# THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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When fiction rises pleasing to the eye,
Men will believe, because they love the lie;
But truth herself, if clouded with a frown,
Must have some solemn proof to pass her down.
—Churchill.

## IN VERMONT TODAY

VERMONT has extreme significance today. Politicians will watch the returns from the state election there with deep concern.

Vermont foretold the election of Cleveland in 1884, and repeated the performance in 1892. On each occasion, the groundswell to Democracy was indicated by a considerably reduced Republican plurality in the state election.

The average Republican plurality in Vermont is around 30,000. In 1904 it was 31,559, and in 1908 it was 29,654.

The general Republican reversal in the state and congressional elections of 1910 showed itself in Vermont by a Republican plurality that fell below 18,000, brought about by a slightly increased Democratic vote and a greatly reduced Republican strength.

Democratic, Roosevelt and Taft state tickets are in the field. Today's voting will give some indication as to the relative strength of the political forces now contending throughout the country. It will give some hint of the Taft strength as compared with the Roosevelt defection. It will show to what extent, if at all, there are to be Democratic desertions to Roosevelt.

These and other surface indications, modified more or less by local complexities, will be thrown on the screen by the voting today in a state that has been a curiously accurate political barometer in many presidential contests.

## OFFICIAL ACTIVITY

GOVERNOR WEST may not accomplish all that good citizens would like to have accomplished in Portland.

But, even in failure something will be won. On this page, a correspondent relates the renewed activity by officials in applying the law in Lincoln county.

Press reports have brought accounts of official activity in several other counties.

It may be set down as certain that officials throughout Oregon are unusually alert just now in attention to duty. They do not want the publicity incident to the governor's program.

Pitiless publicity is the best medicine in the world for official negligence or official misfeasance.

No sane man does wrong expecting to be exposed. Everything sinister is in ambush. If every official had pitiless publicity constantly pursuing him, there would be very few bad officials. There would be less government by officials and more government by law.

The governor may not be able to rid Portland of her jungle. But, Oregon will for a time, have more officials on the jump than in many a long year.

## OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS

IT seems impossible for the public officials of the city of Portland, good men and true as many of them are, to exercise sufficient imagination to reckon what the needs of the city will be at any given future time and provide accordingly.

If any one of the school directors were confronted in his private capacity with the continuous and expanding growth of any enterprise of which he bore the responsibility himself alone the first question he would put to himself would be how about buildings and equipment? Will those I have now suffice without undue crowding? If not how long will it take me to prepare suitable ones? Have I the land to build on in suitable locations, and if not where shall I provide it, and how?

Now, says Mr. Thomas city school clerk, fifteen or twenty portable school houses have to be built and got ready, under the stress of an increase of pupils to 30,000—being ten per cent over last year—and teaching space provided for at least fifty additional teachers.

These temporary school houses are little less than an abomination, both for pupils and for teachers. Heating and ventilation are both of supreme difficulty, and intensify the need of special attention in both directions if the children are to be kept healthy as they should be.

If the emergency were a new one and had to be met by new experiments there would be less to be said. But the real point is that the increased numbers of school children were foreseen and have been for months a matter of common observation, and the provisions for these children, though enlarged over those of last year are today inadequate, to the extent of fifteen or twenty temporary school buildings and fifty teachers.

Mr. Thomas boasts that $75,000 has been spent by the board in three months in adding to the accommodations. That is an admission of, not an excuse for, the insufficiency of the provision.

Now the board will have to hear the complaints of the mothers of these extra, unprovided for, children. Will they take them to heart, and next year provide accordingly?

## A WEST RECALL

BECAUSE Governor West has attacked the great intrenched system of commercialized vice in Portland, W. A. Storey would recall him. Since he would oust Governor West for seeking enforcement of the law, would Storey have his recall candidate against Governor West declare for non-enforcement of the law?

Would Mr. Storey have his candidate pledge himself never to attack Portland's jungle town of capitalized law breaking?

Would Mr. Storey pledge his candidate to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of these privileges, with the dive keepers, the north end rounders, the white slavers, the scarlet women, the men who live off the scarlet women, and the higher-up side partners and profit sharers of "the system?"

As the emblem of his new party organized for defense of commercialized vice, would Mr. Storey adopt the red light, and would he call his party the red light party and his candidate the red light candidate?

How many votes does Mr. Storey think he would get for his red light candidate after he got outside of jungletown and the secret profit sharers of "the system" in jungletown?

