

THE JOURNAL

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HIS POISE

WOODROW WILSON'S treatment of militant Maud Malone at the Brooklyn meeting Saturday night was admirable.

Her interruption of his address was as rude as it was asinine. His answer was a gentleman's answer.

Woodrow Wilson's whole conduct since his nomination has been a display of mental poise. His utterances are full of mental balance.

He appeals to no prejudices. He says no class against class. He goes straight to the heart of his every subject, and addresses himself directly to the sober judgment of his hearers.

His whole effort has been calm, passionate analysis. In the tariff, for instance, he asks for abandonment of the jokers. But with the same breath, he insists that there must be proper discretion to the end that legitimate business may not be disturbed.

To him the presidency seems chiefly desirable for the opportunity it will give him to take all the people into the partnership for the inauguration of social and economic justice by restoration of the national system to the ideals of the fathers.

Every day makes his candidacy stronger. His every act and every utterance commend him to the sober judgment of all people as a statesman capable of bringing the country to a new, cleansed and delightful order, with the great office of president quietly, sanely, justly and purposefully administered.

LUCILLE CAMERON

THE former wife of Jack Johnson committed suicide because of her isolation.

She was literally out of the world. The whites refused to associate with her. So did the colored people. Even the colored attendants in her richly supplied household, held her in contempt.

She bore up under the odium for several years, but human nature finally gave way. The isolation of solitary confinement in Russian prisons drives the inmates into insanity.

The social ostracism of the black pugilist's former wife, drove her to a self-sought grave.

Nineteen years old and foolish, Lucille Cameron wants to follow in her footsteps. She insists on a marriage with Johnson. The tears and appeals of the mother were spurned by the girl and by her colored suitor.

The terrible tragedy of the former wife counts for nothing with the girl. She is already a tragedy. She is a national example of the old adage that there is no accounting for the infatuations of a woman.

As a result of the affair, Chicago is in frenzy. The girl is in jail. Johnson's life is in peril from the mob.

As Booker T. Washington said at Detroit yesterday, Jack Johnson is disgracing his race.

CRIPPLED NEWSY

NO battlefield, no crisis, no catastrophe has brought forth a truer hero than the crippled newsboy at Gary, Indiana.

A young woman had been frightfully burned in an accident. Skin grafting was necessary to save her life.

The newly heard of her plight. He had a shrunken leg, and used a crutch when he moved about, selling papers. He volunteered to submit the skin from his useless limb, for the operation, saying the member was of no value to him, anyway.

The surgeons performed the operation. The girl is rapidly recovering.

But the newsy is dead. He contracted pneumonia at the hospital, and his spent strength was unable to survive it.

do nothing. Everything's against him."

These were the last words, faintly whispered into the ear of a surgeon. He fell back on the pillow, and life was no more.

The city of Gary paid homage to the dead cripple. He was buried under the auspices of the chamber of commerce. Members of the city council were his pallbearers.

By the irony of fate, thousands of dollars worth of flowers were piled on the casket at his funeral. They were thousands that would have been so helpful to him in the days of his crutch and the newspapers.

What a pity that the crippled newsy had to die to get recognition at Gary.

IF ASSASSINATED

THERE is a way for the voters of Oregon to know exactly what they will get if they pass the infamous majority amendment.

There is a place where the plan has been tried, and that place is the state of Oklahoma. The effect there was to make a dead letter of the initiative, and that is just what it will do if the majority amendment passes in Oregon.

A measure there for which there was cast a majority of 58,503 failed to pass because it did not "receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election, whether voting on the measure or not."

The plan was adopted in Oklahoma in 1907, and from that time to this no initiative measure has ever been passed at a general election.

If the people of Oregon adopt the amendment, they will do it with their eyes wide open. In effect, it will repeal the initiative. Then they will be absolutely in the power of the legislature.

In Oregon, before we adopted the initiative, we used to ask the legislature for laws, and the body would refuse to pass them. It was final authority in legislation, and it did what it pleased.

