

THE JOURNAL

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Small habits well pursued bring success. May reach the dignity of crimes. Hannah More.

POVERTY'S CHRISTMAS

HOW fares it with Portland poverty on the eve of Christmas week?

A woman with five children has been living in a tent. The husband is dead. It is not a question of Christmas functions, but one of food and clothing for the children.

Another place is a shack. It has no windows for light. It has no beds for a mother and her children. The mother is feeble, and a boy of nine was slowly bleeding to death when the family was discovered by the Elks' committee, which is distributing Christmas offerings.

These are but two cases out of scores discovered by the Elks. The Associated Charities report others. A father is in jail. A mother and daughter are in a little room on which the rent is not paid. They have no money to buy supplies.

A widowed mother with seven children has scanty resources and will spend Christmas day in bed. She is over-worked and under-fed. She has no money for rent and food, and none of the children is old enough to earn the living.

Handicapped by the loss of one arm, a husband is unable to obtain work. There is a wife and four children, and little on which to subsist. These are but a few in the long list that must spend a joyless Christmas. A comparatively few of the dollars that will be spent in excesses and extravagances by those who live in comfort, idleness and luxury, would rescue many a poor devil from the pinch of want and the pangs of hunger.

Christmas would be happier in every palace and mansion if from each of such homes help and succor had been sent down to the needy and afflicted. The child of wealth would be gladdened on Christmas Day if assured that the children of poverty were beyond want for just the day of peace on earth, good will to men.

The fathers and mothers of luxury could look with gladdened feeling on the joyous faces of their own household if blessed with a consciousness that they had thrown a life line to the poorer clad and under fed little ones on the lower levels. In what better way can the fortunate in life prepare themselves for a real Christmas than by sharing what can be easily spared with the unfortunate?

GARDEN CITIES

TWENTY years ago thirty-six per cent of our people lived in cities, ten years ago forty per cent, by the 1910 census the proportion of city dwellers was forty-six per cent, and the tide is still rising.

One factor in this process has been and is that industrial life is centered in the cities, and the workers, millions in number, must live within sound of the factory whistles. The most effective remedy is the moving of the existing factory or the establishment of the new factory in a place where land is valued by the acre, not by the square foot, where there is room to breathe, where the air is fresh, and where the workmen can own his home and grow his cabbages on his own garden plot.

corporation built working men's houses by wholesale. These were sold for long term payments, as low as \$3 a month would enable a working man in time to own his home. In eight years there has grown up a town of six thousand people. Their pride is the town, their ambition to show the most beautiful and productive gardens. The corporation controlled water, gas and electricity, but have turned over all such municipal enterprises to the town without profit. Industries have been started and prosper, but there are no gigantic factories.

There are now, in England, between thirty and forty of these garden towns. And the creation of them has but begun. In America, Long Island City is the pioneer, with every indication of success.

A WESTERN MAN

WITHOUT supporting any candidate for the position, the Denver Chamber of Commerce is leading a movement to have every commercial body west of the Mississippi urge President-elect Wilson to appoint a western man as secretary of the interior.

It is a sane enterprise. It is sane from the viewpoint of the country's welfare and for the new administration's welfare. The public lands are in the west. The unmined minerals are in the west. The unused water powers are in the west. The great timber areas are in the west. The sites for reclamation projects are in the west.

Alaska is in the west. The Indians are in the west. All the greater problems with which the interior department is concerned pertain to the west. The geography of the problem is not a sectional matter, but a national matter. There is now opportunity for a secretary of the interior to be an empire builder. The man who knows the west can, in that position, enormously further the opening of natural resources that the great crowded population of the east needs. The secretary of the interior, whose life has been in the atmosphere and amid the great prairies and forests and rivers of the west, and who loves the region because he knows it, is equipped so far as experience is concerned for a great service to the whole country.

The Denver movement is full of merit. If pursued to its ultimate, it is almost certain to appeal to the splendid intelligence of the president-elect.

