THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, 7th and Yamhill sts., Portland Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES — Main 7173; Home, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE, Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1218 People's Gas Building, Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico.

DAILY.
One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50
SUNDAY.
One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

Affectation in any part of our carriage is but the lighting up of a candle to show our defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting in sense or sincerity.—Locke.

ARE WE INCOMPETENT?

ARE we Oregonians capable of self government?

In 1910 the rivers and harbors bill passed the house without mention of the Willamette locks. In the senate an amendment was added which appropriated $300,000 for the Willamette locks and senate influence forced the house to accept the increase, making government ownership of the locks a fixed fact.

In 1911, after the rivers and harbors bill left the house, an amendment in the senate added $325,000 for the Columbia channel and informally recognized the deepening of the channel from Portland to the sea as a federal project. Senate influence subsequently forced the senate amendment through the house and made the added appropriation available.

In 1912, after the rivers and harbors bill left the house, a senate amendment increased appropriations for Oregon projects $275,000 and formally recognized the deepening of the channel from Portland to the sea as a fixed federal project. Senate influence then forced the senate amendment through the house and the president signed the bill.

Of what value to Oregon are our two representatives in the lower house at Washington?

Are not three years of futility and failure in the house sufficient to establish the hopeless inefficiency of Orgon's two congressmen?

If we are capable of self government why do we not have representatives in the national house as effective as our representatives in the national senate?

ARBITRATE WHAT?

NOTICE has been served at Washington that Great Britain will seek to have the Panama canal law arbitrated at The Hague.

Arbitrate what? What has The Hague or Great Britain to do with a strictly domestic concern of the United States?

The basis of the British application for an arbitration is the contention that free tolls for American coastwise ships is a violation of the treaty and a discrimination against British interests.

Britain could not send a ship from New York or Galveston to Seattle or Portland if she wanted to. She cannot carry freight by sea from one port of the United States to another. The United States law forbids. How then, can free tolls for American ships in such trade affect British interests?

As to the treaty, when the United States acquired the canal strip, she became supreme over the canal, just as much as she is supreme over any other waterway wholly within her own territory.

Besides, the canal incident is closed. The Panama bill has been passed, it has been signed by the president, and is now the law of the land.

It is a United States canal. It lies within United States territory. It is defended by the United States flag. It must be maintained and operated by United States industry. It was built with United States money.

What is there to arbitrate?

NEW BLOOD IN THE SENATE

WHEN the United States senate meets on the 4th of March next, in special session, as it always does after the inauguration of a new president, there will be a large number of new faces, and visitors looking down from the galleries will see a large quota of the new type of "fighting" faces.

The old time senator of rotund figure, complaisant disposition and special privilege inclination is giving way to the militant type that began with La Follette and Cummins. While the formal election of senators will not take place until next January, the primaries which determine the result have been held in most of the states and have decreed retirement for many of the sitting senators.

In only two instances in the primaries so far held are men of standpat type reasonably sure of retaining their seats. One is Warren of Wyoming, a Republican, and the other is Martin of Virginia, a Democrat. Though nominally of different parties, each of these men represents the old system of service to the interests that seek special privilege in legislation.

The popular primary reaper has mown down an interesting list, whose departure Warren and Martin will keenly regret. For instance, Crane of Massachusetts, Bailey of Texas, Gamble of South Dakota, Paynter of Kentucky and Cullom of Illinois. Crane and Bailey announced they would "retire" and escaped the wrath of a direct vote on their continued service. Gamble, Paynter and Cullom sealed their fate by voting for Lorimer. Cullom is an old man, who has spent his life in public office and is not vicious, but he thinks in the old grooves and he is out of harmony with the advancing spirit of Illinois.

To the retirement list will be added Brown of Nebraska, who was defeated by a raging insurgent, and Curtis of Kansas, who will give way to Governor Stubbs. It is probable, also, Guggenheim of Colorado will retire voluntarily, thus escaping the other kind of retirement. Wetmore of Rhode Island, Briggs of New Jersey, Nelson of Minnesota and Burnham of New Hampshire may also be retired this fall.