If we kill the initiative with the majority amendment, the legislature will rule the state again in the same old tyrannous way.

There is not a reactionary in Oregon but will be tickled to death to see the amendment pass. There isn't a cheap politician but will be delighted with the prospect.

With the initiative assassinated and the legislature once more supreme, they will see the beginning of the end of the Oregon system.

They will work jokers through the legislature to hamstring the direct primary and the corrupt practices act. In a few years, they will have torn down the splendid structure of popular government that it has required years to build.

The initiative is the great bulwark of the Oregon system, and when it is gone, the system will be gradually pulled down.

The people of Oregon will rue it, if they pass the amendment and put themselves again in the power of the legislature.

GOLD IN MILLIONS

IT is estimated that Canada has now \$317,000,000 of British capital invested within her boundaries, in an ever increasing stream.

Not only the natural inflow of money accompanying British immigrants, and the normal investments in Canada of idle capital accumulating in Britain, contribute to this immense sum.

Lloyd-George gets much credit for it. The increasing English land taxes, bringing in more and more speculatively held building sites, and large estates as well, as contributors, have roused both fear and resentment in the owners.

The value of British land falls by reason of the decreasing number of investors. So money of this type in England is worth hardly more than two per cent per annum.

The Canadian Northern Railway placed \$35,000,000 of its bonds in London a few months ago when the German war scare was at its height.

Various Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary enterprises have found ample capital ready to be invested. Land buyers in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia have also been flocking in this summer for large tracts for settlement.

Canada has a boom in which the British speculative investor stands a good chance of being loaded up with lands which it will take a good many years to sell.

Canadian politicians and financiers recognize that the property of the dominion hangs on the continuance of the stream of British gold. They admit that the long feared European war will arrest this stream at once.

They see that the two power standard of the British fleet is the great factor in maintaining peace. Therefore comes it that a costly contribution in either ships or money will be supported by a multitude of Canadians of all parties as good policy.

THE HOME RULE STRUGGLE

PARLIAMENT was opened October 7, and the Home Rule bill is proposed to be passed on December 20. At least 35 of the 49 full working days are set aside for debating the bill.

a unit in pressing now the demand to which they have been faithful for so many years.

Suppose that they in turn should likewise take the law into their own hands. Have they not as much justification as the Ulster people, to say the least?

"No body of responsible politicians has ever struck so deadly a blow at the foundations of democratic government."

In this governmental attitude there is no sign of weakening. There is every assurance, so far, that the bill will pass. No compromise is in sight.

It cannot be too often restated that every precaution was taken in the bill to eliminate the chance of either Catholic or Ulster Protestant domination. The ultimate reference in case of the recrudescence of the historic strife is to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster where both parties will be represented.

There is no danger that strict justice will not there be meted out, but breaches of the peace will be sternly repressed.

THE WEST PLAN

GOVERNOR WEST'S work to group the scattered remnants of the state school lands into one body, is constructive endeavor of the highest order.

For the progress already made, he is entitled to high commendation. The program has proceeded so far that there only remains the passage of a special act of congress to complete the arrangement.

The chief forester of the United States is in cordial cooperation with Governor West, and his indorsement and influence will be behind the proposed congressional action.

The negotiations between Governor West and the Washington authorities have proceeded so far that the site has been selected. It has been examined and approved by the federal officials.

The passage of a special act for concluding the proceedings is but a detail in which there should be no hitch or delay.

The government will back the plan because it affords unparalleled opportunity to put 46,000 acres of timber lands under the scientific management of a forestry school, where the true use and conservation of timber can be perennially demonstrated.

Governor West's own statement is that, the arrangement will afford the basis for the best forestry school in the world.

On the other hand, the common schools of Oregon will be given in perpetuity a large income from this timber, an arrangement by which the income to be derived from the scattered remnants of the school lands, will be enormously increased.

Governor West's program when finally consummated, will be a conspicuous service to the state and to the common schools of the state. The remnant school lands, widely scattered through the national forest reserves, are now of little value. In their assembled form, on a site convenient to a railroad, and operated regularly by placing mature timber on the market while the younger timber is scientifically managed, they will be of great and constantly increasing value to the state school fund and the forest wealth of Oregon.