BEDEVILED JUSTICE

A RULING by Judge Wolverton in a white slave case in the federal court reflects old fashioned horse sense. After a pretended marriage in Chicago, the slaver brought a woman to the Pacific coast. He spent the \$900 that was her patrimony, and then forced her into the scarlet life. In time, he cast her off, after taking her jewels and everything of value that he could lay hands on.

The federal authorities found her in a wretched plight, got into communication with her relatives, and finally brought her destroyer to trial. The first thing that happened when the case came to a hearing was the presentation in court of a wedding certificate, showing that the slaver and the woman had been married in Clackamas county, Oregon, December 7, a few days before.

It was one of the tricks of the defense. The wedding was brought about by efforts in behalf of the accused to kill the woman's testimony through the provision that a wife's testimony is not competent in a case against her husband. But, notwithstanding the marriage, Judge Wolverton admitted the woman's testimony, and the slaver was convicted. It was a case of more justice and less technical law. It was refusal by Judge Wolverton to recognize a notorious swindle in the bearded marriage, by which justice was to be cheated.

Gradually but surely, there is progress in sweeping away the cobwebs and musty precedents with which the administration of justice is bedeviled.

A PORTLAND HANDICAP

THIS week, a steamer, outward bound from Portland harbor, was compelled to go to Tacoma to coal, on her way to the orient. The reason was that she wanted \$80 tons, and was unable to get it in Portland. Furthermore, for the kind of coal she wanted, she was asked \$5.50 per ton for coal obtainable on Puget Sound. \$4, and even at that price she could get but 300 tons. A significant feature of the episode is that the freight on coal between Portland and Puget Sound is only \$1.10. Why the extra charge of 40 cents per ton on coal for a steamer seeking to clear from this port?

The steamer was the No. 2 Unkal Maru, under charter to the China Import & Export Lumber company. She cleared with a full cargo, comprising 2,543,824 feet of lumber. Her trip to Tacoma for coal before setting out on the journey across the Pacific was a heavy loss of time, a source of considerable expense, and is a serious handicap to Portland shipping.

experience of the Unkal Maru perfectly illustrates the importance of the fact then and at other times announced by Mr. Wilcox. It is a problem Portland must work out. The Port Commission has been authorized by vote of the electorate to provide coal for the use of steamers visiting the port. The body will doubtless be as expeditious and effective as possible in meeting the situation.

But there is a broader responsibility respecting the coal situation. Portland should extend her sources of supply. A Portland owned steamer line, regularly operated to the Orient would find return cargo in Japanese coal. As soon as Alaska coal is opened, a Portland-owned steamer line to the north would have return cargo in Alaska coal. It would take northward Oregon-produced supplies for the Alaskans and bring back four dollar coal for \$4, and save Portland shipping from going to Puget Sound to coal.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

IN PHILADELPHIA, Andrew Verdonic, a day laborer, earning \$5 a week when he is able to get work, and his wife, who goes out scrubbing for a living, did not have enough money to bury their dead child, aged three, and the deputy coroner sent the emaciated little body to the potter's field. It was found that the child had been without medical attention for ten days, and that the family was without food, fuel or money to purchase these necessities. Only a week ago, the Verdonics' youngest child died. The mother does not even know where it is buried. The father came from an operation in a hospital ten days ago. The body of the youngest child was taken to the cemetery on the street-cars in the arms of neighbors, because they didn't have money enough to hire a wagon.

In Washington, J. P. Morgan testified before the Money Trust committee that his banking firm organized the billion dollar steel trust, that he fixed the prices at which the competing concerns were taken into the corporation, and that every director of the corporation in order to hold his seat, has to be personally satisfactory to Mr. Morgan. As fees for organizing the steel trust, Mr. Morgan's firm received \$72,000,000, a sum equal to the value of all the wheat, all the hay, all the oats, all the barley, all the corn, all the rye, all the poultry, all the eggs, all the butter, all the cheese, all the milk, all the hops, all the salmon, all the mohair, all the wool and all the fruit produced in Oregon in 1911. It is a sum greater than the whole of the bank deposits of Portland in 1911, and ten times as great as the entire banking capital of Portland in 1911. The profits of the Steel Trust were \$1,109,146,093 in only nine years.

