

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sundays) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, 515 and 521 Broadway, Portland, Or.

RUBBING IT IN

NOT only is the Portland shipper of flour handicapped in his competition with his Puget sound rival by a penalty of a dollar a ton on freight for the Orient, but this chance ship of the Waterhouse line, the Ockley, that we heard of the day before yesterday, gives no promise or outlook for further ships.

If the Portland shippers conclude to swallow their pride, put up with their loss, and make the best of an uncommonly bad bargain this time, they have not even a pro-crust promise for another, or other, ships for succeeding months.

Don't let us—the citizens of Portland who are neither farmers, warehousemen, nor millers—cast a glance at our friends who are so strictly "up against it," and pass by on the other side, with the silent comment "It's none of my business."

It is great news that President Farrell, for the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company subscribers \$75,000 towards the fund of \$225,000 which the committee believe will secure and establish a steamer line from Portland to the Orient.

These sums should induce a steamship line to instal regular sailings from Portland to the Orient. But the way, and the right way, is always open for Portland people to become whole or partial owners of ships that can be controlled by them from headquarters here.

PROFIT SHARING

ONE of the objections, constantly urged against union labor by its critics is that by a uniform wage the stimulus to efficiency in results beyond a very moderate standard is removed.

What is sought quite widely is some method of provision of a surplus profit fund, which shall be divided between capital and labor in some satisfactory proportion.

The labor department of the British board of trade has been for some time investigating cooperative and profit-sharing plans that have been during the last few years, adopted in Great Britain in various industries.

The London gas companies worked out plans, after one terrible strike some ten or fifteen years ago, whereby the price of gas being set at an agreed minimum, surplus profits, shown by the higher prices and quantity of gas, are divided between the stockholders and the employees.

A new form for use in this inquiry has been devised, the so-called "Barnes" plan, which is the point where the sharing of the employees' profits begins. It is known to be based in some instances not on actual figures of profits in certain years but on an arbitrary sum below those profits.

played are provided, where consultation on matters of interest to the success of the business is freely carried on.

THE DEAD MIKADO

THERE can be no question that the dead emperor of Japan not only inherited but developed the loyalty of his people.

In April, 1868, as a boy of 16, one year on the throne, he assembled the court, the nobles and feudal chiefs of old Japan, and in their presence swore to the five articles, calling on all classes, "ruler and ruled." With one heart to devote themselves to the national interests.

Meanwhile, the personal influence of the emperor on the minds of his subjects grew until, as a Japanese writer expresses it—

The soldiers who buried themselves against the walls of Port Arthur like human bullets in the warfare who dynamited their own ships to block the hostile fleet, were conscious of no other thought than that conveyed in a single phrase, "For the sake of His Majesty the Emperor." The thought was the fire of the Japanese arms, and the spirit of the Japanese nation in general.

Nothing can be more modern and more western than the system of general education, the new army and navy, the new industries and utilities, the studies in natural science, the physical culture of the nation.

It was the emperor himself who wrote thus to his people—

Whether one stand, A soldier under arms, against the foe, Or stay at home, a peaceful citizen, The way of loyalty is still the same.

And that "way of loyalty," which demands from every good citizen a wholehearted devotion to his country's weal, is the spirit of Old Japan.

CHINA AND THE POWERS

UNSEEN but not unfelt the political pot in which the immediate fate of China is being decided is boiling hard.

While the condition of the late emperor was not yet serious Russia and Japan came to an understanding, which was ready to be embodied in a treaty.

It is not questioned that the six powers are forcing the three hundred million dollar loan on China, and using all their address to compel her to admit foreign control, or at least foreign oversight over her finances as a condition.

This week the French premier, M. Poincare, is in St. Petersburg with a large mission, discussing finance with the Russian ministry and financiers.

Chinese statements are generally found to be "whifflike and bland," but a match in substance for any European. China's well wishers will hope that Yuan and his ministers, who have avoided so many rocks and whirlpools, will yet steer the Chinese ship through her present danger, and escape the foreign domination so plainly in sight.

