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-6031. 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

Avoid all singularity and affectation. What is according to nature is best, while what is contrary to it is always distasteful. Nothing is graceful that is not our own.—Collier.

KILL THE LAW

THEY have found the revolver with which Harry Barr, the chauffeur, was killed. There is a manufacturer's number on the weapon, and the new Portland revolver ordinance requires a record to be kept of such numbers and of the person to whom the weapon is sold.

With such a record, there might have been a key to the mystery of who shot Barr. At least somebody would have to do some tall explaining to escape responsibility for the crime.

But the revolver ordinance is not operative. The courts have issued a restraining order for the purpose of determining its validity.

As long as the restraining order remains in effect, it will help murderers who have done their work to escape detection. As long as ordinances and laws regulating sale of revolvers are kept inoperative, there will be protection, asylum and immunity for the assassins.

By all means, have the courts nullify the revolver ordinance. If it cannot be set aside on one technicality, employ another.

Nothing must be done to interfere with the unrestricted sale of revolvers.

Nothing must be done to lessen the profits of pistol sellers.

Nothing must be done to check the operations of gunmen.

Nothing must be done to hamper those who lie in wait and shoot people down on a lonely road.

Since the revolver is only made for the purpose of killing people, we must not do anything to interfere with its usefulness.

A MULTITUDE OF DOCTORS

THE disease is the high cost of living. The sufferers are the producer and the ultimate consumer. As for the doctors their name is legion.

The most recent is the Farmers' Society of Equity. The headquarters is fixed in Indianapolis. The remedy proposed is a national marketing system for farm crops.

The proposition is that all farmers, everywhere in this nation, should enroll themselves in local associations, to be affiliated into county associations, they into state associations. From the state associations the national association would be formed. That all crop raisers should report to their local associations what they have for sale. That this information should pass by the associations named into the national office and be there tabulated. That the selling of the entire volume should be entrusted to the officers of this national body, buyers being produced by the natural attraction of there being so much to sell. It is assumed that prices would so adjust themselves that by a series of telegraphic messages from headquarters in Indianapolis, reaching the local associations through the state, county and district bodies, sales would result—and that great savings to the farmer would be realized.

Much is being said and written about farmers' cooperation. It looks as if the Farmers' Society of Equity had taken this much abused word and bolted with it.

RUSSIAN TROUBLES

THE Russian navy has of late years been the storm center in that much governed and sternly repressed empire. Ever since the Japanese war there were attempts, more or less successful, on the part of the crews of several warships to capture and escape with their ships.

Within the past few weeks martial law has been proclaimed both at Sevastopol and at Kronstadt, that is in the Black sea and the Baltic, on account of reported unrest in the navy.

It is said that both among the sailors and the soldiers revolutionary literature is being circulated, at the risk of men's lives.

Russian discipline has been always brutal, especially to the rank and file, while the Japanese war disclosed graft and theft running riot among the commissaries and contractors.

Frequent reports of strikes and labor troubles in many parts of the empire leak through the veil of censorship. But internal troubles have never been allowed to stop the course of Russian diplomacy.

In spite of the feeble opposition of native Persians, and with the assent, if not the connivance of the British foreign office, Russia is solidly established in northern Persia. Russian financiers and their agents are pushing preparations for the railroad which may land Russian armies on the Persian gulf and at the gate of India. Russia is strong enough, with the aid of Japan, to block every attempt of the Chinese republic to obtain unhampered loans from non-political banks, and to hold the young republic in a constant condition of suspense and therefore of feebleness. Meanwhile the Russian grip on Manchuria and Mongolia is being tightened.

The reason why may be judged from that recent report of the American consul at Harbin that the fertile lands of Manchuria, if properly settled and farmed, are wide enough and rich enough to raise grain to feed the world.

WHY BE FOOLISH?

THE larger interest in the presidential election will give the unfit legislative candidate his opportunity. Under the stress of more absorbing issues he may be able to slip in unchallenged.

The legislature of Oregon exercises very large powers. Its trusteeship for the people is of enormous consequence.

The body exercises the power of making laws for government of the people. The crudeness and impotency of many of our laws is example of how inefficiently this trusteeship has been discharged.

The legislature exercises the power of taxing $890,000,000 of Oregon property. It exercises the power of spending $5,000,000 and upwards of the people's money.

