

THE JOURNAL

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THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN

THE representative of the Hamburg-American should find much in Portland to encourage his great company to make this port a terminus of its line.

No city on the coast has so enormous a back country. Few cities in the world are the natural gateway to so extraordinary an interior.

The Hamburg-American knows the value of inland waterways. The map of the waterways of Portland is submitted in the evidence as exhibit A.

For a distance of 1400 miles into the interior, the Columbia is either navigable or can be made navigable. Within a comparatively short time, boats and barges will come down the Columbia to Portland from a point 400 miles beyond the Canadian line.

The Hamburg-American realizes far beyond what Western America realizes, the effect such a waterway system will have on future transportation on the Pacific slope.

As exhibit B, The Journal submits to the representative of the Hamburg-American the map of the mountain ranges of the Pacific slope. It will be noted from this map that in all the distance between the Canadian and Mexican border lines, there is but a single water grade pass, and that pass is the Columbia gorge.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GERMAN methods in compulsory industrial education are described by Dr. Otto Brandt, in a treatise, which is receiving serious attention from the United States Bureau of Education.

Woods, their kinds, properties, and values. Arithmetic, two hours a week. Drawing, six hours a week.

In large machine shops the four-day apprentices are formed into special classes for instruction in foundry work.

In some great concerns all the apprentices are taught together during the first year, and then specialize during the following three years of the apprenticeship term.

These methods of early and continued instruction of the young workman disclose the secret of the marvelous advance of Germany during years past in industries of every kind.

The purpose of the nation is expressed by the Prussian minister of industry and commerce in these words:

The compulsory industrial continuation school should aim at the vocational education of the young people between fourteen and eighteen years of age, to promote that education, and to train them to become valuable citizens and respected men.

A SINGLE TERM

IN HIS address Saturday night, important testimony was given by President Taft respecting a second presidential term.

He advocates a single term of six years. He says the last year of a first term is given over by subordinates of the president in efforts to secure a reelection.

This is an honest statement from actual experience. It is backed up by the known tendencies of human nature.

We really know then that in the first term of a president, there are three years of serving the country, and one year of effort, both by the president and by federal office holders, all down the line for a reelection.

This late effort to elect Mr. Roosevelt to a third term will have influence in furthering the agitation. Doubtless it had something to do with the strong stand President Taft has taken.

Possibly the movement may aid Mr. Roosevelt in his ambition to be a third term president. If once the country should be seized with the notion that it was legislation merely to shut out Mr. Roosevelt, there might be a great reaction that would turn him hundreds of thousands of votes.

But President Taft's testimony is a sufficient reason for the proposed reform. A lengthened term and a single term was Jefferson's idea, and Jefferson had a prophetic vision. He saw as no other man of his time saw.

A single term would end the waste and thimble rigging in the last year of a first term, and give us patriotic service. It would also remove the fear of third and fourth terms, and translate a well established tradition into fact.

A lengthened term would lengthen the period between presidential elections, and give the country surcease from the agitation incident to frequent and disturbing political conflicts.

CZAR FERDINAND FOR the moment, the most imposing figure in Europe is Czar Ferdinand. He is the broad-shouldered, stalwart, blonde general who has led the Bulgarian soldiery to the gates of the Turkish capital.

Although a German prince, Ferdinand of Coburg, was born of a very charming French mother, daughter of King Louis Philippe. He is immensely rich, but as a boy, under the training of his mother, he declined all indulgences and youthful excesses.

He was an early student, learned the languages, read European literature, studied political economy, natural history, and farming. Then he went traveling, through Germany, England, France, the Balkan states, the Levant. By the time he was twenty-six, and that was in August, 1877, agents of Stambouloff, the peasant premier of Bulgaria, found Ferdinand out in Vienna, and made him a certain offer. He took a few days to consider, and then accepted.

Two or three days later he landed from a river steamer on the south bank of the Danube, and made acquaintance with the Bulgarian ministers, headed by the famous Stambouloff.

and visit the stock—his pet topics of talk being agriculture, local industries, and the village school.

Enthusiastic soldier as he is, and organizer of the splendid army which is his masterpiece, yet his real, his personal taste and ambition is the development of a strong Bulgaria, through freedom, law, education, industries, agriculture, international trade, and free universal training.

