through carelessness, we start fires in our forests we are burning up employment, burning up survival and burning up that which, directly or indirectly, contributes to the welfare and personal fortune of every citizen of Oregon.

It is a tragedy when the splendid monarchs of our beautiful forests are in the deadly embrace of destroying flames.

KING AND BLACK-FELLOW

ONE touch of heroism makes the whole world kin. A criminal among the Australian Aborigines—commonly called there "black-fellow"—was being led to prison by a trooper. After the local fashion the leading was by a chain locked around the neck of the prisoner, "Neighbor," and held by the trooper. A flooded river had to be crossed by prisoner and escort. The trooper's horse lost his footing, threw his rider, and man and horse were carried down stream, and the horse kicked his rider in the face. Now was Neighbor's chance for freedom. Instead of grasping it he swam to the rescue of his escort, and saved him, almost losing his own life in the act.

From Australia the story reached England and King George. If an English Boy Scout, or a sailor in the royal navy had saved a comrade's life by risking his own there is a much coveted decoration called the Albert Live Saving Medal which would be awarded him. King George ordered "Neighbor's" name inscribed on the honor roll, and the life saving medal sent him. A criminal could not wear it, so a free pardon accompanied the decoration.

A New York art dealer outbid the French government for a rare European painting. What chance has a mere nation against a captain of oil or steel when the old masterpieces are on the auction block?

Rhode Island has a popular presidential primary, but only the Democrats made use of it. For the Republicans of Rhode Island, Aldrich is still the flaming torch of liberty.

Letters From the People

Articles and questions for this page should be written on only one side of the paper and be accompanied by the writer's name. The name will not be published, but is desired as an indication of good faith.

Common Point Rates for Astoria.

Spokane, Wash., June 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Much has been written lately on the harbors of the Pacific coast and what is expected upon the completion of the Panama canal, which is very close at hand. There is no doubt at all but what the canal will make a great change, and especially is this so of the Pacific coast. In the past, we have been the jumping off place, but upon the completion of the canal, we will be the front door instead of the back door of the United States. It will not be necessary to fight for freight rates such as has been the experience of Spokane. Upon the completion of the canal, conditions will be reversed as all freight for the northwest will come via boat to the Pacific coast, and the rail haul will be from that coast instead of the Atlantic. We, of the Inland Empire, want our freight hauled to and from the sea by the easiest grade, and to and from the largest ships that float. The question is: Where on the Pacific coast will all these conditions prevail? Take any map of the United States and study the Pacific coast, and it will be seen that the only water grade haul to the sea is down the great Columbia river to Astoria located on the Oregon shore and on the greatest fresh water harbor in the world. Today Astoria has a common point rate on everything but wheat, and by all the laws of justice is entitled to this rate. The commerce of this country breaks from the Rockies along the lines of least resistance both east and west. It is all a question of grade. That is all there is to modern transportation. It makes Astoria the only natural outlet for the entire Inland Empire.

Cheapening processes everywhere prevail. It costs somebody a lot of money to meet towage expense on every ship that goes to inland ports. This charge cannot be absorbed and made free. There is nothing free that costs money. Ultimately the product carried pays the charge in some way or manner, however indirectly. It is cheaper to load the ships at the mouth of the river and they certainly will be loaded there. The northwest will find that the biggest step ever made toward her real greatness will be when the producer, to his great benefit, goes through to the sea with his products, instead of being compelled to break bulk over 100 miles inland. Water and rail facilities have produced the great cities of the world. It is an axiom that commerce will always finally seek the easiest grades to the cheapest ports into the biggest ships. All these conditions are idealized in the Columbia harbor, and it looks like a very unjust discrimination to keep from Astoria a common point rate on wheat, which is hers by all the laws of justice.

What San Francisco is to the Sacramento, what New Orleans is to the Mississippi, what Liverpool is to the Mersey, what New York is to the Hudson, Astoria is to the Columbia, and while she is, for the time being, unjustly deprived of a common point rate, it will only be for a short time, as her ideal location in connection with the opening of the Panama canal will give her all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the other great seaports herein mentioned.

D. P. MARTIN.

Land Is Not Wealth.

Portland, June 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—The few opponents who condescend to discuss the single tax invariably get a false start. They fail to see the very thing advocates endeavor to show, the identical error that has caused the age-long injustice. It is in treating land as wealth.