In the place of these men will come from the people a vigorous band of precedent-destroyers, men who believe in respecting the aspirations of the great mass of the people, and will, for the most part, labor to overcome the handicap of legislation that has so long made these aspirations a mockery. There will be more to stand for the fair deal in the next congress than have sat in the senate since the system of corporate greed began its sway.

WHY IT IS BAD

IN his Vermont speeches, Colonel Roosevelt is making vicious attacks on the Republican party.

It was but yesterday that the colonel sought the presidential nomination of the Republican party. A change of but a few votes would have made him the Republican nominee. Was the Republican party a good party then and a hopelessly bad party now?

It is about the same Republican party that it was during the seven and one half years that the colonel was its titular head. One difference is that it got a bigger corruption fund for campaigns in the colonel's time than it is getting now, with George Perkins a Bull Mooser.

If the Republican party is really as bad as the colonel paints it, who made it bad? Wasn't the colonel president for seven and one half years, and didn't he select, nominate and elect Mr. Taft? Are not the colonel's violent attacks on the Republican party a repudiation of his own handiwork, wrought under his own eleven and a half years of leadership?

If his leadership of the Republican party resulted so disastrously does the colonel expect to do a better job in the Bull Moose party?

What if Ormsby McHarg had succeeded in corrupting a lot of southern delegates into repudiating Taft and supporting the Colonel at Chicago? That would have made the colonel the nominee.

Presumably, that would have made the Republican party a good party instead of the ugly thing the colonel paints it.

HELPING THE FARMERS

THE Transmississippi Commercial congress accepted a counsel of perfection when it approved the proposition of Colonel Ike Pryor of Texas that the tariff on farm and ranch products be made commensurate with the duties on manufactured products. Whatever authority had to set the meaning on "commensurate" would have a heart-breaking task.

The effort of the Democratic house in the last session was to reduce the tariff on articles which for the tariff were sustained in price at levels higher than an open market would have provided. The point of reduction having been adjusted with the Republican senate the veto of President Taft was remorselessly applied. And the tariff stands as it was.

Governor Wilson is now busy in showing the farmers of Pennsylvania to what an unreasonable degree the tariff causes them to suffer, and preparing them for desired reductions. The other side of the farmers' sufferings, the relief they might feel by the raising of the tariff on their productions to points "commensurate" with that on manufactured goods, does not seem to have been commented on by any one of the candidates.

It does not seem to have occurred to Colonel Pryor, or to his audience at Salt Lake City, that farmers in the United States are selling their produce in the largest market, at least, in a world wide open market, and that a raise of duties would destroy the balance of trade against our farmers and limit their sales.

Better for them it would be to have Governor Wilson try his remedy, and have cheapened to the farmer the many articles of both necessity and luxury that he buys, whereon the trusts have levied their toll, and dipped their hands in his pockets.

THE KAISER'S RECOVERY

IT is good news, not only to the German people, but to the world, that Kaiser Wilhelm is on the clear road to recovery from his throat attack. No life is more valuable than his at this time.

As commander in chief of the great German army he has ever demanded from his soldiers full and unreasoning obedience. He has claimed such obedience as binding the recruits whom he addressed to fight but one enemy, and that his enemy, even if their own relatives, their brothers, or even their parents, were included in the opposing ranks. He has made much in his speeches of the mailed fist. In the early years of his 25 years' reign he enjoyed, apparently, to pose as the great war lord.

Nothing has been permitted to stay the march of unceasing and costly preparation by German armies and fleets towards conditions enabling deadly attack as well as successful defense.

Yet through all the history of this exciting quarter of a century the peace between Germany and her neighbors has never been broken. German armies have been drilled unceasingly, but have never fought. German men-of-war have grown from squadrons to tremendous fleets, but the dreadnaughts' cannon have never thundered against an adversary.