What an inspiring spectacle we should have in an attempt to oust Governor West with such a candidate and such a backing and for such a reason?

## THE SMALL VALUE

IN testifying as to Murderer Roberts' sanity, one Oregon alienist demanded a fee of $1000 and another $950.

The value of alienist testimony is disclosed in New York. At the trial of James G. Robin for bank wrecking thirteen alienists, count 'em, testified that the defendant was insane and therefore not accountable for the widespread financial upheaval and ruin to depositors brought about by his crooked banking.

The jury, however, disregarded their testimony and returned a verdict of guilty and the trial judge applauded the finding as a "horse sense" verdict.

In interviews the doctors denounce the verdict as an "insult to the medical profession." This was but a few months ago. Robin was sent to the Tombs, and now the newspapers are filled with accounts of $1,000,000 that he is declared to have made during his confinement by speculating in Wall street securities. If he is now keen and sagacious enough to beat the shrewdest operators at gambling on the stock exchange, what a marvelous influence the jail has had in effecting a cure since the thirteen alienists swore he was crazy!

The incident shows that the alienists' testimony was not worth six bits. The fact that alienists mostly testify for whatever side employs them is evidence of the farcical character of such testimony.

If Multnomah county buys much of it at $1950 per, it will make a very bad bargain.

## A KOREAN TRIAL

THE strange doings at the trial at Seoul, where 135 Korean Christians are accused of conspiracy to murder Count Teranchi, the Japanese governor general, are specially of interest in Portland. One of the Presbyterian missionaries accused is Dr. J. Hunter Wells, who prepared himself in Portland some fifteen or twenty years ago for the medical missionary work, and is still most kindly remembered by some of our older citizens.

It was not needful for Dr. Wells to disclaim the slightest knowledge of, or association with, a plot to murder any one, much less Count Teranchi, a Japanese official of the highest class, of whom Dr. Wells has had nothing but good to say in his correspondence. But such an aspect of seriousness has been given to this trial by the Japanese officials in charge of it that, on the idea that so much smoke implies at least some fire, credence has been given both in some Japanese papers and in other journals of the far east, to the charge that Korean Christians were involved.

There was an apparent effort to connect Dr. Wells with this scandal, and his hospital assistant, the head of the bookstore who sells for the Bible society, the principal of the Christian grammar schools of the city, and various other people of character and prominence, were arrested, with a number of high school boys and college students.

No attempt was made to charge Dr. Wells or any other of the American missionaries directly with this conspiracy, and he was allowed to leave Korea on his furlough without any interference. The accusation appeared in questions of the government prosecutor to some of the accused, in such words as these: "Dr. Wells is alleged to have urged the assassination of the governor general. Is that true?" To the honor of Korean Christians a complete and firm denial was given to all such accusations and insinuations.

It took courage to do this as it involved the repudiation in open court of so-called confessions wrung from these men and boys by cruel and repeated torture during the previous examinations before the criminal magistrate, the procurator, and the Japanese police extending over many months.

The trial lasted from June 28 to July 17 and was ordered to be resumed on August 23.

Eighty thousand Korean church members and as many more church attendants in so few years are the results claimed by Dr. Wells and his colleagues. Perhaps the Japanese had the idea that all Korea was becoming Christian.

## THE OREGON SYSTEM

A SMALL but condensed and tersely written book, under the title of "The Oregon System," has been published by Allen H. Eaton of Eugene.

It deserves attention because it fulfills the purpose which suggested it. It aims not to express the opinions of the author as to the resulting good or evil of the Oregon system, and of the legislation which has become effective by it. It does narrate in simple language the story of the various measures which constitute together this system, to supply the legislative history of the eight years during which it has been in force, and to shortly tabulate and analyze the measures submitted to the people's vote under the referendum and the initiative.

In these tables are given the method by which the various measures were submitted, the affirmative and negative vote on each one, the percentage of the total vote cast, and the percentage of the total vote by which the successful measures were adopted.

Four elections—those of 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910, may be considered to offer a broad enough ground to ascertain, in the nature of the propositions submitted to the voters of Oregon, in the steps taken to advocate or oppose them prior to the voting thereon, and in the results of the elections, how far the decisive majority of the people of the state have adopted the Oregon system as that under which they are content to live.