ANNERA JANS

WITHIN the last few days The Journal and other papers have published notices showing that the very human love of the unknown, and therefore the magnificent, is not extinct. It never is. In fact there seems to be a recurrent that wave that shows itself very few years.

universal motive. It operates in real life, and, as recently, we read of a schooner yacht being bought or chartered for a voyage to a secret island in the Pacific.

The same impulse works in the breasts of several hundred good people who are, or whose husbands or fathers are, or might be, the lineal descendants of one mysterious Annekka Jans, who is reputed to have inherited a farm or homestead on Manhattan island, of which Trinity church, New York, is now the center.

In the vain effort to prove heirship or affinity to the original grantee of this gold mine of a farm thousands of hard earned dollars and years of no less valuable time have been spent in the last two hundred years.

Let Annekka Jans stay as the heroine of a fairy tale to be told to the children at bed time, when the dustman is coming but not yet come.

IMPENDING CAR SHORTAGE

A CIRCULAR has just been issued by the Association of Western Railways, whose headquarters is in Chicago, and over the signature of the chairman of the association, dealing with conditions that will assuredly come home to every shipper of produce in the United States in the next three months.

It is more than indicated—it is demonstrated—that a most serious shortage of cars must be faced at the most critical time, that in which the magnificent western crop of 1912 must be moved.

Without following in detail the figures of the circular the resulting facts are these: On July 18, 1912, the surplus of cars available for handling the crop had been, by the general development of business of the railroads, reduced to 68,522.

It is too late for the railroads to make any additional provision of cars now that would effectively cure the situation. They admit that the managers could foresee the demand, but plead that the growing expenses of the roads and the falling net profits forbid the incurring of the great expense involved during the current season.

The managers appeal to the shippers to help them at this juncture. They name three ways in which the public can do its part.

1. By moving all other freight, such as lumber, coal and cement as rapidly as possible from now on.

2. By loading and unloading cars as quickly as possible, so enabling practically continuous use of cars to be made.

3. By loading all cars as far as possible to their full capacity.

These requests are reasonable, and if attended to will deprive the railroads of solid excuses for the magnitude of the deficiency of equipment which they must face.

GEORGIA ROAD BUILDING

THE biennial report on road building in Georgia is just now issued. What has it of interest to Oregon?

When 1912 began Georgia had 32,985 miles of public highways—an increase of 1704 miles in the previous year.

During 1911 nearly 5000 convicts worked on Georgia's roads, and the equivalent of \$1,127,899 was spent on this work.

resistance. They studied grades and drainage. The section of a Roman road shows that we could have taught them nothing of the art.

The trench for the road was dug out, arched slightly from center to side and drained. For the bottom a layer of rocks as big as one's head was put in place.

Be sure those roads were not built by contract—nor was construction entrusted to hap-hazard and untrained oversight. They were expert and trained builders—those old conquerors of the ancient world.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

A Vital Issue. Portland, Or., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal: It is a significant fact that equal suffrage has ceased to be an abstract question, advocated by a few cranks and agitators, but has become a vital, living issue, numbering among its adherents the best educated women and men of the times.

The rapid growth of sentiment favorable to suffrage is not caused wholly or even largely, by the propaganda carried on by the suffragists; this agitation and education has assisted, but the world wide demand for representation in government by the women is but the reflex, or result, of vast changes in the economic structure of society.

Her argument, briefly, was that 100 years ago the home was the unit of production. Here all of the operations were carried on in a crude way, that provided the family with food and clothing. The wool was carded, spun, made, the meat was cured, and numerous other activities were carried on under the supervision of the housewife, if not by her own labor.

The invention of the steam engine was the beginning of woman's freedom, the development of a new mode of all this agitation for equal suffrage. The spinning wheel and the loom became the factory, the smokehouse became the immense packing plant, while the wash tub became the steam laundry, and the corn became the modern creamery.

Forced by the greed of the factory owner to join their forces together into the development of a new mode of all this agitation for equal suffrage. The spinning wheel and the loom became the factory, the smokehouse became the immense packing plant, while the wash tub became the steam laundry, and the corn became the modern creamery.

These energetic gentlemen, however, succeeded in proving, most satisfactorily, the truth of Franklin's theory, as Mr. Franklin himself had heard nothing of what they had done.