Looking over the candidates in all the parties, how many of them in point of capacity, mentality and moral standard, are five-million-dollar men?

Looking into their records, how many of them are there that a prudent private citizen would want to entrust with the expenditure of $5,000,000?

How many of them are there, that a prudent business man would want to entrust with the expenditure of $1,000,000, or $100,000, or even $1000?

We have long overlooked the importance of the legislature. We have fallen into the habit of "cussing" it after the session, only to elect the same kind of a gang to the next session. In all our numerous public follies, one of our supremest faults is the inattention and incompetency we have displayed in electing members of the legislature.

We should do differently. We should not pay the slightest attention to a party brand. There is not the slightest occasion for politics in the legislature. Statement One made the Oregon legislature a non-partisan body so far as actual results are concerned.

We should not pay the slightest attention to the glittering promises that the peanut politician promulgates when he becomes a legislative candidate. Such promises are not worth the paper on which they are written. They are only made to get in on.

It is the public record and the private record that counts. It is common sense and the fitness as to honesty and business capacity that should be made the acid test.

Why elect a six-bit man to a five-million-dollar job?

Why continue to be foolish?

MR. LOGAN'S SPEECH

JOHN F. LOGAN says the newspapers misquoted him respecting his vice speech.

In explanation he says: "You may say that I approve the efforts of Governor West to better conditions. I think he ought to keep Mr. Esterly in the field in Portland. I think, however, that the situation has been over stated to the governor. I do not think Portland is any worse as to vice and crime than is the average city of its size, and I think it harmful to the city to exaggerate the facts before the world."

Mr. Logan is entirely right in his insistence that Portland is no worse than the average city. Many cities are very much worse. Some cities are a great deal better.

Los Angeles is far better regulated as to the liquor traffic. It has but 200 saloons in a population of more than 300,000. Its moral conditions are on a much higher level than Portland's.

But San Francisco is far worse than either. It has conditions beside which conditions in Portland are comparatively clean.

Yet Portland is bad enough. We have seventeen-year-old boys in jail for murder. We have a boy of eighteen serving out a ten years' sentence in the penitentiary for being a murderous highwayman. We have the spectacle of a captain of police against whom various bawdy house keepers make the charge that he used his official authority to extort money from them.

We have an organized "system" of commercialized vice and criminality in which eminent men in the community are secret partners by reason of the profits and dividends they take in rentals from the unlawful business. These houses rented to lawlessness by our foremost citizens are places in which our daughters are snared and our boys in their teens dragged into bad company and then into court trials and the penitentiary.

As Mr. Logan says, and as the vice commission in its report says, Portland is not worse than the average city. But no father can close his eyes to the fact that Portland can be improved.

No father can deny the fact that no place can be made too wholesome and clean for his sons and daughters to be reared in.

NOBODY KNOWS

IF there were no other reason, commission government should be adopted in Portland because it is opposed by those who live by politics.

If there were no other reason, it should be adopted because it brings an official into the open and makes him accountable to the people for his acts.

If there were no other reason, it should be adopted because it shortens the ballot and focuses the limelight effectively on those who ask for office.

If there were no other reason, it should be adopted because it would be deliverance from the present menagerie government, and conditions could not possibly be made worse by the change.

Any one of the foregoing reasons is sufficient to definitely convince any average citizen that the system should be put into effect in this city. Under the present system, nobody knows anything about what is going on behind the scenes.

In the city council, one member frequently charges another with treason to the interests of the city. Nobody knows how many of these charges are true, or how many untrue.

On the outside, citizens charge the city administration with inefficiency and others deny it. Nobody knows anything about how far the mayor, for instance, is responsible for conditions, because his hands are more or less tied by the council, the council is more or less tied by boards, and all are tied by each other.

Nobody knows where to fix the blame for inefficiency. Nobody knows whom to hold accountable for incapacity. Nobody knows anything.

About all we know is that we are governed, but we don't know how we are governed. We know that taxes are inordinately high, but we don't know why they are high, or whom to blame for making them high.

From it all, we ought to know that we cannot possibly blunder in making a change.

A CRIMINAL BUREAU

THE organization of a bureau for the detection of criminals in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia is proposed.

It would keep an accurate record for identification of all criminals in the west. It would establish a bureau at which thumb prints, photographs and descriptions would be always available.

Why not? Why not card index every crook and every suspect so completely and make the relation between crook catchers so intimate that the system of detection would be a daily and hourly dragnet?