THE FIGHTERS IN THE AIR

AT the last Hague conference a good fight was made for an international agreement to denounce absolutely dropping explosives from airships or aeroplanes.

The effort failed. From that day the arming of the vessels of the air has been studied in every nation, and in each one a flying corps of combatants is being developed.

France took the lead at an early day and has maintained it. Her chief effort is concentrated on men, not on machines, for it is acknowledged that the aeroplane can be rapidly turned out, with all improvements up to date, by the man who has "just learned to fly," would be of less use than a trooper who had just learned to sit a horse would be in a cavalry charge.

The supreme value in war of the aeroplane is in reconnaissance. Not merely has the trained observer an extended bird's eye view, but he brings back his results in a few minutes from a distance of many miles. In peace maneuvers and far more in war, long delayed information is often worse than useless, it is misleading.

Wireless telegraphy can be operated from the aeroplane, and photography as well. In wooded and broken country the aeroplane is invaluable. Not only can the flyer carry dispatches and orders, but he has learned, to transport staff officers from point to point. In the old days generals used to ride along the front—then followed the motor car, rushing over miles. In future wars the general will fly over his own lines, and get wide views over the hostile army.

But with the army of aeroplanes will come the awful spectacle of opposing forces in the air. Those tactics every army is now studying, to solve the grim problem of how its own drilled air men can destroy and dash their antagonists to death—trusting to so cripple the air scouts of the adversary that its generals may be left groping in the dark, the eyes of the army being utterly blinded.

Progress in the flying art is marked by a catalogue of between two and three hundred victims. But that decisive progress in the art has been attained is seen by comparing the present day death list with the vastly increased number of those who have learned to fly.

Tennyson had a vision of "The Nations' navy grappling in the air."

central blue." The poet's dream is in a fair way to become an awful fact.

Just a word to the big property owner is needed to convince him that to elect Henry E. Reed assessor is to invite into being a political machine.

The assembly crowd is back of Reed. The old political gang is back of him. The big transportation franchise holders are back of him. The organ of the assembly and aggregated wealth is upholding him.

The big and little property owner that wants a square deal is not back of him. It is not time that everybody got a square deal and no favors in this county in the matter of assessments?

Letters From the People

Communications sent to The Journal for publication should be addressed to the Editor, The Journal Building, 125 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Proportional Representation

Haverford, Pa., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—Among the proposed amendments of the Oregon constitution to be voted on in November there is one which interests me especially, and on which I should like to say a few words to Oregonians through the medium of your influential columns.

I refer to the proposed introduction of a system of proportional representation for the election of the legislature. This reform may seem unimportant to some persons, but it will not seem so to those who have given deep study to the underlying causes of our comparative failure hitherto to combine efficiency with democracy.

The highest efficiency of government is impossible unless most of the administrative officials are appointed, to serve indefinitely so long as they satisfy those who do the appointing, by a body of persons small enough and experienced enough in public affairs to be capable of judging their qualifications for the work, and their actual performance of it after appointment.

But, on the other hand, democracy goes to the board at once if these appointments are in the hands of any body not truly representative of the whole body of voters. Hitherto, in the United States, we have thought ourselves obliged to elect officials for purely administrative work to the polls, because we had no body to which we could refer for appointment; and thus we have failed to get efficiency—for at the polls we cannot choose men on the sole basis of their proficiency for specific professional work; and we have also failed to get democracy—for in voting for a multitude of officials we have had to delegate to professional politicians the right to make up long "slates" that will "go through."

There is just one best solution of this problem, in the opinion of many up-to-date political thinkers, namely to make the legislative body truly representative of the whole body of voters, by abolishing the old system of single member district constituencies, defined geographically, in favor of a system of constituencies made up according to the several opinion-groups and interest-groups as indicated on the ballot. This latter system actually insures a truly representative legislative assembly, and therefore it makes possible at last the efficient and democratic government which could not safely be left to an unrepresentative assembly.