Let us look again at the working of the proposed law. Supposing, as did Mr. Crigge and Mr. Urdahl, that 20 per cent of those voting for the highest candidate should, through ignorance or indifference, fail to vote on a certain initiative measure.

Wanted Class-Conscious Socialists. Portland, Or., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal:—The Labor Press last week complains about the elephant tramping on us, and the jackass kicking us, and the bull moose wants to rub it in on us; but ignores the fact that there are two candidates in the field who carry union cards in their pockets with them, and have for years, and are of the working class.

Why Hesitate? Antelope, Or., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal:—President Taft, the "progressive," signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and in a set speech at Wilson's said it was the best tariff bill ever. He had just signed the second compromise tariff bill, because it pared schedule K down to 49 per cent on woolen manufactures and 29 per cent on raw wool.

Majority Rule. Portland, Or., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal:—Mr. Urdahl, replying to Mr. Crigge's letter of August 4, states that our initiative law does not give us majority rule. I would say that neither would the present constitution. Mr. Urdahl and his associates, indeed, would be ruled by much smaller minorities than we now are.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

It's me and the Lord—T. R. If everybody of a party were suited, politics would be a dull game.

"Constructive" is a great word with all praising or condemning politicians. Somebody didn't sufficiently keep his eye on Pasco; an ice warehouse burned up there.

There is a prospect that as a result of the November election Cader Powell will at last lose his fat job in Alaska; but no doubt he is well fixed by this time.

There are many kinds and duplications of "carnivals," but an "agate carnival" is a sort probably never held anywhere except at Port Orford, over in Curry county.

Now will there be another protracted trial with big expense over the killing in low life of a worse than worthless fellow by his dissolute but abused wife? There is no need.

There are many far too many—boys and young men who think it smart and clever, to be rowdy and tough, and those who, just to show off, killed Adam Baker and must, or should, pay a heavy penalty for their crime.

SEVEN FAMOUS DISCOVERIES

Electricity.

No discovery of recent centuries has been of more use to mankind than that of electricity, and although it was first made known to science in a practical way considerably over a century ago, in its development it has been the most wonderful of all.

The name electricity is derived from the Greek "electron," amber, the fact that amber, when rubbed attracts light particles, such as small pieces of paper, having been known to the ancient Greeks.

Friction was the only artificial source of electricity employed until Galvani, near the close of the eighteenth century, actually obtained it by the contact of two metals with the limbs of a frog; and Volta developing Galvani's discovery, invented the first galvanic or voltaic battery.

Franklin's discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fire, is one of the few capital discoveries in science, for which we are not at all indebted to chance, but to one of those bold and happy sketches of thought, which distinguishes minds of a superior order.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Newberg Enterprise is organizing for a mammoth illustrated edition. Dalles Observer: Approximately \$2,000 has been spent on the roads of the county during the past year and much satisfactory progress has been made.

The Toledo Leader urges the building of a county jail, since Lincoln county has no jail at all and the Toledo calendar, in which county prisoners are held, is a horrible place, according to the Leader.

Nehalem Enterprise: Our streets present a busy scene of activity at times these days owing to the increasing number of transients who are in quest of the cooling and refreshing sea breeze that blows so freely and carelessly along our shores.

Eugene Guard: Building permits of \$22,000 for July, with 38 new houses started, is a good showing for the midsummer season. As a matter of fact, Eugene has averaged one new house for each working day of the year for four years past.

McMinnville Telephone Register: A notable half hour's bailing record was made by Maurice Pettit when he fed 32 bales of oats and straw weighing from 170 to 180 pounds per bale and at another time 31 bales averaging 200 pounds were put through. Another run of four hours averaged five tons per hour.

Silver Lake Leader: There is a good opportunity for a man who understands the business to make good money by burning a brick kiln here. There is not a brick kiln or chimney within 30 miles, and the city had ordered two to be built at another time.

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Not Suggestive of Lincoln

From the New York Globe. M. L. Anderson, the organizer of the new party, through the arrival of the same conclusion as Colonel Roosevelt in the Harris letter. But whereas the colonel required three columns, Mr. Anderson needs but three lines to wittily might as well be understood that there is no sense in organizing the Bull Moose party in any of the Gulf states unless the negro is to be absolutely eliminated from its management and deliberations.