The new capital, Sofia, which every visitor describes in superlatives, with parks, gardens, libraries, hospitals, and school, Ferdinand has fathered in whole and in detail.

The test of his twenty-five year work has come at last. The world knows how he and his men have passed through the fiery furnace of war. Wellington's saying must be ever with him. Next to a defeat nothing is so sad as a victory.

FAULTY SCHOOL BOOKS

COMPLAINT among the teachers of Oregon has reference to the unfitness of some of the text books now in use.

There is insistence by experienced teachers that some of the books are too difficult for the average pupil. Others than practical teachers have made the same criticism. It is asserted that this fault of the books has been the cause of the discouragement and failure of many a pupil.

The complaint is well worth the attention of Governor West, who will soon be called upon to name a text book commission. Perhaps in his selection of appointees, he can easily make provision for preventing continued use of faulty books.

Once, Oregon was largely under the domination of a school book trust. Reaction against the condition led to the present law, by which text books are selected. In order to deprive the school book machine of its power, and because of the alleged tyranny of the machine over teachers and school officials, it became the practice to name only business or professional men, far removed from the schools, on the commission.

Apparently, there should now be a way for teachers in actual work to have a representative on the commission. The immediate touch of the teacher with all classes of pupils in the schools, would seem to be a valuable asset for, at least, one member of the board.

In any event, the school books problem will be before Governor West very soon, and the unfitness of some of the books is a fact that should challenge his attention.

THE BALKAN AEROPLANES

THE great part played by aeroplanes in the Balkan war makes it clear that there must be a revision of military strategy.

The censorship has been so severe that it is only by slow degrees, and mostly from the wounded in hospitals, that the facts are beginning to leak out.

Each of the Balkan armies has been well supplied. Even the Turks have had a few. The Greek armies started with twenty, while the aeroplane service of the Bulgarians has been invaluable. The country of their operations is not one of level valleys following the course of tranquil rivers. Movement has been down gulches and canyons, separated by precipitous hills, and crossed by rocky ranges that might seem impregnable when held by trained troops. But over all the aeroplanes hovered, and signalled to the following regiments the position and numbers of the enemy. The Bulgarian artillery has been deadly indeed, but the precision of their fire has been due to their absolute knowledge of the position of their opponents.

In this year's maneuvers of the several European nations the accurate scouting of the aeroplanes almost reduced the movement of troops to an absurdity. Surprises, at least, were impossible. The German commanders of the opposing armies each resorted to night marches to change the position of their troops both for attack and defence. One army corps marched thirty-one miles between nightfall and morning, only to find that their antagonists had had the same idea.

"Endurance, on the part of the troops," observed one of the German generals, "will be a far greater factor in future than in past wars." His prediction has been abundantly verified in the Balkan war. But the aeroplane is responsible for the change.

HISTORY REPEATED

IN DECEMBER, 1877, the Russians completely defeated the Turkish armies at Plevna as the closing event in a great campaign. Turkey appealed to the European powers to intervene, and they refused. The war went on. On January 31, 1878, an armistice was signed between Russia and Turkey. But it expired before peace was concluded and the Russians advanced and proposed entering Constantinople. Whereupon England ordered a battleship squadron to pass the Dardanelles and occupy the Bosphorus. All this meant a re-staging of the Crimean war, and neither power moved.

Late in the spring of 1878 a convention was signed in London between England and Russia. On June 1, 1878, Prince Bismarck summoned the powers to Berlin. After a month's discussion the Berlin treaty was signed. Disraeli told the English people it meant "peace with honor." Others saw that it settled nothing, and that a greater explosion was inevitable so long as Turk-

ish nature was unchanged. Nothing is so unreasoning as high finance. As soon as the Berlin treaty was signed, stocks went up in all the European capitals, and stayed up permanently. Being asked the reason, this was the answer. France is still recovering from 1871 and will not fight. Austria and Italy had no money and could not borrow. Germany had its fight with Socialism on hand. Russia could not spend money without borrowing it, and financiers would not lend. England had money of her own, but was greatly averse to spending it. So there was peace.