Land is no more wealth than oxygen is water. It is one element; man is the other element; combine them and we have wealth. As land and man are the two forces in production, to call one wealth the other should be so designated. This corrected view brings an entire change of relations. We see with new eyes. It is plain that all wealth belongs to the partnership of man and land. What one gets is at the expense of the other. If man receives more than his share, land is that much out; so also if land inordinately profits, man is despoiled. In Portland alone land now receives as its annual share between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. Of the wealth created by man and land this sum—without being earned—goes every year to land. In wages and business profits man gets what is left.

Now cannot the dullest see that the ever-increasing amount going to land is taken directly from labor and from business, which is a form of labor? That the higher land values the less share of produced wealth man gets—that man, to produce, must give that much more for permission? And the more produced—by means of increased numbers and by inventions—the more goes to land!

Well, that is what reformers want to stop. They would divert to man the wealth that is so rapidly flowing to land. The single tax hose exactly fits the hydrant.

This tax is as a tax on slave value—on the other element of wealth. That, too, would be taking from the master a part of the slave's product and using it for the benefit of the slave. And the only valid objection to the single tax is the same urged against abolition of chattel slavery—that it disappointed expectations. Those masters had over 30 years to stand from under; holders of land have had even longer, and every day is another chance. Just as soon as a sufficient number recognize that every unearned dollar that goes to land is an earned dollar taken from labor there will be another abolition of slavery. Push!

B. T. S.

Would Cure the Insane.

Portland, Or., June 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—I passed the corner of Nineteenth and Everett streets last Sunday, and noticed the throng of devout worshippers who passed out of the new and stately building of the Church of Christ (Scientist). From time to time I hear of the remarkable healings that are accomplished by the practitioners of this church. I understand reports are made at the week day meetings and that the number of cases reported at each is large and that each report is received by the intelligent congregation with every expression of enthusiastic confidence, carrying conviction to all who are privileged to worship with these healthy minded Christian people. As I passed the church, the remembrance came to me of a conversation I had the week previous with a person who had just visited the insane asylum at Salem where he found about 1600 persons confined, each the center of a tremendous tragedy, and the thought irresistibly forced itself upon my mind, why this fearful loss of healing forces focusing in this most comfortable and elegant edifice from week to week, each member a concentrated dynamo of power and of a faith which admits no limitations or question, while within 50 miles stands that sad building with high walls and barred windows, wherein are pent 1600 darkened minds, groping vainly after the light of reason and outside, in homes far and near, ten times as many relations and friends, longing and praying for their deliverance? Are not our governor and our legislators most negligent, almost culpable, in not bringing together these healing forces and this overwhelming need of health? An application from Governor West to this church surely would lead to the assigning of a body of practitioners to visit the asylum and give treatments to the inmates, or if it might incommode them to make the trip to Salem, they might meet in one of their offices in Portland, and give absent treatments, which seem to be equally efficacious. They would be glad, doubtless, for the accomplishment of so great good, to act without thought of compensation; still, if pay is a necessary concomitant to success, the legislature would surely make an appropriation for this purpose. Think of these 1600 persons, restored to their respective homes, clothed and in their right minds. Would not a shout of rejoicing go up on all sides, and would any amount of money seem too large or unnecessary? It makes one wish to be in the seat of authority, at least for the time being, to bring about such a result. As it is, I can only make suggestions, hoping that they will not be thrust aside as chimerical, as so doing would carry with it a mighty weight of responsibility.

K. F. POWELL.

Parcels Post.

Corvallis, Or., June 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—There appears to be a constant fight by the jobbers and retail merchants against parcels post, rule 10 of the official railway classification and such like. Please tell us, have the consumers and the farmers no rights in these matters? Must we be hindered or prevented in making our purchases where we please? Do not the jobbers and the retailers buy where and of whom they please? Is the commerce of the nation to be constantly vexed by these jobbers and retail merchants, as it seeks to flow unhindered throughout the entire country? Is it not certain that we, the consumers and the farmers, will continue to patronize the mail order houses when and where we please and to demand a general and a liberal parcels post till we get it? Has not Champ Clark made himself an impossible candidate for the presidency by his despicable trick to defeat parcels post?