The kaiser is one of the best native orators in Europe. His command of his native tongue is perhaps unequaled. His speeches have been gathered into books, and stand as records for him. And the volume of the "peace orations" of the kaiser contains of all those that he has uttered, the best studied and the most effective.

He is not only a many sided, but a conscientious and a religious man. Again and again he has declared himself on the side of international peace, and alive, as becomes him, to the awful responsibilities of him who shall let the war dogs loose.

He it is who can, and who is expected to, restrain the fighting class of his nation from driving the German people into war that is to the enormous majority both awful and repellent.

Long may he live.

THE DIFFERENCE

IN Vermont Thursday, Colonel Roosevelt extolled the virtues of Governor Hiram Johnson, his running mate on the third party ticket.

"Under his leadership," exclaimed the colonel, "California has established direct primaries, including presidential primaries." Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson the same thing was done in New Jersey.

The colonel declared that under the Johnson leadership California "has adopted the system of electing United States senators by popular vote." Woodrow Wilson did even better in New Jersey. He forced the election of the people's choice when the legislature was about to repudiate that choice.

The colonel says Johnson secured "regulation of working hours of women and minors." Woodrow Wilson did better in New Jersey. He secured passage of a workingmen's compensation law.

"For a generation," says the colonel, "California has been controlled in heedless fashion as few other states have been controlled by the representatives of special privileges and the politicians in alliance with them." For a generation New Jersey was controlled the same way.

The colonel says Johnson made good his promises by rescuing California from the bosses. So did Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey.

In a final burst of enthusiasm for Johnson the colonel exclaimed: "He is not only fit at this moment to be president; he is fit to be a great president." Then why isn't Woodrow Wilson "not only fit at this moment to be president, but fit at this moment to be a great president."

Besides, Woodrow Wilson has a presidential nomination and Johnson has not.

WHO'S A PROGRESSIVE

MR. ROOSEVELT says "no man who belongs to the Republican or Democratic party has a right to call himself a progressive."

What! Isn't La Follette a progressive? Isn't Bryan a progressive?

Isn't Cummins a progressive? Or Woodrow Wilson a progressive?

Isn't Borah a progressive? Or Gore a progressive? Or Hadley a progressive? Or Chamberlain of Oregon a progressive?

Is Boss Bill Flinn of Pittsburg a progressive and La Follette not a progressive? Is George Perkins a progressive and W. J. Bryan not a progressive?

MR. POPE'S SUGGESTION

AS clearly stated in yesterday's Journal by George Pope, the head of a Portland-Asiatic steamship line always leads back to the same starting point. The trail of the coon always leads to the same tree. The steamship line regularly resolves itself into a question of Portland's willingness to finance it.

Mr. Pope has no doubt of the ultimate success of a Portland owned line. He would launch the company with a capital of $750,000. He would purchase two British steamers for a beginning. He would bond them for half the purchase price, getting the loan abroad at three and a half per cent.

Other Portlanders of shipping experience have urged the same program. The Panama canal law just passed is timely in that it admits American owned vessels of foreign build to American registry for foreign trade.

The plan is the logic of twenty-five years of failure. A quarter of a century of futility, with no oriental line at the end of the period, is a bugle call to Portlanders to finance their own oriental line.

There are more than two hundred men and women in this city who are enriched by $200,000 to $250,000 through no effort of their own but by the mere growth of Portland in the last five years. It is a wealth that puts them in a relation of trusteeship to Portland. They could help finance an oriental line as easily as they can buy a dinner.

They ought to do it.

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 in length and must 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.)

Answering Mr. Glafke.

Portland, Or., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of August 23 Mr. Glafke delivers himself of a little more of the sophistry that we have been getting relative to the amendment for the crippling of the initiative. He says "the very fact that possibly 10 to 30 per cent of the voters will vote for candidates and not for measures makes it all the more reason why the support of the total number of votes (or 50,001 out of 100,000) should be required to pass laws or amendments."