The "Eastern question" was thus postponed, but not settled, and this Balkan war of 1913 was as sure as sunrise as soon as the Balkan states got ready.

If Albania and Macedonia had then been placed under European and Christian governors, and constituted autonomous save for payment of a reasonable tribute to the porte, this present war would have been needless, and civilization there would have moved in the steps of Bulgaria and Servia.

The vanity of the pretense that the financiers of Europe held the issues of war and peace in their hands has been proved. The removal of the causes of war must be found in the good government of the peoples themselves, not in the closing of the bankers' vaults against them.

Letters From the People

Comments sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 500 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.

A New Voter's Views

Portland, Or., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Not being a citizen before election, although paying taxes for 20 years, I had no desire then to state my views about important matters and "business," "Nonsense" if that's all you have to say, run on home and tend to the babies, "I have business to transact." I would like to say something about taxes as it appears to me. Who advocates single tax?

1. People who own expensive dwellings, business buildings, fine furniture, handsome autos, oodles of up to date machinery, notes, money, diamonds, etc., and little real estate in comparison.

2. People who have spent in riotous living their wages or patrimony, have never enjoyed a moment's industry working only when so disposed and when conditions suit them. In consequence, have no land and little or no personal property.

Who oppose single tax? 1. People who have town lots with small homes on them, ordinary furniture, generally comfortable, frugal, industrious, some machinery maybe, not often an auto, but honest folks.

3. People who through sacrifice have earned and saved some of their small earnings in property with a future hope in view.

4. People who, with indescribable sacrifice, hard work, suffering, starvation, terror, etc., have contracted with Uncle Sam for a homestead which they finally own, but are not able to use for the lack of ready money, but who hope to see their children able to use in the future.

Tax law for one sort of property owners and exempting others, is surely class legislation. Do our constitutions allow that?

Why then has a federal government, state government, county government, municipal government or individual to break a contract made in all honesty and sincerity, and confiscate property either in a direct or indirect way?

Every citizen of this country has an enjoyment of privileges granted to them by a government, company or individual, it is surely up to that government, company or individual to be a good loser and let those who have taken advantage of its offer, enjoy all their blessings. But if it has proved an unwise contract then a government, company or individual has a right to stop making any more such contracts, but has no right to break the ones it has made.

I believe a graduated income tax would be wholesome and just. It should be applied to everyone. It would even be the making of a "new" or "boot-black" on the streets to know out of his "income" he is paying a "tax" to help support his government. Instead of teaching children to despise a register for "handouts" and spit at the hand because the "handout" was not as large or luscious as desired, our coming generation would grow in self-respect and pride in government as a partnership affair.

Every honorable, honest, intelligent person, man or woman, and many children would only be proud to pay a reasonable proportion of his income to the building of good roads, the honest wages of his "representatives" who look after the government, and in improvements that would be large with each and every one would feel a personal interest in, assured by the "business reports" of such "representatives" that the money they gave is used for the people's good and not to line some politician's pocket, or used to frustrate the people's interests.

Be careful now and don't sneer at me, for I am a voter and have a perfect right to be interested in political questions. ROSE TULLY HUGHES.

A Protest

Ashland, Or., Nov. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In your editorial of November 14, headed "The Milwaukee Failure," you seem to us to violate your usual fairness in discussion by making statements that strain the truth and are not in accord with facts, although they tend to give each and every one a change and who delight to console themselves with parasitologies that deceive.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGES

Whatever else goes down, city taxes seem always to go up.

If the worst comes to the Turks, there is plenty of water handy.

The season is at hand in which hobos prefer city to country life.

Klamath Falls is a "good town," and it is charged, not a good town.

Several million voters didn't care, and so didn't vote—not a good sign.

Oregon has been a state 53 years, and has had but one cabinet member.

Instead of scowling at the clouds and rain, think of next year's big crops.

There is a vast amount of advice that President-elect Wilson doesn't heed.

Why always a "smoker"? Some respectable people don't smoke, or like smoke.

Nobody has a better chance to become practical and useful reformers than judges.

Don't entertain the notion that there are disinterested and patriotic public servants.

Most women want to aid temperance, but it may not be that most of them favor statewide prohibition.

Campaigning and voting have come to be nearly as continuous operations as tearing up newly-made streets.