We might be much more willing to limit our buying and selling to the local merchant were he to deal fairly. But here is an instance: A Portland firm, in its June, 1912, catalogue, offers us granulated cane sugar at $5.65 per 100 pounds; freight here, 20 cents. I just paid $6.40 in Philomath. Other things likewise.

A WOULD-BE FREE NATIVE AMERICAN.

English Harbors.

Portland, June 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—With regard to your editorial note in Tuesday evening's Journal, in re. Gigantic Ships Failures, would much like to point out that there are several harbors on the English coast, also dyrdocks that can accommodate even larger ships than have yet been built.

My statement is made with the knowledge I gained, whilst being at sea for a period of four years and seven months, trading to these different large ports. Millwall and East India docks of London, can berth two of the Olympic's size as can also Southampton, Liverpool, Milford Haven, Fishguard and the Clyde.

I wish also to point out that the Titanic previous to her departure was berthed in Southampton docks and the press said that she had plenty of room to maneuver in when swinging from her berth for that fateful voyage.

E. CONNOR.

Dodging the Vice Presidency.

From the Baltimore Sun.

John C. Calhoun resigned the vice presidency to resume his seat as senator. After being nominated, John Langdon, of New Hampshire, refused to run with James Madison; Silas Wright, of New York, would not accept the nomination with James K. Polk. Ben Butler indignantly declined to run with Lincoln in 1864, and Andrew Johnson became president. When we recall that John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt achieved the presidency through this office, it seems strange that men of national stature run from the honor. It is well known that Roosevelt had to be forcibly drafted at Philadelphia in 1900, Platt and Hanna boasting that they had "shelved" him," and "T. R." himself considering his career as blasted. Yet in a year he was president, launched on the most remarkable career of any executive since Lincoln.

The office is so important that thoughtful foreigners are amazed to see it the football of politics, a consolation prize often given to a presidential aspirant who has been rejected and whose personality and principles are directly opposed to the president he may succeed.

Pointed Paragraphs

It takes a thin girl to generate true love for a fat man.

• •

A man knows what love is, but he isn't always sure which it is.

• •

All the seats set aside for the world's critics are occupied.

• •

People who are always asking for advice seldom like the kind they get.

• •

The trouble with most people is that they seem to think they are as good as we are.

• •

No, Cordelia, a girl isn't necessarily a jewel just because she is set in her ways.

• •

No doubt there are wives who drive their husbands to drink, and there are other husbands who would like to have such wives.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Dancers as never before.

• •

A wedding may be "very pretty," if the bride isn't.

• •

The world isn't particular about the sort of success.

• •

Waste keeps people poor and cities heavily in debt.

• •

To others than lawyers, jury getting is much of a farce.

• •

There's money in cows, but it takes muscle to get it out of them.

• •

As a matter of fact, few western delegates ever blow out the gas.

• •

One beauty of the strawberry season in Oregon is its long duration.

• •

When a city gets officials that suppress vice, it will need no officers.

• •

More man amounts to less in June, perhaps, than in any other month.

• •

For the sake of many, it is to be hoped that there is a happy "over there."

• •

The Proverbs of Solomon and Benjamin Franklin will never lose their virtue.

• •

Whether the judges get through with their work or not, they must have a long vacation.

• •

A few lawyers have more work than they can do; many lawyers have little or nothing to do.

• •

The business methods of many officials wouldn't go at all if they worked for a private corporation instead of the public.

• •

Why doesn't the weather bureau predict the weather a year or at least some month ahead, for the benefit of fairs, festivals, etc. It could.

• •

A good habit is to re-resolve every morning the first thing to be cheerful and patient through that day, or at least till after breakfast, under whatever discouragements and disappointments.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Roseburg Review: Again Douglas county has a fine fruit crop, and is still without a cannery.

• •

Albany Democrat: Wonderful is this modern tracklayer, lifting itself with its own bootstrap, walking on itself two miles a day.

• •

L. E. Howard has taken over the Yamhill Record, and promises to do all he can "for Yamhill and the county, and to give all the news."

• •

Milton Eagle: A contract has been let by the Adventist church of College Place, for the erection of a handsome new house of worship in that little city.

• •

Hermiston Herald: Now that the school fair proposition is well in hand attention should be turned to the district fair. The project has, almost without exception, taken a prize on everything entered at former fairs.