Suppose that a measure is proposed that is of great importance to the people but is strongly opposed by the big corporations. Such a situation is not at all improbable, in fact this very condition is what has made the initiative necessary. Corporation controlled legislatures ignored the people's demands until they took it upon themselves to do what their legislatures would not do for them. Mr. Glafke acknowledges that from 10 to 30 per cent of the voters may not vote on initiative measures.

In the situation above described, suppose the measure had been sufficiently agitated so that only 20 per cent failed to vote on it. Then using Mr. Glafke's figures, if the corporations were able to muster 30,000 votes against the common people's 43,999, they could defeat the measure. This simply means that anything proposed by the people that did not tally with corporation interests would not have a ghost of a show under Mr. Glafke's amendment, no matter how important to the people it might be. And Mr. Glafke has the face to tell us, apparently without a smile, that he and his followers are fighting for majority rule and have no thought of attacking the initiative.

All students of history recognize the fact that the natural tendencies of the people are strongly conservative. They are slow to adopt new ideas. This is clearly shown by the length of time required to bring them to the point of demanding the initiative and other progressive laws.

Under ordinary conditions and with the present law this conservative tendency operates strongly toward the defeat of any initiative measure, especially if it contains any new feature. This has been well illustrated in Oregon elections. For this reason it is much easier now to defeat bad laws than to pass good ones. Mr. Glafke desires to place a handicap upon progress by practically repealing the initiative. He opposes its principle but does not dare to say so in plain English.

E. R. B.

Single Tax in Victoria.

Portland, Or., Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is asserted by the opponents of the graduated single tax measure that there is no way of figuring out what any person's taxes would be. This is simply splitting hairs. If no change whatever is made in the present system there is no way of figuring out what the taxes on individual holdings will be next year. We can only approximate it. But that approximation will be within 25 per cent, and can be estimated much closer. In Victoria, B. C., the same foolish statements were made before the people, by a nearly six to one vote, declared for a strong, firm step toward justice in taxation. The results showed that the estimates of single taxers were conservative, but that not one single homeowner had his taxes raised, only big business holdings, shack-covered downtown valuable lots and large speculative tracts. The experience has taken place wherever improvements have been exempted from taxation. Here are a few from Victoria, B. C.: John Allen, 617 Pine street, lot assessed at $700, improvements at $1800. Did pay $35 under old system, but under new pays $18, although his lot was raised to $800 valuation.

Archer Irving, 1236 Basil street, lot $450, improvements $1600. Did pay $26.25, now pays $9.00.

Walter Fricker, 1207 Government street, lot $900, improvements $900. Did pay $21.75, now pays $20 with lot valued at $1000.

J. A. Sayward, View and Douglass streets, lot valued at $85,150, improvements at $85,000. Under old system his taxes would have been $2836. Under the new $1703. And so on down the tax rolls of Victoria.

In Portland the graduated measure would reduce the taxes still more on the small holdings and increase them still more on the large holdings. In British Columbia even men opposed to the new system before it went into operation have to admit its value as a promoter of community development, as an encouragement of home building. One single lot is worth $10,000 yellow taxes to life's William marriott station and abuse. There are literally thousands of those lots going up in hundreds of communities and the results speak for to come.

Literature sent free on application.
ALFRED G. CHIDGEY,
230 Worcester Bldg.

Saving the City From Itself.

Portland, Or., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Now that our fair little city is in the process of being cleaned up and set straight by the governor of this state, why, we not well look back over the past week and review the conditions which led up to the governor's action?

I believe that the governor is sincere and that he has acted only when the situation was so badly in need of a clean up that to let it go on as it was meant ruin to the city. Surely, no city can exist when it is growing worse month by month, as Portland has been. For the last eight or nine months things have been growing intolerable and the end of it finally came. Thanks that we have a governor with backbone.