There is a wide division line between the underworld and the upperworld of society. The crooks are only a comparatively small percentage. Decent people are in a huge majority, and the task of keeping surveillance over the indecent is not very great.

Germany knows the movements every day of every crook and every suspected man. So do other European nations. A stranger there is regarded as doubtful and fit for observing until his respectability is established.

A main trouble in the United States is that we don't catch the man killers. They do their work and get away. We sleuth around the murder scene, look wise at the tracks and blood marks, but mostly let the deed finally pass on as one of the unexplained mysteries. We have a long list of them here in Portland, and it is a multiplying list.

Remembering that we finally capture and convict less than one and one half per cent of our murderers, it seems time for a criminal bureau that will be a criminal bureau.

A HIGH CARD IN SHIPS

A SUPER-DREADNAUGHT 700 feet long, of 30,000 tons displacement, 29 knots speed, armed with 14 inch guns, is the last card that the British admiralty plays in the game with Germany. The design of this monster ship has been accepted and construction is to begin in November. The engines are to be high power geared turbines.

No doubt her decks will be specially strengthened to resist the attacks of the Zeppelin war dirigibles, and she will be fitted with batteries of long distance and sky-ranging power to reach her adversaries in the air. The old competition between guns and armor plates will take a fresh start, under the new conditions. Ingenuity and science in Germany and England will be set to work without pause to devise new methods of attack and defence which might far better be devoted to constructive not destructive ends.

The issue is fast approaching between the peoples and the military classes in each of them. Unless the peoples themselves, who are the universal sufferer, take a hand the mad race of armament will continue.

DECLARING FOR FREEDOM

THE great political conflict within the Democratic party to throw off Murphy domination in New York politics was born of the encouragement given pure politics by the triumphant leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

The New York World is demanding the overthrow of Murphy and the nomination of a Democratic candidate for governor who will do for New York what Wilson has done in delivering public affairs from boss domination in New Jersey. The World declares that unless a Democrat who measures up to the Wilson standard of progressivism is nominated, it will oppose the state Democratic ticket in the election.

The action of the Baltimore convention was a new declaration of political freedom. It has infused new hope and everywhere made active the forces of clean government.

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.

Graduated Tax.

Portland, Or., Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Opponents of justice in taxation criticise the graduated land value tax measure because they assure us that its provisions can be evaded. Then they proceed to show its iniquity and unfairness and the awful havoc it will produce among the small home owners in city and country. All of which, as Alphonse says, is much to laugh, yes.

One way they assure us it can be evaded is to split up a holding worth half a million by deeding to relatives, who will kindly hold the same until the time comes to make a bona fide sale. How many men with a holding in Portland worth $500,000, will trust 50 relatives with $10,000 each? Imagine the result! The measure prohibits the original owner going into court and making claim that the deeds were merely "wash sales" to evade payment of taxes. He would far better sell half and put the resulting capital into improvements that would not be taxed at all, and thus avoid any altercations with nephews and nieces and half cousins over any little indiscretions. And that is what he would do.

Another objection that is solemnly produced is that the big corporations would immediately proceed to sell off their vast acreage in small holdings By all means let them. The sooner, the quicker Oregon will come into her own. That is just what the measure is proposed for. That is just what the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia is doing—going out of the land business. Let the S. P. do the same. A good, strong hint to the wise like this exemption of improvements and a graduated tax on land values over $10,000 assessed to any one owner, is sufficient.

The measure proposed also confiscates for the benefit of the school fund any lands deeded to a corporation for the purpose of evading the tax. This will effectually prevent the formation of fictitious companies to deed land to. None of our tax dodging families and estates love our schools as well as that.