Little doubt can be felt that the claim is well founded that in Oregon the most complete system of popular government exists that can be found anywhere in the civilized world, not even excepting Switzerland. Both its advantages and its defects appear in this book, and may be deduced from facts shown, uninfluenced by arguments, pro or con, of the author.

## LACK OF FRESH AIR

"PROBABLY not more than one person in every hundred, taking the country as a whole, gets enough fresh air to ward off the ordinary attacks of dangerous infections and contagious diseases." On this sentence for a text Dr. Farrand, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has written a book.

This book gives plain directions how to live, work, play, and sleep in the open air, which, the writer says, and now almost every one knows, will do more for us than hospitals and drugs.

This new handbook on this topic, which goes to the public as the last word of the national association, tells how any one can get fresh air in the home, the shop, or the schoolroom, at a cost ranging from one dollar to a thousand or more, according to the elaborateness of the equipment desired.

The book costs one dollar, but to those who ask the secretary of the association at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, and illustrated summary or synopsis of it will be sent free.

Because nature's great remedy is free indeed many of us despise and fear to use it. It is significant that those who have adopted the out of door sleeping chamber, and in other ways practice the gospel of fresh air at night do not return to the close bedrooms and curtained beds of our fathers, and are much the better for it.

## SHORT TERM RECRUITS

SOME few years ago there was a controversy in England as to the possibility of a young man's learning his military duty in six months, so as to be a capable trained soldier in case of war. It was determined to put it to the test of experience.

The Spectator, a very influential weekly paper, which had resolutely said yes to the question, offered to provide all the expenses. A company of 100 was very easily recruited in London and in some of the small towns to serve for six months. Retired officers volunteered to drill them and get them into shape. The government provided barracks, uniforms, and rifles, and the play was on.

There was a gymnasium attached to the barracks, and spare time, outside of drills, was put in there. The young men, from 19 to 21 in age, picked up weight and strength and enjoyed the work. To cut a long story short, all went well with the Spectator company and the close of the six months drew on. The company was then taken to the standing camp of the regular army, at Aldershot, and attached temporarily to one of the best drilled and most effective regiments in the service. Then a series of drills, of long and hot marches carrying equipment, and of rifle shooting competitions took place under the eyes of veteran officers of rank and experience. The Spectator company held its own with the competitive companies of regularly enlisted men at all points, doing excellently well in marching and in rifle shooting. They were mustered out with thanks and were at once absorbed in civil employments, service in the Spectator company acting as a good endorsement for several who were needing work.

It is now seriously discussed in England if it be not possible to enlist many thousands of young men for one year, and no longer. No strings on them are proposed. When their year is up if they do not choose to enlist either in the army or the "territorials" they are to be free to go where they please. The advantages to the nation are to be twofold. The first, that in case of war their army experience and pride would almost ineyitably call them to the colors. The second that a year's good food, regular discipline, reasonable work and plenty of exercise would make men of them—to the leavening of the nation with well grown, developed and disciplined men.

Is this a dream or would it work in America as well as in England?

## 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.)

### That Proposed Recall.

Toledo, Or., Aug. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—In last Wednesday's Oregonian I noticed a letter from the ever ready pen of one Joseph Wilson, of Corvallis, wherein he raised his voice for the recall of Governor West. Wilson's griefs seem to be many, and he is not afraid to come right out in the paper with them either. He wants a recall and wants it right away, and even wants to name the candidates to run at a recall election. And Mr. Wilson has a strenuous attack of regrets also. He says he voted for West and at the same time claimed to have been a Republican. Now he wants to have his vote counted for Bowerman. All right, so far as the people of this part of the state are concerned. If it will do Joseph any good, we move that his vote be taken from West and counted for Bowerman. It won't hurt West, and I suspect that if one could look into the recesses of Bowerman's mind he would find that there is no desire for Mr. Wilson's vote harbored there. It was last election when Mr. Bowerman needed votes, not now at this late hour, when Mr. Wilson imagines he has fully made up his mind.

While I do not agree with Governor West as to capital punishment, I do most heartily agree with him in his efforts to have the laws of the state enforced; I agree with him that it is the duty of the officers of the law to enforce the law, and while I do not claim any degree of political wisdom or power to gauge the minds of the people, I am of the opinion that if the attempt is made to recall the governor that our friend Wilson will find out that he has guessed wrong again.

When Governor West begins to prosecute officers for doing their duty, then it will be time for the recall.