To review the situation that has confronted Portland during the last eight or nine months, we view a city overrun with prostitution which was openly carried on with the full consent of the police. Gambling has been carried on to an alarming degree, and this also right under the very nose of police authorities. The liquor laws have been notoriously violated, and by the action of city authorities, the dive class of liquor men have been encouraged in the violation. Added to this, there is a general feeling of uncertainty regarding the city administration which is felt by the mass of citizens. This condition has grown steadily worse for many months, and it has finally reached a stage when the hand of the governor had to be felt.

To sum the situation, this city has been without a mayor. Whatever Mayor Rushlight has done has been to make matters worse, and he sits in the mayor's chair today a mere figurehead, who would have let the city go to the dogs and never attempted to stop it. He has no influence in directing the police department or surely he could have done more than he has done in cleaning things up. Every other department seems to have gotten beyond the control of Mayor Rushlight, and to be sailing along in its own way. Complaints about the lack of efficiency can be heard on every hand about this city's present administration.

Now, in view of this, can any reasonable man question the right of Governor West to put this city on its feet again? Had our mayor and the chief of police done their plain, common duty to the people and enforced the laws as the people made them, we would not now be held up to ridicule all over the world.

A. R. CROMWELL.

The Single Tax in Canada.

In reply to inquiries made by E. F. Allin of Kansas City, Mo., the following letter of June 4, from F. S. Watson, of Watson & Co., real estate agents, Edmonton, Alberta, explains the tax reform in operation there:

The single tax system has been in operation here for the past five years, and I would say that it gives entire satisfaction. I have yet to meet the business man who is opposed to it as it is working out here. At first we had a business tax extra, little different from that in the states. That is to say, so much per square foot, the amount varying for different lines of business. This has now been done away with and all taxes put on land. The only other taxes we have are a few licenses such as dog license, auto license and carters' license, and other lines of business which require special regulations.

At the last session of the Provincial parliament, they adopted an act putting the whole province under single tax. I will send you a copy of this act as soon as I can get it. A number of fair sized cities and towns in the province have adopted the system, and I inclose a little paper from Toronto which shows the movement in Vancouver and Victoria and also in Ontario, although the present premier, a conservative, is opposed to it.

You will notice that a petition is in from all the cities and towns, and also practically all trade unions and other bodies have applied for it. I have no doubt that if it were put to vote it would carry.

The Astor Baby.

From the New York Times.

If all reports are true, John Jacob Astor VI is the most expensive baby ever brought into the world.

Gossip in the medical world is that Dr. Edwin Bradford Cragin, who is responsible for the safe advent of this interesting baby, is receiving $1000 a day for each and every day he is in attendance on Mrs. Madeline Force Astor and her young son.

Dr. Cragin left his country place, the Wayside, Colchester, Conn., and took up his residence at the Astor mansion on Sunday, August 4. John Jacob Astor VI made his appearance on Wednesday, August 14.

It is expected that Dr. Cragin will remain a member of the Astor household until early in September, for Mrs. Astor is most anxious that her son shall be correctly started on a healthy and hearty career, and that she herself shall suffer no relapse and shall be healthy and strong and normal, that she may properly rear the child to whom she must be both mother and father, and to whom she expects and wants to devote her life.

The chances are that Dr. Cragin will be in constant attendance for nearly six weeks.

At the reported rate of $1000 a day, his fee in that case would total between $40,000 and $45,000.

The nursery is supposed to have cost more than $10,000.

No prince of royal blood, no heir to kingly throne, ever entered this world under such expensive conditions. But, then, kings do not have the money to spend that American millionaires do.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The governor seems to be "onto" Cameron.

• •

Already the Bull Moose are looking at one another savagely.

• •

Seems like, in West's case, a governorship means governing.

• •

There will doubtless be some fine vacation weather this fall.

• •

Well, the people elected Cameron—but that was quite a while ago.

• •

As long as Taft can play golf, he will be reasonably happy.

• •

Now for the hop fields, ready to yield their annual golden harvest.