Another loop hole that will be tight squeezing for Old Man Tight Wad intent on evading his taxes will be the scheme of holding $10,000 in each county in the state, thereby escaping the graduated and specific tax. Imagine a man with a quarter block of shacks on Washington street assessed at $320,000 for the land values alone, selling the same and gallivanting over Oregon looking for investments in idle land not to exceed and just to equal $10,000 in each county, keeping track of them, paying taxes on them, selling part or all of each holding and making new investments whenever the assessor raised the valuation on any one above $10,000. It would worry some of our Tight Wad family insane to dodge taxes that hard. It would be far cheaper and would evade more taxes and lots of trouble sidestepped just to put up a good building instead of the shacks and live happily ever after. No money to do it with? Well, friend, with taxes off all forms of improvements there will be plenty of money seeking investments. There is plenty in British Columbia. Might sell half and improve the other half, and that is just what is being done where improvements are exempted from taxation.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

The Political Parties.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to correct an error about the third party which I notice every day. First there is the Republican party, which is represented by an elephant with a long snout which is often stuck in other people's affairs. Second comes the Democratic party, represented by a mule, which is noted as a chronic kicker. Third comes the Prohibition party, not represented by an animal, but by clean, thoughtful men and women. It is a party of slow but healthy growth and to be reckoned with in the coming election. Fourth comes the Socialists. This is a party working for the interests of the have-nots and seems to grow fast with plenty of opposition. Fifth comes Teddy, with a party represented by a Bull Moose. There doesn't seem to be any need for this fifth party only Teddy couldn't get a third term any other way. It's lucky he took an animal that is used to the cold, as it will not have the shelter of the White House.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Alleys in Cities.

Portland, Sept. 20.—To the Editor of The Journal—The one great mistake the city fathers make is in granting additions to the city, blocked off without "alleys." It is just as easy to keep an alley clean as the street in front of the residences, and much more convenient in every way. Take the city of Sellwood for instance, beautifully laid out in blocks, fairly wide streets, but no alleys. Land was cheap when the city was mapped out and alleys should have been the one great essential for convenience. Now, you will see stacks of cordwood piled in front of the houses and everything has to be unloaded onto the sidewalks in front. Cordwood has to be cut in the streets, making a mess and nuisance in the front of the dwellings. With an alley there is less danger of fire, too, as the houses cannot "butt" up against each other as they are built now. The fact is, no lot should be less than 50 by 100, and more if possible, for beauty, convenience and protection from fire. With an alley no unsightly pile of wood or anything else, in fact, would be there to mar the beauty of the streets, if only for a day or two.

The grasp for wealth to make the most of an acre is the cause of such inconvenience, and the laws of the state, in fact, should forbid it.

Oregon is not so small but that it could afford alleys in all her towns and cities and the sanitary conditions would be just as good as they are now. It would be more to the credit of the courts to see that such was the case in platting off an addition to any place and wide streets should be one great essential.

Again we have avenues in plenty, but where are the trees on either side to give its full meaning? It is no avenue without the trees; just as well call it "street," or "lane." OBSERVER.

Capital Punishment.

Klamath Falls, Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please let me explain why I think we now ought to abolish capital punishment.

At the various stages of human development, various methods are necessary to restrain the criminal instinct. The method which is most efficient for such purpose at one stage became a drawback and hindrance to justice at another stage. Capital punishment has now in most of the civilized countries outlived its usefulness and tends from now on more to protect and breed criminality than to prevent and cure it. It makes the conviction of murderers much more expensive than necessary and also more uncertain. The reason for this is the growing sentiment against capital punishment. This sentiment is a religion which will continue to grow, making it more and more difficult to select jurors and also in many other ways more and more difficult to detect and convict the murderer as long as capital punishment is the law.

Nothing shows more conclusively the unfitness of capital punishment at this stage than the small percentage of murderers sent to the gallows in those states which still retain it.

Therefore it seems to me it is now high time we adjust our law so it can be enforced with greater certainty. A life sentence to hard labor or to solitary confinement is a much greater punishment for the murderer. It is more in accord with our present stage of consciousness and therefore a better remedy against crime.

PAUL C. PAULSON.

Odd Tales Vouched for by Oregon Newspapers

China Cuts Off Own Head.

Stayton Mail: A very peculiar accident happened at the woolen mill Saturday when a full grown China pheasant hen flew directly through a window pane, cutting off her head on the jagged glass and falling on the inside of the building several feet from the window. One of the workmen picked her up and searched for the pheasant's head and finally found it outside the building. The only way we can account for the circumstance is, that probably the bird had been making her nest in the disused building and had come home to roost. It will be no roosting place for chickens from now on as Mr. Wilbur will soon have the machinery humming.

Kids See Fair and Make Money.