J. F. STEWART.

### Only a Dream.

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Last night I had a most remarkable vision, which I feel it my duty to give to the public. At first I imagined I was on top of the Washington monument, with an awful fear of falling off, while I looked down on Pennsylvania avenue and viewed the great throng returning from the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson had just been inaugurated president. Next, I was at Matteawan, where I was shown through the various wards, beginning with the convalescent and ending with the most violent. Among all the unfortunate there was not one I knew till we got to the last padded cell on the right, as you walk from the entrance. There was a sight that seemed to congeal my blood. My hands and feet began to grow cold and then numb. My tongue cleaved to my throat and my lifs seemed parched. Cold chills ran down my spine, and while I wanted to run my leaden feet refused me. It seemed an epoch before the cold sweat began to drop from my forehead and I could turn from that awful spectacle. There in one corner was a man on his all fours, pawing up the supposed dirt and attempting to imitate the call of the bull moose. Presently the man's mania changed, and he suddenly seized by the jaws a stuffed lion that was placed in his cell, and then yelled for a photographer in a voice that could have been heard a full mile. Next he adjusted a tin crown to his head and proclaimed himself king of the universe and began giving away the planets and stags as trophies to his followers. The nomenclature and position of the fixed stars did not seem to suit him and he peremptorily ordered changes, so made that in either hemisphere the arrangement of the constellation would spell his name. In his next delirium he was in turn Caesar, Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. Such a sight I could no longer endure, and as the attendant led me away he remarked about the ignominious defeat of Horace Greeley and the starless midnight that overtook his brilliant mind.

J. D. HARRIS.

### Minnesota's Experience.

Cottage Grove, Or., Aug. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your several editorials on the subject you seem to think it to be an unheard of thing to require a majority of all voters participating in an election to carry an initiative measure or a proposed constitutional amendment. I think that if you look up the laws of Minnesota you will find that such a method prevails there. It is, however, open to the objections you make to the measure to be proposed by the urenic crowd on the ballot this fall. It is almost impossible to secure the necessary votes. In fact, several years ago an amendment was passed to the election laws authorizing the state auditor to put such measures on a separate pink ballot in order to more emhpatically call the attention of the voters to them.

ELBERT BEDE.

### "Medicine" for Joy Riders.

Portland, Or., Aug. 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is much joy and thanksgiving among mothers in this city that the reckless auto drivers have been made to slacken their pace because of fines.

We can now venture across the street or allow our children to go down town without fearing that they will be brought home in an ambulance—other names to be added to the appalling list of auto victims.

In other cities they have taken a more strenuous course than we have. For instance, let us look at St. Paul.

Time was when the joy rider shot through the streets and up St. Anthony hill with the gay abandon of a cowboy in eastern Oregon. Now he travels along kind of tame and lifeless.

What has worked the miracle?

The story is this: The joy rider caught red handed in St. Paul is taken to the bridewell. There is no need of trial. The price of liberty is making a certain number of brooms. There is no alternative—no fine which only the wealthy can afford.

The records show that the first candidate was a banker. He offered stocks, bonds and ready-to-use money. But there was only one way he could procure his liberty—get the brooms finished with his own hands.

The system has brought forth excellent results, safer and surer than ours. I leave it to the parents of this city to consider.

There are still joy riders in this city driving recklessly through the streets and showing no consideration for peoples' rights—let them work off their surplus energy in prison. Outraged justice demands it.

A MOTHER.

### The Socialist View.

Salem, Or., Aug. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—As Governor West's moral crusade in your city seems to be the subject for quite a little argument, I fain would send in my version of the affair. The main point in this campaign lies along the immorality of certain of your citizens, and the city most assuredly needs a cleaning up. However, this is merely secondary. Statistics show that 85 per cent of the prostitutes are driven into the life because their wages are not enough to support them; therefore, the primary cause of prostitution is in the economic system. Newspapers may write about it, clergymen may preach against it, lawmakers and police officials may unite their efforts in attempts to regulate or suppress it, but it will all be in vain as long as our present economic system lasts.

An economic system which results in a condition of extreme wealth and extreme poverty side by side is bound to produce prostitution. I have heard that West should not punish the women, but should go to the cause of the trouble and bring the men to task. Such rot! Men are no more the cause of such conditions than Chaffin is the cause of the saloon business. I tell you again that it is the system under which we now exist that causes such a disgrace, and until you, society as a whole, will come to your senses and vote for a new system that will assure the working people of their just dues, you will have prostitution.