• •

Harmony could not be expected among a lot of strenuous Bullmoosers.

• •

What is the matter with "the pa-ar-r-ty?" Nearly everything, apparently.

• •

Many a woman would make as capable a postmaster—or mistress—as any man.

• •

The courts may save Cameron, briefly; but he will soon be down and out, anyway.

• •

It is suspected that even old mossback Vermont is somewhat affected with insurgency.

• •

Fairbanks is going to stump for Taft. Seems like the Taft company was frigid enough already.

• •

A seedless cucumber has been propagated but what some people want is a bellyacheless cucumber.

• •

Boys in their teens would not be out nights racing to the devil if they had the right sort of parents.

• •

Aside from any other reasons, Taft's vetoes of good tariff bills should and will beat him for reelection.

• •

People who are advocating the recall of Governor West must have but slight acquaintance with public sentiment.

• •

Postoffice employes deserve a Sunday rest as well as other people, and the public will be just as well off without Sunday mail.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The Myrtle Creek Mail avers that all there is to be done to build the much needed cannery at Myrtle Creek is just to go ahead and build it.

• •

McMinnville News Reporter: The I. W. W. are here. Not the boys that "raised the poof" down in California, but the Independent Work Watchers who daily contemplate the street improvement work.

• •

Woodburn Independent: Wet Augusts like the present are very rare in this valley. It is necessary to go back 12 years to find another with as much rainfall in the first half of the month as we had up to August 16.

• •

Ashland Record, reproducing from issue of 20 years ago: General James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate for president, spoke to a large crowd in Ashland on the eleventh of August. Mary E. Lease, the noted woman politician of Kansas, accompanied the party.

• •

Oregon City Courier: Sunday the falls had quite a volume of water pouring over and this is a decidedly unusual sight for August, as the big mills take all the water during the dry months. But Oregon hasn't had any dry months this summer and the old residents say "seasons are changing."

• •

Weston Leader: The Ladies' band has ceased to practice and is said to be on the point of dissolution—for a time at least. This condition is ascribed to the contemplated departure of two of the band's leading members, who have been instrumental in smoothing its financial pathway.

• •

Ontario Democrat: R. A. Beagle, one mile west of town, is harvesting his second crop of red raspberries this season. The berries are fine large ones and the vines are loaded. Strawberries also make two crops here in a single season. J. H. Gearin, a half mile east, has been gathering two crops each season for several years.

• •

St. Helens Mist: Applications for farm loans are being made to the local bank and money lenders every day, for amounts ranging from a few hundreds up to several thousands of dollars. In nearly every instance the object is to get funds with which to improve and clear land. This is an indication of the work to be done and improvements to be made in Columbia county during the next few years.

SEVEN GREAT LETTER WRITERS

J. W. Goethe.

Though Goethe is not commonly reckoned as one of the approved masters of the epistolary art, like Horace Walpole, Madame de Sevigne or Pliny the Younger, yet he is probably one of the greatest letter writers that ever lived. Apart from the matter of his letters their number alone is extraordinary, and especially when the voluminous nature of his other literary labors is considered.

It has been computed that up to Easter, 1878, about 2000 letters of his had been published in addition to about 1900 addressed to the Frau von Stein alone. The number of his known correspondents is reckoned at about 310, and the range of subjects discussed is no less surprising than the fluency with which he treats them.

To Schiller, Goethe wrote more than 500 letters, chiefly on the principles of poetry and art, and on the same subjects he corresponded with Schlegel, Bottiger, Riemer, with Merck, Carus, Doderlein and others he discussed physical science, and with Jacobi and Lavater subjects of a more metaphysical nature.

If we take into account the other series of miscellaneous letters which he must have written at different periods, such as the early letters to Kestner and the latest of all to Marianne von Willemer, we may reckon that in the course of his long life he wrote, besides the ordinary business memoranda, which were not likely to be preserved, something like 10,000 letters.