Salem Capital Journal: It takes Polk county kids to break all records for enterprise, and they are hard-raised kids who are not the products of modern scientific eugenics. The kids were of the common kind of which, thank God, there are still a great many, and their mother, who was pickings hops for a living at Eola, sent them to the state fair. The oldest was 8 and the little girl was 6, with a boy between the two. They were given a free ride on the railroad, got free admission to the fair, because they had not a cent of money between them. They picked up their own lunch about the fair grounds, and saw the whole show, took in the races from the top of the fence and in the afternoon made some money on the side. The oldest boy got a nickel for holding a man's horse. The man was so pleased he bought the children admission to one of the side shows. The show was so rotten that the kids went out disgusted and told the woman at the door that they wanted their money back. She gave them 30 cents, after some ragging, in which the boy held his own. Thirty-five cents ahead they started to catch the 5:30 train for Eola, when the Journal editor picked them up in his motor-car and gave them a free ride to West Salem, after pumping the story out of them. Who can match the three kids from Eola?

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"Beware of experts," warns Dr. Wilson. He's onto them.

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Most roadhouses seem determined to be as evil as possible.

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For an infant party, the Moosers are having much trouble.

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Some men who want to talk long, loud and often are first to interfere with others' talk.

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The way to reduce the tariff duties is not to appoint a powerless board, but to reduce them.

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Another thing for Portland to be proud of, its Y. M. C. A. has the largest membership of any in the country.

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Free speech is a sacred right, of course, but some street spouters make nuisances of themselves in exercising it.

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In the late Progressive party convention more than half the delegates were from Portland, and about half the counties were unrepresented.

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Assuming that the Democrats and Roosevelters are enemies, the former may cheefrully comply with the command, "Love your enemies."

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Some one professes to have discovered that women's understanding is increasing; that is, their feet are growing larger. But some of them, even if this be true, won't buy larger shoes.

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Thousands of Oregon people were pleased to read that Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway was able to attend and take an active part in a suffragist meeting and luncheon the other day. May she live to vote—often.

• •

Many "old" maids and bachelors are so because of lack of opportunity to become acquainted; they are reserved, diffident, conventional and strangers to agreeable marriageable people of the other sex, so drift into confirmed bachelorhood. Why don't some of the many reformers advocate a public acquaintance bureau for such people?

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

St. Helen's Mist: Rev. A. A. Heist, for the past two years pastor of the St. Helens M. E. church, will go to Chicago, where he will enter the Northwestern University theological school for a two years' course.

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Terrebonne Oregonian: A warehouse for Terrebonne is the next move in the development of this thriving little burg. The Farmers' union has taken the matter up and a committee is now out soliciting stock subscriptions.

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Union Republican: Joseph Yorgason, who recently arrived from Big Horn, Wyoming, has plans for the erection of an opera house. Union is sadly deficient in this respect, and a good building would encourage a better class of shows.

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Joseph Herald: Bill Scott, eight miles east of town, has a 10 acre field of rye on a dry hill that looks like a world beater. It will go more than four tons of hay to the acre, and most of it stands seven feet and four inches high.

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Bandon Recorder: Work is proceeding right along on the new Presbyterian church, and with a few weeks of good weather the building will be inclosed and then it can be finished up with little difficulty, even though the rainy season does set in.

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Gold Hill News: An experiment in peanut growing attempted the present season by Charles Erlwein, has resulted so successfully that he will plant an extensive patch next year to demonstrate yet another possibility of the Rogue river valley. Mr. Erlwein cultivated a single row this season, the plants producing peanuts of large size and excellent quality.

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Nehalem Enterprise: A log measuring seven feet four inches in diameter and 32 feet in length, scaling 10,000 board measure, was cut up at the Wheeler mill and required nearly two days to dispose of, figuring in the breakdowns that resulted in handling the log owing to its great weight. It is estimated that the weight was over 40,000 pounds.

SEVEN CLEVER BOOKS

"La Rochefoucauld Maxims."

Many of us are familiar with the "maxims" of La Rochefoucauld, while we know little of his life and the experiences from which he drew his deductions regarding the relations of life and the mind.

He belonged to one of the proud old families of France and lived during parts of the reign of Louis XIII and of Louis XIV. The world was the school in which he was educated. He knew Cardinal Richelieu and watched the struggle for mastery between him and Anne of Austria. He also knew Cardinal Mazarin and saw his policy after the death of Richelieu.