It is a sad and humiliating admission to make, in one of the greatest centers of civilization in the world, that it is not passion, or corrupt inclination, but the force of actual physical want, that impels our young women to go down into the living hell of prostitution.

I would suggest to anyone interested in this line of social science, that they procure a copy of Rappaport's book called "Looking Forward," and study it. It can be procured of almost any Socialist local, as the members of such organizations are all students and have the best works published relating to the economic conditions existing today.

If Governor West succeeds in his morality campaign and clears the city of Portland of all its vice, he will have done something that has no precedent. However, he will eventually have to begin at the bottom and remove the cause, and when he does that he is lining up directly with the Socialist platform. Our slogan is "No Compromise," so if you would have this business done up right, send in your application to the Socialist party of America and vote to oust a system that forces our young women to sell their bodies that they might live a few years longer.

HAL E. HOSS.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Oregon hop fields help a multitude of people.

• •

Labor day is intended to be a no-labor day.

• •

No sincere and intelligent reformer entirely fails.

• •

August tried thunderously to make up the rain deficiency.

• •

"Earth education" will also help to make children healthier.

• •

For once, it took the Colonel a long time to write a letter.

• •

Bourke Cochran had to do something to attract attention again.

• •

From her granite green mountains Vermont will send forth a straw.

• •

This time it is the Democrats who have sprung the quadrennial "over-confidence" bugaboo.

• •

Prospective campaigners probably overestimate greatly the influence they will have on voters.

• •

In the trust realm it is considered unethical not to plunder consumers to the utmost possible limit.

• •

Quite naturally, the owners of much very highly valued land don't like the graduated tax proposition.

• •

It was quite superfluous for Senator Perkins to announce his retirement at the close of his present term.

• •

Some bad people can be made to behave better, perhaps, but none can be made real good by law or force.

• •

Notwithstanding Mr. Taft's honest opinion to the contrary, the tariff board was probably a good deal of a humbug.

• •

Things become so bad politically that once in a generation or so the people become desperate and put the Democrats in power.

• •

As a rule, country people do little lamenting over stolen and smashed automobiles, or resultant bruised bodies and broken bones, either.

• •

The British newspapers talk as if it was at least half John Bull's canal. But it is Uncle Sam's, and he isn't violating any treaty, either.

• •

Woodrow Wilson says he is learning all the time. Such a man is far more dependable and fit for public trust than one who already knows it all.

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A contract has been let for the construction of the Country club house at Baker. It will be finished in a few weeks.

• •

The walls of the new Presbyterian church building at Bend are to be of pink rock quarried close to the town and the foundation of lava rock.

• •

Union Republican: Contractor Keefe is pushing work on the library building. The brick work is practically completed. The building will be easily completed this fall.

• •

Item in Astorian, reproduced from issue of August 16, 1882: Senator Slater is expected back on tomorrow's steamer. It is thought that during the recess of congress he will visit all parts of the state.

• •

North Powder News: North Powder citizens are taking up a subscription to send Miss Aughey and her horses to the Pendleton Round-up. She won the prize for the best riding at the Union stock show last June.

• •

Hermiston Herald: If one has shipments coming in from Portland it would not be a bad idea to have it come by Open River boats to Umatilla and from there by rail. A part, at least, should come this way.

• •

Toledo Leader: Our main street is a busy place. Contractor Knudsen is laying the concrete pavement on the block between Fourth and Fifth streets, and Messrs. Avery and Harding are laying the planking on the lower end of the street.

• •

Vale Enterprise: Nearly every week has seen some splendid improvements made inside of the beautiful new stone church of the Christian denomination. Last week electric fixtures were installed. Subscriptions are being taken for the oak pews that have been ordered.

• •

Port Orford Tribune: The Bane mill on Sixes is cutting mostly Port Orford cedar, and an auto truck, making five trips a day and hauling 2000 feet at a load, delivers the lumber at the wharf in Port Orford. This cedar is found only in Coos and Curry counties. It is the most beautiful lumber on our coast.

• •

Eugene Guard: The outlook for Eugene's growth next year is especially bright. Railroad construction in this vicinity is only fairly under way, a trunk sewer system is to be laid at a cost of $200,000; there will be several miles of pavement to lay, and a number of large buildings to be erected. We have only just begun to grow!