Not a few of those who have waited before joining the new party for proof of its genuine and fundamental progressiveness will be glad of their caution. The Republican party has many faults and is justly subject to criticism. It is bona fide, and sections of it have been captured by interests whose motives are not above suspicion, but the old organization has not become reactionary to the degree of excluding men from membership on the ground of color. The new party revives and would apply in politics the Taney anti-bulldozing doctrine, the mere fact of being a negro, was no right that a white man is bound to respect. No matter how educated, or rich, or influential a colored man in the southern states may become, or how filled with zeal for the progressive cause, he cannot be admitted. The committee on credentials will examine his complexion before looking at his papers, and if a trace of pigment is discovered or his hair is suspiciously curly out he will go.

Not even the Democratic party, even in the south, has ever formally declared the exclusion of the negro. The fact of being a negro, was to be excluded from the party. In fact, all over the south an appeal is made in every campaign to negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. Many do so, and more and more of them are likely to do so. Among the new school of southern Democrats there is a disposition to recognize the absurdity of the Democratic party denying the essential Democratic doctrine of equal privileges to all. At this juncture, when there is talk of new progressive party in the south, it is amazing that it should reveal itself as vehemently reactionary on the race question and should substantially adopt as its own the principles of the Ku-Klux Klan.

When the new party was organized its leaders, faced an issue analogous to that put forward by the Lily White movement in the Gulf states. The Know Nothing party had arisen, which preached the exclusion of foreigners as the Lily Whites preach the exclusion of negroes. The Know Nothings were strong in states essential to Republican success, and strong was the temptation to yield to them. But the new party elected to found itself on principle rather than on prejudice. It characteristically refused to compromise its character for seeming political advantage.

The negro question is not now gravenly pressing, and William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, no more than Theodore Roosevelt, utter no protest against the negro's violation of the fifteenth amendment, neither do they raise the question so relates to fundamental issues that the treatment of it is definitely indicative of spirit. It is most extraordinary thing for a new national political organization, pretending to be a party of progress, to be so greatly devoted to human rights to begin its career by espousing the most reactionary of doctrines. This doctrine implies recognition of sectionalism; it is in square violation of the democratic principles that Colonel Roosevelt declared for in his Carnegie speech. It fosters lawlessness by assuming that the negro is permitted to select what parts of the constitution are to be obeyed and what disobeyed.

Abraham Lincoln, whose name and memory have so often been invoked during the nation's history, was in fact too clear in mind and too true in morals to have authorized or consented to such action as that at Chicago today and yesterday. The new progressive party has not made a progressive start.

What is Armageddon?

From the Detroit News. Colonel Roosevelt's program for coloring new phrases and digging in ancient names has sent many a one to the encyclopedia as in the case of his latest: "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord."

Armageddon (Armagedon) the Greek and Syriac name for the battle of the plain that Jehu, riding to Jezreel. The armies of Ahab and Egypt met there, repeatedly, and in later times the plain figured in the wars of Napoleon.

Armageddon separates the mountain range of the Taurus from the mountains of the Lebanon. It is a triangle, having for its base the high hills—of which Mount Gilboa is the most important—forming the watershed between the Jordan and the Kishon, extending north and south from Nazareth to Jenin, a distance of about 15 miles. The northern boundary is the hills of Galilee westward from Nazareth about 12 miles to a point where the Kishon breaks through in a narrow pass leading to the sea coast and Acco. On the southwest is the Carmel range, extending from the sea to Jenin, about 20 miles.

The plain was allotted to Issachar in the division among the tribes. It is of great fertility.

A Good Salesman

Lady—Have you any creams for restoring the complexion? Restoring, miss! You mean preservative. Lady—Yes. Give me half a dozen bottles.

After a girl has reached a certain age the candles on her birthday cake begin to shed too much light on the affair.

When a man grows up and falls in love he never feels the thrill he did when as a boy he had decided to marry his teacher.

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Always in Good Humor

After a week's run. From the New York World. In Baltimore, Mr. Murphy's famous collection of "swag figures" has closed for the summer season.