It goes without saying that the moment the method of making up constituencies insures true representation a second chamber is quite without any excuse for existence, the second chamber is a political heritage from a time when each of two or more classes in the community was represented separately by a body which spoke for it in the general council. If all opinion-groups and interest-groups in the community are represented in one body with perfect fairness, what is the use of a second chamber?

The particular plan of proportional representation proposed for Oregon, includes all the features essential to a system of true representation, and it is singularly free from features troublesome to carry out in practice. If the people of Oregon do not adopt it by a big vote in November, they are not so foolish as they are sometimes supposed. If they do adopt it they will never regret it.

Why let old Europe get ahead of us so much? Belgium, many of the cantons of Switzerland, Finland and Denmark have had proportional representation for some years. The government of Great Britain recently adopted it for the election of the senate of the House of Lords. Even Japan, youngest of the great powers, has it. Will progressive Oregon be satisfied with anything less rational and less conducive to true democracy combined with high efficiency?

C. G. HOAG.

The Profit System

Bend, Or., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—This being what is known as an election year, we find our papers and magazines overflowing with advice to the voters as to how to vote. Some are for Mr. Taft, others for Governor Wilson, while some others are for the Bull Moose, all having their different platforms, at least so-called different platforms, there being one all important thing common to them all and that is the profit system.

We read in history of the rise and fall of nations, and the ups and downs, and mostly downs, of the struggling nations while their earthly career does exist, first trying one policy and then another. It seems that practically everything from free trade to the gold standard has been tried out and found wanting. Even local option has covered a large part of Oregon territory for short periods but for some reason it, like all others, perishes from the earth sooner or later. Now it looks as if the profit system, being the gold standard of things is bound to pass on to oblivion sooner or later.

W. E. PARKER.

Will E. Purdy Still Fighting

Portland, Or., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—You will kindly let me state to the public, through your valuable paper, that the recent adverse decision in the supreme court in my Will E. Purdy deed controversy was no more than expected, and as the honorable judge, who wrote the decision, said when starting in, "This is a remarkable case."

I realized, when I started in to litigate this deed, that I had mountains to climb, and many, many obstacles to overcome, but, now, I believe the worst is over.

I am glad to get what I have done to be a decision based upon the law and the facts, and I feel that I have a man were elected to the United States.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

There is evidence that even old Salem is waking up.

The phrase, "a holy war," is contradiction in terms.

Hurray for the men who deserve to get the most votes.

O, you neglected to register, eh? Then it will serve you right if you can't vote.

The political warfare of tongue, pen and ballot is educational, not destructive.

Indian weather seers predict a hard winter. O well, that will mean bigger crops next summer.

Doublets the votes of the big tax-dodgers and taxgraters will be unanimous for Reed.

Colonel Roosevelt is a great reader; why not send him one of the Oregon election pamphlets?

Schrank's revolver shot might have changed the course of American history, but probably it won't.

A brides' cooking school is proposed. A popular notion is that as a rule brides cook badly enough now.

The colonel will have to be hurt a good deal worse before he will cease to crave at least three big meals a day.

"Hide the matches," is a new warning. So children can't get at them. Another good one would be: "bury the revolvers, deep."

Roosevelt has discovered through the shooting episode that his political opponents have a rather high regard for him, after all.

After guessing "showers" wrongly for several days, the weather office no longer predicted "fair for a change than it rained."

Having now a Diaz, a son of his father for a leader, the Mexican rebels are feeling hopeful again, and inclined to renewed mischief.

At the beginning of a war people, especially the younger ones, are very enthusiastic, high spirited and confident. They feel very differently at the end of the war.

SEVEN PICTURESQUE CONFLICTS

Revolt of the White Hoods.

Flanders was the scene of many conflicts from the time that territory, in the ninth century, was given by the French King Charlemagne to his son-in-law, Baldwin with the Iron Arm, Count of Vlaenderen, who gave the country its name, until it was absorbed by other countries.