AN IMPOSSIBLE CLAIM

THE protest against free tolls for American coastwise ships at Panama is a claim that the United States has not the right to regulate its own business through its own canal in its own territory. We pay for the canal, we guarantee the neutrality of the canal, we maintain the canal, we defend the canal, we bought the territory through which to build the canal, and we own the canal, but opponents of free tolls insist that Great Britain, and not the United States, has the right to fix the terms on which we shall pass our own commerce from one to another of our own ports through our own canal.

As shown by Lewis Nixon on this page, the canal treaty with Great Britain is an exact duplicate as to terms with the convention of Constantinople respecting use of the Suez canal. Under the Constantinople treaty, Great Britain grants subsidies to her ships through Suez which is only another expression of free tolls for British ships through the British-owned Suez canal. So does Russia which actually specifies that the subsidy is to be equal in amount to the tolls paid through the canal. So do other of the signatory powers to the convention of Constantinople. Yet, here is Great Britain claiming that the United States has no right to do with her ships in her own commerce through her own canal exactly the thing that Great Britain is doing under an exactly identical treaty with British ships through a British canal.

It is the monstrous claim that we cannot do with our canal what Great Britain is doing with her canal, and that Great Britain must decide for us what we can do with our own ships in our own business through our own canal.

A STRANGE ARCHITECTURE

WITH his vital organs all transposed, Michael Manning of New York, lived 32 years. His heart was on the right instead of on the left side. Ordinarily, the liver is in the upper right and middle region of the abdomen, but Manning's was on the left side.

If doctors had ever attempted an appendicitis operation on Manning, they would have made a wrong incision. They would have cut for his appendix on the right side; it was on the left. His spleen should have been in the upper left region of the abdominal cavity, but his was on the right.

Instead of two lobes each, one of Manning's lungs had two and the other three. The oesophagus in average mortals conveys food into the

stomach on the left side, but Manning's on the right. The queer architecture of his body was not known to Manning, for it was not until an autopsy after his death that the secret was discovered. Sixty doctors and professors from hospitals and elsewhere, crowded around the body as one after another of its anatomical freaks were disclosed.

Letters from the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on 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 desires that details have the same published, he should so state.)

Prevention of Crime. Estacada, Or., Dec. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—Most of the stuff written about capital punishment is irrelevant about capital punishment is irrelevant. The capitalist system is the proximate cause of nearly all crime. Back of this there is deeper, an ultimate cause, that I will not discuss here. Rent is robbery. Interest is theft. Profit is additional graft over and above rent and interest. Then taxes are levied to support a machinery of law to hold the people down under these bondages.

What is it that causes the struggle for existence, the high cost of living, the battle for bread. This poverty is what drives people to crime. I wonder there is not more of it. I wonder they don't all go mad. Tobacco, I suppose, is one of the things that help to make them resigned to their misery. Some take to whiskey. Others find consolation in religion.

The very existence of a capitalist class, living off rent, interest and profit, is a constant violation of the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." Three-fourths of the wealth created by farmers and other working people is absorbed by non-producers. I am not an advocate of anything more unlawful than the observance of the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," when I say that rent, interest and profit must be abolished.

Capitalist law permits wholesale robbery by the rich. Vast sums are stolen and wasted in vicious indulgence. But this law punishes with cruelty the stealing of small sums by the poor who are driven to the extreme of want. Many people who are not really criminals at heart, but victims of the oppression of capitalist law, are for petty and unimportant offences, confined in prisons where the keepers are likely to be much worse criminals than the captives.

The life of millions of people outside of the prisons is very laborious and base and slavish. They are very little better off than the convicts in the pen. They have a little better wages and a little more liberty. The dignity of the working man on the job outside is not worth hustling about. To be compelled to hunt for a job, to seek a master, to solicit employment, is to be forced into a state of misfortune and disgrace very little different from that of the convict and the criminal. And a man hunting for a job is at any time liable to be arrested as a vagrant.