The American congress may be a little disinterested on the whole, but it is the best-behaved national legislature on earth.

Ex-preacher Milnes is right; there is nothing inherently bad about billiards, and the same should be as far as possible dissociated from vice, both in practice and in thought.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Corvallis Dramatic Club

The Corvallis Dramatic club will present "The Face at the Window" next Saturday evening.

Corvallis Gazette-Times: The snag puller Mathema is above Corvallis. The probable cause is that there is a briny depth of the raging Willamette.

Hood River News: A remark now frequently heard is that it is too bad the paving could not have been done during the past summer. As it is, Hood River has nothing for it but to endure the muddy streets through another winter. However, we can be thankful that this will be the last.

McMinnville Telephone Register: The permission for stock to run at large was granted at every precinct in McMinnville county which voted on the measure. The precincts were as follows: Cheecawan, Dundee, East Dayton, North Newberg, West Dayton, New Hope, Willamette and North Yamhill.

Klamath Falls Northwestern: The high school board is well satisfied with what has been done in the line of athletics, the high school, says Principal Faust, and it now plans to make developments warrant it, and if the taxpayers have no objections, to erect a gymnasium for the high school.

Pendleton East Oregonian: Superintendent Longan declares he will be ready to commence laying "out streets" on West Webb street within the next day or two. Jackson street is being rapidly graded and prepared for another winter. The superintendent believes he will have a not a stiff crew at work there by the middle of next week.

Dallas Observer: The advisability of organizing a permanent fair association was suggested at the last meeting of the Commercial club, and it was decided to set aside the meeting of November 20 for a special fair meeting. The club will give a smoker and trade show, and a number of representative men from all portions of the county who will be invited.

The Progressive's Future

From New York Globe.

All suggestions looking to a possible union between Progressives and Republicans are, of course, indignantly rejected by the spokesmen of both parties. The probable cause is that there is a middle of the road and not "deflect" a half-breath. President Taft, who has worked himself into real belief that constitutional government is menaced, couples the Socialists and the Progressives in his condemnation as equally dangerous. Senator Dixon, calling attention to the fact that the new party is either first and second in every state except five, assumes that the Republican party will dwindle into nothingness, and doubts whether the party will muster strength enough in four years to nominate a presidential candidate.

Over no considerable period have the masses of the American people divided among more than two parties. From its beginning the government has been carried on under a two-party system. The probability is that there will be no material change in this respect, and that in four years there will not again be a three-cornered fight. The Democratic party is, of course, to keep on, and it will have a single opponent. But it is not clear whether the opponent will be chosen from the old Republican or the new Progressive banner.

We may dismiss as valueless the heated extreme statements of both the president and Senator Dixon. Neither is yet in a mental condition to judge coolly. We consider as candidates as possible what may be said in favor of the new party and what may be said in favor of the old party.

Superficially it seems possible to make the stronger argument in favor of the new party. Its candidates at the recent trial of strength polled the larger vote, and the majorities are accustomed to ask minorities to come to them. It has in many respects a more attractive name, a name that arouses no ancient prejudices. Its candidates in the south, still dominated by sentimental thought concerning the civil war, the Republican name is a stumbling block. It is associated with a sectional victory, and with the misgovernment of carpet-bag days. It is a name that has been, as such, should go out of existence, it is highly probable that the Progressive party would from the beginning attract active support in the south, and that southern voters (something to be greatly desired) would be more likely to vote to present-day issues and less with respect to traditions.

The new party is more fortunate than the old in being less infested with self-appointed cliques not distinguished for patriotism. As a project of course, will develop in time in any political organization, but they will be new bosses, and new ones always seem better than old discredited ones. President Taft would have polled more votes than he did if certain gentlemen had been less conspicuous in securing his nomination and in urging his election.

Finally, the new party has a great advantage over the old in the fact that it has a great leader, able to inspire it, to unify it. On the other hand, the Republican party, as at present organized, is leaderless and candidateless.

On the other side of the account is to be set down the fact that parties are exceedingly hard to kill. They accumulate traditions and arouse affection. No party has had a more honorable record than the Republican party. Its name is imperishably associated with the most glorious annals of the republic. It has done well, and with the party men, as a project of course, will develop in time in any political organization, but they will be new bosses, and new ones always seem better than old discredited ones. President Taft would have polled more votes than he did if certain gentlemen had been less conspicuous in securing his nomination and in urging his election.