One of the most picturesque of these conflicts was the Revolt of the White Hoods, which began in 1378.

Before the commencement of these wars in Flanders, the country was so fertile, and everything in such abundance, that it was marvelous to see; and the inhabitants of the principal towns lived in very grand state.

This war originated in the pride and hatred that the lords of the towns bore to each other, in like manner, vying with each other through envy. However, this could not have created a war without the consent of the lord, the Earl of Flanders, who was so much loved and feared that no one dared anger him.

It is in these words that the old court chronicler Froissart begins his fully detailed and graphic "Narrative" of the miserable years from 1379 to 1384, during which the communes were at war with one another, and with their count, Louis de Male. The picturesque chronicle is colored with the prejudices of Froissart against the Flemish burghers, and in favor of their lord, but no one can doubt that the turbulent citizens were jealous of their rights, which the always rapacious lord never ceased to encroach upon.

An Froissart tells the story, the outbreak of the war was begun with an attempt on the part of the men of Bruges to dig a canal which would divert the waters of the river Lys. When those of Ghent had news of this unfriendly undertaking, they took council of one John Lyons, or John Lyons, a burgher of Bruges, who had formerly been in favor with the count, but whom his enemies had supplanted.

When he was prevailed on to speak, he said: "Gentlemen, if you wish to risk this business, and put an end to the war, you must renounce an ancient custom that formerly existed in the town of Ghent; I mean, you must put on white hoods, and choose a leader, to whom every one must look, and rally on his signal."

This harangue was eagerly listened to, and they all cried out: "We will have it so. We will have it so. We will let us put on white hoods." White hoods were directly made and given out to those who loved war better than peace and had nothing to lose. John Lyons was elected chief of the hoods. He very willingly accepted this office, to

OREGON HIGHLIGHTS

The Methodist Episcopal church building at Medford has been remodelled, enlarged and refitted throughout.

The Yamhill Record reports a turnip brought in from the O. B. Nichols farm by W. M. Fryer that weighed 13 pounds. Mrs. Burdette, Mrs. Bedwell that weighed 14 1/2 pounds.

Eugene Guards: Eugene has ten railroad trains a day more than it had yesterday—five each way. That is a good long step toward the goal of 100 trains daily, predicted by President Strahorn at a recent Commercial club banquet.

Klamath Herald: Every pupil in the high school will be expected to take some part in the literary work this year. The seniors will take the lead by giving some old-fashioned drama such as "The Mayor of Alton." The plays will take place on the rostrum of the high school.

Tillamook Herald: Contractor Roy has a good force carrying on the construction of the new Christian church. The ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone will be held on the last Sunday in October, the 27th. The new church will be one of the finest in the state, costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Grants Pass Courier: That man who proposes to introduce the wild turkey into the Rogue valley in a public benefit, is the subject of the current news in the brush-land hills, practically uninterested, and his springtime breeding call will add another reminder of the days of the long ago to many a citizen. Let's have the wild turkey.

Seaside Signal: The contract for the new Lawler & Moore building was awarded to E. Burdette, who has the building will be two stories and reinforced concrete, 114 by 100 feet. The lower floor will be divided into three large store buildings. The upper floor will be fitted for a rooming house. The cost is estimated at \$25,000.

Corvallis Gazette Times: Talking about large potatoes, T. E. Eldell, of the Big Lobster country, raised the "champion," undoubtedly. He brought in a specimen today, and weighed 10 pounds. It was large enough to weigh 15, he thought, so he cut it open to see if it was hollow. It wasn't.

Always in Good Humor

THE ETERNAL IMPULSE

From Judge. Fair Suffragette—And now, if anyone has heard my speech wishes to ask a question, I shall be happy to answer.

MORE IMPORTANT

From the Washington Herald. "May I have a word with you, madam. What part do you take in this rally?"

LOTS OF IT

From Life. Customer—What have you in the way of summer fiction? Newdealer—We have the platforms of all the parties and the candidates' speeches.