Some of the most interesting of these letters were published by himself, and now form part of his collected works, as for instance "Letters from Switzerland," which were addressed to the Frau von Stein, and "The Italian Tour," composed mainly of letters addressed to her and to Herder. His correspondence with Schiller was edited by himself and published in 1828-9, but most of the other series of letters have been issued at intervals between his death and the present time.

It is interesting to note when Goethe was nearing the end of his life, instead of trusting his literary remains, as he called them, to a son's discretion, he formed plans of his own about their disposition, which he confided to faithful friends. He counted his letters to various persons as part of his remains.

It occurred to him that the proceeds of his correspondence with Zelter should be alotted as a provision for Zelter's daughter, Doris. To Eckermann, Goethe confided the task of examining his diaries and letters to select all that might to be published in the Remains. Drafts of Goethe's letters to various persons had been kept since 1807. Eckermann spent some weeks at the end of the year 1830 in carefully examining the letters of a few years. On January 1, 1831, he brought Goethe a statement of considerations which should, in his opinion, determine the manner of publishing them. Goethe went over the statement point by point and said: "In my will I will name you as editor of these letters, and I will, moreover, indicate that we are in general of the same opinion as to the method to be observed."

The energy of Goethe was marvelous when it is considered in the light of production, and it is hard to understand how he found it possible to write such an enormous amount of literature and yet find time to compose more than 20,000 letters aside from all his other various duties. A biographer sums up this elements "This is the most completely rounded literary life in history—a life of monumental proportions, and yet of perfect symmetry, responsive to all intellectual impulses of art, philosophy and science, open to every light, yet self-poised and self-controlled till its calm seems Olympian."

Next week—Seven Men of Action.

Always in Good Humor

SUFFRAGETTE MARY

Mary had a little lamb,
It wasn't any use,
Now everywhere that Mary goes
She has a little mouse.
—New York Sun.

From the Houston Post.

"I didn't see her shedding any tears at her husband's funeral."

"That shows how much she really loved him; dampness always aggravated his rheumatism."

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Arthur—Ah! Madeline, how do I know you love me truly?

Madeline—Arthur, nothing but love could make a girl ride behind her fiancé on a motorcycle.

From New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Well, old sport, how do you feel? I've just eaten a bowl of oxtail soup and feel bully."

"I've just eaten a plate of hash and feel like everything."

From the Boston Transcript.

Gibbs—Oh, yes, Jones is an ass and all that, but you'll never hear him say a mean thing about his wife.

Dibbs—I don't know. He says she made him what he is!

From Puck.

The Senator's Wife (in Washington)—You are sure they are nice people, Augusta?

The Senator's Daughter—Yes, Mamma. Their father is owned by the same trust that owns papa.

From The Pathfinder.

Romantic Ethelinda—How the trees in the orchard are moaning and sighing!

Literal Pete—So would you if you were as full of green apples as they are.

The Facts About the Negro

By Charles Stelzle,
Executive Secretary of The Home Missions' Council.

The negro problem is shifting from the south to the north. At any rate, the census figures indicate that the south is becoming whiter, largely due to the fact that there is a steady migration of the negro to the north. Also, the figures show that the negro is going to the city in both the north and the south. The percentage of negroes for the entire country is 10.7; for the cities of 25,000 and over it is 19.5. Negroes constitute one-fourth or more of the total population in each of 27 of these cities, and in four of them the proportion is more than half. In each of 12 cities there are more than 40,000 negroes, although in Washington, D. C., the negro population is 94,446.

The wildest guesses imaginable have been made as to the future of the negro race. It has been said with equal insistence, and with probably equal authority, both that the negro would ultimately dominate the United States because of the large birth-rate among negroes, and that the negro race would some day be practically eliminated.

As a matter of fact, while during the past 60 years the total population of the country has increased four-fold, the negro population has increased only two and two-thirds fold. But it must not be forgotten that, whereas the increase of the white population was largely due to a considerable influx of foreigners, the increase of negroes depended almost entirely upon native stock. However, the actual situation may be arrived at by comparing the relative death and birth dates of the two races.