When the political party called the fronde—which was the parliamentary party—developed in opposition to the court, La Rochefoucauld took up the cause of the fronde and drew into it the Duchess de Longueville, with whom he was in love. This movement of the fronde became a corrupt farce, and the great Prince de Conde said its history could only be written in burlesque verses.

The ending of the struggle that this party made saw the end of the infatuation the duchess had for La Rochefoucauld. In one of the battles he was wounded in one eye and for a time lost his sight. By the time he had recovered this the duchess was lost to him, and he retired to his country estates for a period.

In the rebound of his affections he met Mme. de le Fayette, a very brilliant literary woman, and they became deeply attached. For 20 years they enjoyed a high minded friendship and affection.

Madame de la Fayette was guided by good principles. La Rochefoucauld had strong intellectual force and much wisdom. She once said in regard to their mutual friendship: "He gave me mind and I reformed his heart."

In the letters of Madame de Sevigne, she speaks often of La Rochefoucauld and always with an indorsement of his goodness, courage and sense. She said also that he had a tender heart.

Moliere submitted his comedies to La Rochefoucauld for his approval of them; and among his other friends were the preachers Bolleau and Bossuet, and the dramatic poet Racine. He died in Bossuet's arms, after suffering 10 years with gout. Madame Sevigne gave, in her letters, all the minute details of his illness and death.

His "Maxims and Moral Reflections" were written after he had seen and studied life. Voltaire said that this work had but one truth running through it, which was that self love is the motive for everything.

Dean Smith said, however, that there are two kinds of self love. One, that of some men, which induces them to please others; that of some other men, which induces them to please themselves.

There is a worldly wisdom, a wit and a fund of good sense in these maxims that make them good daily reading. They have also been largely drawn upon by prose writers and poets.

Next week—Seven Imaginary Beings.

Always in Good Humor

GUIDING HER THROW ARIGHT.

A man who, with his wife, is employed on a farm in Shropshire, says London Answers, recently found himself in a bad predicament when, in attempting to evade the onslaughts of a savage dog, assistance came in the shape of his wife.

When the woman came up the dog fastened his teeth in the calf of her husband's leg and was holding on for dear life. Seizing a stone in the road, the wife was about to hurl it, when the husband, with wonderful presence of mind, shouted:

"Mary! Mary! Don't throw the stone at the dog. Throw it at me!"

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

From Chapple's News Letter.

"Kind sir," remarked the husky hobo as he approached the leading citizen, "you have very likely heard of and are undoubtedly interested in this wonderful new plan for the municipal beautifying of cities—but—would you manifest your interest in a substantial way?"

"As how?" inquired the leading citizen.

"Would you, for instance, contribute directly to the cause?"

"I don't quite get you," was the response.

"Well, a dollar would buy me a ticket out of town," responded the frowsy one.

The Holy Men and the Hobble Skirt.

Portland, Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—One preacher in a northwestern city has taken snap-shots of exhibits on the streets and will illustrate lectures and sermons on modesty and morals.

Another minister has voiced the protest of the woolen trade—the hobble skirt has monopolized the space close round about and injured the market for other wear.

A Catholic clergyman has entered his protest, and gone into detail somewhat upon what is safe and modest and proper for women to wear. But bless his holy soul, he is not supposed to be looking at the women.

A great governor of a great state has officially (?) informed another great governor that it is woman's dress that plays the deuce with the man's good intentions.

All of which is interesting; however, it is to be hoped that the little short skirt will persist, and that our mothers and sisters and daughters and sweethearts will refuse to go back to the burden of yards and yards of superfluous wear. The hobble is pretty and sensible, let us pray that it persevere. The male prudes will become accustomed to it, then all danger will have passed. It is custom that regulates our sense of modesty and morals. Similia similibus curantur. L. D. R.

The Crops.

Don't get discouraged at some losses,
Or dismal because of sin;
Don't worry about bears, bulls or bosses—
See the crops a-coming in!

There'll always be some sorrow and trouble,
But banish fear and doubt;
Most evil is but a colored bubble—
See the crops a-turning out!

Don't mind the pessimists a-spieling,
Nor harbor envy and hate;
But join Mother Earth in generous feeling—
The crops were never so great!

—J. D. Weser.