Pointed Paragraphs

Beware of barkless dogs and talkless men. The early frost catches the budding dramatic genius. If a man is a mistake, woman must be an agreeable blunder.

Warning to the Voters of Oregon

The proposed amendment to the state constitution which will appear on the official ballot in November as "Non-303-9," 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 be "robbed," 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" on "No. 303-9" and this present amendment from the "law of Oregon." C. S. JACKSON. Portland, Sept. 18, 1912.

Commission Government

Portland, Or., Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—As the second of November, the date for the special city election, draws near, I would like to explain my opinion on the commission form of government. From what I can learn it is a success in other cities that have adopted it and I believe it would be here.

I have talked to several different clerks in the city hall, and they all seem to be opposed to a change. I suppose they think there might be a chance of their losing their soft snap.

I am a strong advocate of commission government and hope it will carry on November 2. JOE BLISS.

Provocation

From Life. Judge—Pat, I wouldn't think you would hit a little fellow like that. Pat—Suppose he called you an Irish slout.

Judge—But I'm not an Irishman. Pat—Suppose he called you a Dutch slout.

Judge—But I'm not a Dutchman. Pat—Well, suppose he called you the kind of a slout that you are?

THE NEW VOTERS

From the New York Times. The young man who attains the right to vote in the year of a presidential election is a very interesting person in various ways.

In the present campaign we find somewhat conflicting impressions current as to the course of this class. One is that they are very generally attracted by the picturesque behavior of Mr. Roosevelt, his bellicose behavior, his untiring efforts to make things lively.

The other impression is that the young man, very much as their fathers or the older members of their families advise. Of the two the former is the more likely to be correct. But our own observation is that there is an unusual degree of independent thinking among the first voters this year and that a large proportion of them incline toward Governor Wilson.

The causes are not far to seek. In the first place the career and personality of Governor Wilson are very attractive to the more thoughtful young men. The college men, and the larger number of young men who have wished for a college training and missed it, find him the embodiment of many of their ideal qualities. He is a scholar, a student, a thinker to whom culture is an spur and not a curb, one who is deeply interested in the broader needs and higher aims of the American people. In public affairs he has shown courage, skill, keen judgment of men, and a practical ability to achieve results. He believes in orderly progress, attained by frank cooperation of all rightly interested, but he is quite willing and able to fight those who do not deal fairly with him and with the public, whose interests he defends. Probably not since the first Lincoln campaign has there been engaged for so many candidates so large a number of scholars and intelligent young men, inspired largely by the characteristics of their leader.

Again, Governor Wilson appeals to this class of young men by the definiteness and clearness of his position in a campaign in which there is so much that is vague, evasive, confused and with no practical object. On the tariff, the only substantive issue in a national election, he is ready to tell very plainly what he and his party wish to do, why they wish to do it, and how they mean to go about it. Neither of the other candidates is willing or able to do this. Now the first voters of this year have come to their majority while the tariff has been under discussion as it never has been before, and the net outcome of that discussion is the conviction on the part of the great body of the American people that the tariff must be reduced. All that is left open is the question of which party will most surely do it. The only logical or sensible answer to that question is that Governor Wilson and his party can be trusted to reduce the tariff, carefully, gradually, safely, but surely, and the others cannot. The effect of the discussion on the first voters is obviously important.

Thoughtful young men, interested in the affairs of the community, are likely to enlist in the reform of evils, which are only too largely neglected in all branches of public life. Undoubtedly this tendency explains much of the support Mr. Roosevelt has won among young men. But it is plain that he has not by any means held all those who were at one time with him. He has been too erratic, too inconsistent, too ignorant of what he discusses—proclaims and too filled with the healthy wine of egotism. He has not realized that the young reformers of today are a different class, with clearer aims and more definite and efficient methods than those whom he led 30 years ago. They know far more than formerly the value of accurate information, cautious inference and patient explication. They are averse from and suspicious of Mr. Roosevelt's a priori style of reasoning. And especially they look with distrust on his overwhelming conceit.

These are some of the reasons why we think that a very large share of first voters this year will be cast for Governor Wilson rather