Another practical advantage is possessed by the old organization over the new. Political issues take form principally at Washington in the debates that occur in congress. Now, in congress, in both houses, the opposition will be chiefly composed of men calling themselves Republicans. To the house but 12 out and out Progressives have been elected, while the Republicans number 118. The Republicans thus have an opportunity to mature alternative legislation and to drive their criticisms of the administration home in a way that the Progressives have not.

What the outcome will be cannot now be foreseen. It probably depends on events that have not yet happened. The period now is a rapid one, and no one is able to predict what the American people will be talking about at this time next year. Much depends on the course of the Wilson administration—much depends on whether property continues or not.

THE Y. M. C. A. Portland, Nov. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Does it not seem a shame that such an institution as the Y. M. C. A. should be so cruelly slandered merely because it has been so unfortunate as to shelter a number of black sheep? And is not any newspaper whose love for success is so great as to cause it to trade upon such misfortunes and the love of a certain class of people for the sensational disgrace to the country that supports it? Had something of benefit to humanity been discovered in the Y. M. C. A. no extra money would have been raised because the class of people that buy sensational "extras" love not the good half so much as they love the morbid. One would think that, judging by that paper's haste to get out an extra, "is something new to find vice in an institution of good repute." Was not one of the chief aims of the Y. M. C. A. to raise the Christian church off from being slandered by the presence of black sheep? One cannot unjustly slander a good institution because of the follies of a few without being as criminal as they that furnished the food for scandal. One can only imagine what harm is done by such sensational attacks by hearing the conversations of the semi-literate upon the subject. The real culprits are forgotten and the vile epithets of the ignorant are hurled at the institution. A garden of flowers is not the less beautiful to those who are looking for thorns because a few weeds may be there, but there are those whose vision is so distorted as to see nothing but weeds in the best of gardens. I am not a bigoted member of any institution, but I love everything that tends to better humanity, and I believe that the church and such institutions as the Y. M. C. A. are very great factors in the betterment of society. God bless them all! And may God help some narrow minded newspaper men to get away from such ethics as would have disgraced the sixteenth century.

SHORTY AND SLIM. Gakpoint, Wash., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Shorty and Slim, two young huskies, both had good jobs at \$40 per month. So they quit that to take on some tie-making at Brandon, expecting to make \$100 a month. Instead they only made \$20 for one month, and two weeks to get the tie-making job and one week and \$10 fare on an ocean steamer to get back to Portland. A few days in the city, and their money is gone; then they must begin over. The two boys are honest, willing and hard workers, but discontented if they are not getting the best wages going. And that is where so many fail.

Pointed Paragraphs. A man can be cordial without drinking it. Some people fail to win because others do not lose. No man can stand in his own light without casting a shadow. Occasionally one man may abuse another by praising his enemies. She is indeed a clever woman if she is too clever to show it. It's tough on the airship chauffeur when he takes a drop too much. Imitation humor may provoke more genuine laughter than the real thing. It is difficult for a woman to enact the dual role of soul mate and help-mate. Some men are modest enough to admit that they only know everything worth knowing. Many a good wife is firmly convinced that her husband doesn't harmonize with anything in the house except the autumn gales.

Always in Good Humor. EXCEPT. From Judge. Wiggle—"After all, life is just a matter of pay your money and take your choice, you know." Dan—"Except when it's a matter of pay your money and take your chance, instead."

FOR THE BOYS' SAKE. From the Newark News. A Rhode Island man is being prosecuted for the sake of his young son. "If I smoke I shall set him a bad example," he argued, and gave up the use of tobacco with many sighs of regret. For three years he has done without the weed. The other day he spotted a young boy with cigars in the boy's coat pocket, a well-smoked briar pipe in the youngster's toolbox down cellar and a pack of cigarettes in the woodshed.

FEARS A BOOMERANG. From the Washington Star. "My wife made me promise to quit smoking before she would marry me," remarked Mr. Meekton. "I'm doing my best to get her to promise not to begin."