## SEVEN MEN OF ACTION

### Robert Raikes.

It is to Robert Raikes that we owe our present system of instruction in Bible lessons—our Sunday school. Sunday schools had existed before his time, but they were more or less limited in their scope. It was William King, a woolen cardmaker at Dursley who first dropped the idea into Raikes' mind. He had established a Sunday school at Dursley which failed for want of cooperation, though he never lost faith in his plan.

When at Gloucester one Sunday he called upon Raikes, and the two walked together by the island—one of the lowest parts of the city. There the ragged children were occupied in various sports. "What a pity," said King, "that the Sabbath is so desecrated." "But how?" said Raikes, "is it to be altered?" "Sir, open a Sunday school, as I have done at Dursley, with the help of a faithful journeyman; but the multitude of business prevents my spending as much time in it as I would wish, so I feel that I want a rest."

Raikes visited the Gloucester prison. He found a young man there condemned to death for housebreaking. "He had never," said Raikes, "received the smallest instruction. He had never offered a prayer to his Creator." He knew God only as a name to swear by. He was utterly devoid of all sense of a future state. This interview made a great impression upon Raikes' mind. Very few of the young men about the city received any instruction whatever. As soon as they were able to do anything they were put to work, and in their interval of leisure, of which Sunday was the chief, the children were left altogether without restraint.

Thereupon Raikes decided to found a Sunday school. He had a sympathy for childhood, and he won the love of the little ragamuffins, as he affectionately called them. He proposed to teach them to read and learn the church catechism, and to enforce order among the little heathen.

In 1783 he proceeded to hire two schools, and agreed to give a shilling to each of the teachers of the neglected children. The curate of the village was also invited to visit the schools on Sunday afternoons and examine the progress made by the pupils. Raikes' schools possessed the most valuable elements of teaching—genuine love for the children on the part of the teachers. Their little hearts were stirred by the devotion of those who ministered to them.

Nearly 30 years after the establishment of Raikes' first school there came to visit him in his retirement a young Quaker named Joseph Lancaster, to whose energetic efforts was due the formation of the association known afterward as "The British and Foreign School society, for giving week-day instruction to the children of the poor."

At that time the founder of Sunday schools was 72 years of age, and past active work, but he still took a lively interest in his much loved institution. Many were Lancaster's inquiries respecting the origin of Sunday schools. Leaning on the arm of his visitor the old man led him through the thoroughfares of Gloucester to the spot in a back street where the first school was held. "Pause here," said the old man. Then, uncovering his head and closing his eyes, he stood for a moment in silent prayer. Then, turning toward his friend, while the tears rolled down his cheeks, he said:

"This is the spot on which I stood when I saw the destitution of the children and the desecration of the Sabbath by the inhabitants of the city. As I asked, 'Can nothing be done?' a voice answered: 'Try.' I did try, and see what God has wrought. I can never pass by this spot, where the word 'try' came so powerfully to my mind, without lifting up my hands and heart to heaven in gratitude to God for having put a thought into my heart."

Tomorrow—John Gutenberg.

### A Hero of Humanity.

From New York Post.

Another hero of science and humanity has gone to his death as a martyr. Dr. T. B. McClintic, of the Marine Hospital service, who had spent two years investigating and fighting an epidemic of spotted fever in Montana, was himself infected with the deadly disease and died yesterday. His name will be added to the illustrious roll of men who have cheerfully faced dangers more appalling than those of battle, and have yielded up their lives in the effort to save the lives of others. The quickening and inspiration of such an example needs no words to heighten them; but recognition and gratitude should not be wanting. There must be wreaths for the happy warriors of civilization who never wore a uniform.

### Insidious Scorn.

From the Washington Star.

"Are you really looking for an honest man?" asked the suspicious citizen.

"No," replied Diogenes. "Confidentially, I am merely taking this method of letting my neighbors know what I think of them."

## The Spy System

From the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Senator La Follette produces plentiful evidence to support his charge that his mail has been tampered with systematically. Scores of his letters show marks of having been opened. This could not have been done except with the consent of postal authorities and by secret agents in the service and pay of the government. The government had a strong motive in intercepting information sent to Senator La Follette, and the indications are that it did not stop short of crime in its methods.