• •

Canby Irrigator: With two large concrete buildings planned, one by the Masons and the other by the Odd Fellows, the band hall far advanced and the beginning of work on the Molalla railroad promised in the near future, there are also rumors that we are to have a modern fireproof hotel.

• •

Estacada Progress: With four new teachers, including a principal, and with the addition of an agricultural and industrial department, the Estacada schools are keeping well to the forefront. The board of education has selected Burgess Ford as principal and Francis B. Guthrie as assistant and agricultural instructor.

• •

The Christian church at Grants Pass, according to the Courier, continues to make progress along all lines. The attendance at the Sunday school is from 155 to 185. A class of 26 is taking a course in teacher training. The young men's Bible class is not only doing good work in class, but is making a record on the baseball field as well.

• •

Eugene Guard: Street Commissioner Turner says that 24 years ago it rained almost continuously from the 29th of April till the middle of July. Hay was cut in the rain, raked in the rain, cocked in the rain and hauled to the barns in the rain. Perhaps a half crop was saved. When it was cut the mowers and rakes often sank to the hubs in the mud.

SEVEN FOUNDERS OF COLLEGES

Paul Tulane.

It was Paul Tulane, who was born at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, N. J., on May 10, 1801, and died in Princeton on March 23, 1887, who gave to the south one of its noblest educational institutions, the Tulane university of Louisiana.

Some of the most important acts of a man's life are often due to simple suggestions or influences. Paul Tulane said that the idea of founding a university at New Orleans came to him when watching one of the earliest steamboats on the Mississippi start on its trip north.

On board the boat were many passengers, and among these were a band of joyous students from Louisiana who were starting for Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky. Tulane realized that the youth of Louisiana ought not to be obliged to go beyond their own state to seek a practical education.

The Tulane family for 150 years had represented the higher branches of the law at Tours, France. When Paul's parents settled in America in 1792, his father started an important lumber business between Pennsylvania and the French West Indies.

Paul Tulane had a sound business training and had the instincts of the successful man. So it was not strange that when he made a trip through the southwestern states, in company with a wealthy relative, he was impressed with the enormous possibilities of New Orleans for business development.

Finally he deliberately chose a period when there was an epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans, and went there to seek a business opening. He counted upon the fact that so many young men had died, and so many had left the city, there would be a demand for such services as he could render.

From the very first Tulane made a success of every venture. When he had branched out in several directions and studied various situations he settled upon the trade of clothing and opened a branch house in New York.

Tulane did a large business with the Indians while he was establishing himself. He often visited their reservations, and he was popular with them. He was a man of strict business honor, and the Indians soon realized this.

Year by year Paul Tulane became deeply attached to his adopted city. He deplored the loss of every hour that he spent away from New Orleans, and his one proud boast was that he had eaten 51 Fourth of July dinners there.

During a visit he made to France he heard much talk about the loss of business in Tours and Bordeaux from the fact that the slaves in the West Indies had been freed, and he was assured that if the slaves in the United States were ever emancipated there would be utter business ruin in the south.

As soon as he went home, Tulane removed part of his business to the north; he bought an estate at Princeton, and built there a handsome residence. In 1873 he made the New Jersey college city his home. As was but natural, he felt a deep sympathy for the south, and lost through the war $1,200,000. But even with this loss he was able to found the university that had been the constant thought of his busy years.

He founded at New Orleans what was called "Tulane University of Louisiana," in 1882, and it was opened in 1884. He gave to it all his real estate in New Orleans, making a fund of $363,000, and later he donated to the institution the magnificent sum of $1,050,000.

Next Week—Seven Eccentric Women.

Presidential Gossip

Detroit News: A new state will go to the polls tomorrow to express her preference in the matter of nominating candidates for the presidency of the United States.

This is not the Jersey of 1908—the corporation breeder that was the shame of the American union—the community of commuters allied on the one hand with the bi-partisan plunderbund of New York and on the other with the bi-partisan plunderbund of Pennsylvania. This is, indeed, a New Jersey, shoulder to shoulder now with her radically progressive sisters of Wisconsin and Oregon, her face turned toward the dawn of the new day in American government. This is a New Jersey with a new public utilities act, with a new employers' liability law, with a presidential preference and state-wide primary law, with a new corrupt practices act "that has teeth in it," with a new commission form of government law optional with all her cities, with a new incorporation law, with new laws regulating abuses in weights and measures, reorganizing the school system, substituting indeterminate for determinate sentences in criminal offenses, abolishing the contract system of employing convicts in penal institutions, extending civil service to employes of state and counties and municipalities.