"Government Regulation Is Not Freedom," Says Woodrow Wilson

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Memorial Hall would not hold all the people who wanted to hear Governor Wilson last night and he addressed an overflow meeting outside afterward. Governor Harmon presided. Governor Wilson said in part:

"Leaders of the Republican party and of the third party have astonished the country by practically abandoning any serious attempt to meet the main issues of the campaign. The leaders of the third party at the outset declared that the real issue of the present contest was the high cost of living, but they have laid less and less emphasis upon that because they have seen they cannot seriously attack the question without attacking the question of the tariff and trusts in a very different way from that in which they are actually approaching them.

"Prices have risen all over the world, but much faster and very much higher in high-tariff countries, where monopoly was protected, than in low-tariff countries, where competition excluded monopoly. And the chief cause of high living in America is that the markets are controlled.

"No wonder, therefore, that the leaders of the Republican and Progressive parties are saying less about high prices. They dare not, or will not, go straight at the issue of high prices. Government regulation will shield monopoly as well as guide it and regulation is not freedom.

Democrats Stick to Guns.

"The net result is that both these parties have, to all intents and purposes, abandoned the central issues of the campaign. The Democrats alone are bold enough and far-sighted enough to see that they must tackle frankly and directly this question. They see as clearly as anyone else that business must in our day be done upon a great scale, but they know that there is a size which is natural and a size which is unnatual in business.

"Monopoly is always in the long run weak and inefficient and the leaders of the Democratic party know perfectly well they are serving the business interests of the country better, much more intelligently, than the leaders of either of the other parties, because they mean so to regulate competition and free the conditions of business in this country as to substitute the efficient for the merely powerful. It is futile to stand for the causes of our present wrongs and weakly propose to control and moderate the results, and yet that is all our opponents suggest.

Backbone of the Nation.

"I wonder what regulation is to accomplish for the workingmen through the instrumentality of those who have been their most successful opponents. For, after all, the attitude of the government towards labor lies at the heart of almost everything that concerns us as a nation. A nation may be said to consist of those who do its daily labor, and America has always boasted that she was the home of free labor, that all were welcome to come to her shores and partake of her unbounded opportunities.

"Shall we substitute for this dream and ambition of ours a regime under which great 'regulated' monopolies shall be forever the chief patrons of labor? Shall we not, on the contrary, assist to set the laboring men free by placing them in a field of varied enterprise, controlled by no set of men, by no government, where they can look about for opportunity and find it, where an economic democracy will make them feel that they have a vital part in everything that affects the enterprise and the hope of the success of the nation?"

Opposes Tariff Board.

Before several hundred business men at the Chamber of Commerce Governor Wilson said:

"One of the most amazing fictions of our politics is that the Democratic party is not interested in the business life of the United States. When you reflect that the Democrats of the United States comprise about half the population, it is interesting that half the population should be suspected of the desire to commit commercial harakari."

He opposed the proposal of a board of experts to handle the tariff question. "Conditions are constantly changing with the tariff, sometimes as often as every 24 hours," said the governor.

"You cannot touch one tariff schedule without having incalculable results in other schedules. I suppose that when you deal with the woolen schedule for example, you supposed that was all the woolen men were interested in. But the woolen men, if I may credit what I have read in their reports, are almost as much interested in the chemical as in the woolen schedule. Bodies of experts to guide legislation have always been the machinery of one thing, and that is delay."

Pointed Paragraphs

Nailing a lie won't always keep it down.

• •

Every man is the architect of his own misfortune.

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In planning for the future don't overlook the present.

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A shoemaker's wife never thinks he is too good to last.

• •

Give a man string enough and he'll construct his own tangle.

• •

If a woman is really fond of vocal music she seldom tries to sing.

• •

Let a famous doctor name a new disease and it will soon become fashionable.

• •

The absent are not always to blame. They may have had sense enough to remain away.

• •

One of the things a woman can never understand is why her hard-working husband is not enthusiastic about spending his vacation with her folks.

Warning to the Voters of Oregon

The proposed amendment to the state constitution which will appear on the official ballot in November as "Nos. 308-9," if it carries, will take away from the people the right to govern themselves in taxation matters and return to the legislature and predatory and private interests the power to "regulate" and "arrange" taxation measures, the inference being that the people are not intellectually competent to pass upon such things at the polls. Every voter who believes the people should rule and who believes "unequal taxation is robbery," and who further believes that the people at the ballot box should have the right to pass upon taxation measures before they become effective, should vote No. 309 "No," and thus prevent the amendment from becoming the "law of Oregon."

C. S. JACKSON.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1912.