There is no surprise at these indications. There have been repeated revelations of an extensive spy system in this country until its existence is generally accepted as a commonplace of governmental policy and practice. The idea of a "secret service," which was the outgrowth of the Civil war period, and was at first excused on the score of the government's military necessity, has been tolerated with singular complacency by a free citizenship. Under this complacency has grown up a spy system that amounts to an industry. Congress openly expends large sums for the maintenance of this powerful secret department, of which the people are not apprised.

The people are its victims. Its functions are exerted rarely on their behalf but systematically on behalf of the various branches of officialdom. Its operations are privately directed, and its results are private property. It is an institution characteristic of a government in league with privilege in respect of many things, and employed about their mutual interests. Its rapid extension has been coincident with the growing partnership of Bureaucracy and Plutocracy in the past few years, and in one subtle way and another it has assisted in the upbuilding and protection of the great graft.

The great hive of spies and informers in the United States is the most systematic, far-reaching and all-seeing the world has known. Beside its comprehensiveness, the similar appurtenance of Russian bureaucracy is a simple, crude affair. The growth of the spy system is one of the most portentous signs that warn the country of administrative despotism and a perverted federal government.

In a country ostensibly free the prying agency must, in the nature of things, be exerted mainly against the interests of the people. Yet it makes itself felt only when it violates the most personal and intimate rights of the citizen with rude and violent hand. We cry halt when it brutally intercepts and rifles the citizen's mail, scarcely taking the trouble to conceal its marks.

On such an occasion we may prudently inquire how far our rights in general are at the mercy of an enmeshing, inimical secrecy, manned at a thousand points by ruthless vigilance—an ingenious system of infinite facilities, undreamt of sources of information, invisible avenues and underground channels of communication.

How far is the free and open life of the nation undermined, how far is American liberty itself imperiled by a disguised power that may be thrown to any purpose, political or industrial, which its silent commanders indicate? What would habeas corpus be worth as against its silent grasp in an extremity? What of the right of free speech, what of the right to labor, or even the right of life in a conceivable case, as against a vast concealed power protected as it is commissioned by government? Are not these legitimate and natural questions concerning an agency which now, with impunity, invades the inmost privacy of the citizen?

It is plain that the spy system in the United States has already developed and encroached to the point of a tyrannous abomination. It is for the people themselves to say whether it shall be checked, whether it shall be annihilated as a system, or permitted to flourish and perpetuate itself at their expense.

### The Nation's Debt to Mr. Bryan.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Of the new political ideas which pass current in our time, more by far have been shaped by Mr. Bryan, or at least passed by him from his Populist inheritance, than have come into being from any other single source. For as everybody knows, Mr. Roosevelt's familiar image and superscription have been stamped on coin annually borrowed from his rival's mint. The publicity of campaign expenditures, the election of senators by the people, the system of direct nominations, initiative, referendum, and all the paraphernalia of direct government based upon complete confidence in the people—all these eclectic issues, from whatever source derived, were articles of Mr. Bryan's faith when Mr. Roosevelt's creed knew them not. It is a safe assertion that, in the making of the American nation today out of the materials of 20 years ago, Mr. Bryan has been the largest personal factor. And if this be true, then indeed he is a successful man.

### Favor Blue Sky Law.

Baker Herald.

The people of Baker are strongly in favor of the blue sky law and it should be passed at the next session of the legislature, even though it may appear to be a little expensive at first. It will prevent Oregon from getting an unenviable reputation as the home of fake stock promoters

## Pointed Paragraphs

Suspicion is the fly in the matrimonial ointment.

• •

And many a man has a kick coming that never reaches him.

• •

If you would retain your friends, don't give them away.

• •

More men might get to the front if they did't stop to talk.

• •

The Wall street "bulls" have tossed many a man over the wall.

• •

Even the man who doesn't lie never tells all the truth he knows.

• •

Occasionally a woman drives a man to drink, but usually he beats her to it.

• •

The average man is always butting in and adding to his collection of enemies.

• •

Horses are fed on oats and hay. Nightmares are fed on wild oats and Welsh rarebit.

• •

It is a great deal better to be disappointed in love than to be disappointed in marriage.

• •

If you think you are right, go ahead, but don't be disappointed if the crowd doesn't follow you.

• •

Nearly every shiftless man has a horseshoe nailed over his door—that is, if he has a door.

• •

Many a girl marries a man not because he is good enough for her, but because he is too good for her rival.

• •

About the time a man is old enough to have acquired fairly good sense his neighbors begin calling him an old fogy.