All this has been accomplished not in the last four years, but within the last 18 months. It has been accomplished by the cooperation of the decent citizenship of the state following the leadership of one vigorous, truthful man—Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton.

Boston Globe: "We must get back to competition as an element in this country, and if it is impossible, then let us go to Socialism, for there is no other way between." This was said by President Taft in one of his speeches on his swing through the west last fall.

"The country is slowly turning to Socialism because the voters have despaired of getting what they want from either Republicans or Democrats." This was said Monday night by Woodrow Wilson in a speech at Baltimore, and he said almost exactly the same thing in his recent address at Tremont Temple in this city.

These statements by two candidates for president, taken with the fact that in this state the Taft organization put out a display advertisement saying: "A vote for Taft is a vote for representative government and a vote against Socialism," reveal a feeling which might almost be described as a fear that Socialism is to be the next stage of our economic existence.

Governor Wilson, however, told his Tremont Temple audience that if the Democratic party was given a chance to govern the country there would be no need of drastic economic changes. This opinion, coming from a scholar of statesmanlike proportions, can be taken to mean that no immediate change is imminent, because it looks more and more as if a Democratic president would be elected.

New York Evening Post: New Hampshire has only eight votes in the national convention, but their loss by Roosevelt in presidential primary signifies more than mere number. He himself said in one of his speeches in that state that it would be discouraging to the progressives everywhere if word came that progressive New Hampshire had gone over to the enemy. That blow has now fallen. Governor Bass was one of the seven governors who assured Mr. Roosevelt that a "large majority of the Republican voters" favored his nomination. If this was true in New Hampshire, there was every opportunity to demonstrate it. There was a full and free presidential primary; yet President Taft beat Roosevelt conclusively. Governor Bass proved utterly unable not merely to "deliver" the vote of his state, but to retain the confidence and support of the very men who had made the progressive fight in New Hampshire and elected him governor. In fact, the first organization formed in that state to work for Taft was made up of men who had been prominent as progressives. Among them was ex-President Tucker of Dartmouth, who had long been regarded as the first citizen of New Hampshire, together with Professor Colby and men like George B. French and Franklin Worcester. They and many others who had been in the thick of the fight to rescue New Hampshire from railroad domination and the control of a corrupt political machine, were ardent supporters of Taft.

Always in Good Humor

THE OTHER SIDE.

From the Pittsburg Post.

"Mrs. Wombat, I understand you have been happily married for 25 years."

"Yes."

"To one husband?"

"Yes."

"Would you consider an offer to appear in vaudeville?"

"No; I don't believe in making a sensation out of such matters."

HIS AILMENT.

From Judge.

Tommy's Aunt—Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy?

Tommy (on a visit)—No, I thank you.

Tommy's Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Tommy—That ain't loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness.

CONVERSATIONAL DISCRETION.

From the Washington Star.

"Why do you always insist on talking about the weather to your barber?"

"You wouldn't have me talk about anything as exciting as politics to a man who is handling a razor, would you?"

Idle Imaginings

(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.)

I used to guide a safety plow drawn by two buckskin mules; the honest sweat streamed from my brow and lay around in pools. And as I labored in the field I saw the rich drive by; "I wish that I like them were heeled," I sadly used to sigh. "How full of joy must be the man whose wealth's in bales, like hay, who doesn't have to drive a span of bughouse mules all day! It isn't fair that one should bask upon a golden stack, while t'other man pursues a task that breaks his heart and back." And now I ride around in state, deferred to by the throng; and I have greenbacks by the crate, for which I used to long. I look with envy at the lads who ply their farming tools, who wish and wish they had my scads while stirring up the mules! "It isn't fair," I sigh, "that some should basks in perfect health, while my insides are out of plumb, and can't be cured by wealth. I'm old and battered up, in truth, and yonder toiling clods enjoy the priceless boon of youth, the first gift of the gods! It isn't fair—there's something wrong! I'm too short winded now to push those buckskin mules along and guide the safety plow!"

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