While it is impossible to secure complete vital statistics in this country, there are certain registration areas in which figures are kept. Unfortunately these areas are for the most part in the cities; there are almost no records for the country. In 1890 the death rate for negroes in the registration areas was 29.9 per thousand, whereas for whites it was only 19.1 per thousand. As these figures for the negroes included a few Mongolians and Indians it would be fair to say that the actual death rate was about 29 per thousand for the negro. This means that for every thousand negroes, 29 die annually. In the census report for 1909 the figures for death rates are as follows: negroes, 30.2 per thousand; whites 17.3 per thousand. It will be seen that not only is the death rate among negroes nearly twice as great as it is among whites, but that the death rate among negroes is increasing, whereas it is decreasing among whites.

In the matter of birth rates, all the facts are against the negro. Absolutely reliable data is not available, but taking the number of children in the United States to females between the ages of 15 to 44 years of age, we arrive at the following conclusions: In the United States as a whole there were in 1880 to every 1000 white women one children; to every 1000 negro women (including Indians and Mongolians) 759 children. In 1900 there were to every 1000 white women 935 children, and to every 1000 negro women 656 children. While the birth rate has greatly declined for both races in 20 years, it has declined more rapidly among negroes than among whites, namely, 78 per thousand for whites, and 114 per thousand for negroes.

These figures would seem to indicate the continued superiority of the white race if present tendencies continue, but this fact continues to stare us in the face, the negro is actually increasing in numbers, not as fast relatively as is the white, but we may as well make up our minds that the negro is here to stay. It is simply a question as to whether he will be a "good" negro or a "bad" negro. And the answer to this question depends as much upon the whites as it does upon the blacks. We should also consider it a reality that the white race and the negro race will live or fall together. It is impossible to have a nation part free and part slave. It is still more impossible to have at the same time in one country a morally and physically decaying race, and a surviving race untouched by the dying race's fate.

If we could definitely settle this, it would save us from a lot of flabby thinking and worse scheming. The negro will never return to Africa to establish a Liberian republic. He is the only man in America who has been brought here against his will. For 250 years there was systematically expunged from the negro race the best qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy. Considering the lack of opportunity, the advice of fool friends, and the inherent limitations which are both natural and acquired, the negro has done pretty well since the day that he was set free.

The fact that the negro is dying in such large numbers of tuberculosis and other still more fearful diseases, is, of course, due to his ignorance and to other reasons, for which he is largely responsible, but we cannot forget that it is also to be charged to the fact that he is compelled to live in the worst sections of our towns and cities, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage service, without water within a reasonable distance, and scarcely any of the sanitary conditions in house or yard or street which whites consider an absolute necessity. We drive the worst forms of immorality into the negro quarters, and then curse the negro because of his moral weakness. We subject him to the severest test of our city life, physical, moral and political, and then cynically declare that the "nigger" is no good any way. Let's give him a square deal, a "man's chance." Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this very delicate question. The south cannot settle it alone, and the north cannot do the work for the south. The north and the south, the city and the country must tackle the thing together, for this is a national problem.

Pointed Paragraphs

Be good—and your wife may be happy.

• •

Better a quick fight than a quarrel long drawn out.

• •

Every man has a job lot of relatives he doesn't like.

• •

Marriage brings a few happy moments and many unhappy hours.

• •

A modest man gets over it before he meanders very far from home.

• •

Platonic love by any other name would generate just as much gossip.

• •

It's downright difficult for some men to live an upright life nowadays.

• •

The truth is mighty—but it doesn't always prevail in a political campaign.

• •

A woman has to be a good guesser in order to make a successful wife and mother.

• •

You may run a railroad on water, but you can't be sure the stock will pay dividends.

• •

We feel sorry for the man who is unable to distinguish between a friend and an acquaintance.