If capitalist law was abolished, there would be no need of prisons and there would be no need of a police force. The human might go to training hops and the jailers to raising hops. The newspapers could find other means of entertaining their readers than by recitals of crime. The lawyers might put in their time more profitably studying the laws of nature in trying to get them aside from stupid, man-made obstructions.

Original sin is the ultimate cause of human misery, but the immediate causes that drive people to desperation are the burdens of rent, interest, profit and taxes. For many years I have been trying to prod up some of the "authorities" in church or state to discuss the morality of obnoxious taxes and these robberies. To call public attention to them would be to stop them; hence it is the policy of the defenders and beneficiaries of crime to prevent exposure of its real causes.

Water Power for the People

The Dalles, Or., Dec. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—Electricity has become almost a household necessity, and your editorial a few days ago was to the point. For the possibilities of this wonderful force are only beginning, and we should guard well our water power. What a splendid thing if our state and national governments would develop these water power sites and furnish electricity at a small profit per K. W. It would help more of the people than leasing money to the Wall Street gamblers, as they have done in the past. It could be made a splendid investment for the state and a great saving to the people. It would help our industries. It could be a means of reducing our state and municipal taxes. Then electricity would be within the reach of all for light, heat and power. Why should our government let these splendid resources go into the hands of soulless corporations, who in turn exploit the people to the very limit?

This is a thing that should be kept before the people until the government is compelled to act. The people pay all the expense of government, and it is time the government did something for the people besides rob them while serving a pack of useless corporations. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

The butter trust needs a milking. Greece, being very little, naturally feels very big. Middle-aged lovers are about as foolish as younger ones.

That good job the police have been given hunting for cases of people in need. Great is a congressional investigating committee, even J. P. Morgan comes at its call.

All the nations are in favor of arbitrating matters that they care nothing or little about. Is Portland to get a Christmas present of the assurance of an oriental steamship line?

President-elect Wilson says he is afraid of nothing. That is the way for a person to feel. Now won't Santa Claus feel remorseful; he won't find President Taft at home, or in the country.

Just as an old maid knows all about bringing up children, so does an old bachelor know all about women. Dr. Wilson has discovered that people and things, after being made straight, must be kept straight.

The trial judge says there has been a vast amount of public robbery, and the dynamite conspiracy trial, and probably he knows. Finley J. Shepard says that Miss Helen Gould, to whom he is engaged, is the most lovable woman any one ever met. So is every girl or woman—er should be—to the man to whom she is engaged.

Thousands of good and influential people who will come to attend the Christian Citizenship conference next summer will look around and ask: "Where is that great, fine auditorium we heard about?"

PIRACY IN CHINESE PORTS

Conditions in the vicinity of Canton and Hongkong border close upon anarchy. The river connecting the two cities is infested by hordes of river thieves. Their movements are directed by five piratical chieftains, who, by keeping together, have so far defied the authorities. The daring of the men is shown in the fact that they continue their depredations under the very guns of the warships of foreign powers, and recently have become so bold as actually to fire on a British gunboat in Canton harbor. In spite of the repeated attempts to run them out the pirates remain as a continual menace to the peace of mind of the officers navigating these waters.

"I well recollect the shock of the first time I left Hongkong to go up to Canton," says an eastern correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. "The passage was to be made in an English steamer and, after stopping at a thoroughly modern hotel in the former town I went about everywhere as freely as if I were at home, with no thought of danger. Imagine my feelings then, when, upon going aboard and gazing into the captain's cabin, I saw the walls fairly lined with rifles and revolvers of the very latest patterns, all of which, I was assured, were loaded. Every Chinese that was going with us, too, was hustled between decks behind a door made of heavy steel bars. To my inquiry as to the cause of all this there was only one word needed to make my backbone feel as if a piece of ice had been laid upon it—'pirates.' I could hardly believe it—and yet there was danger every minute, even though in the great harbor there were a dozen great frigates of England, Germany and other European nations, and it was but nine or ten hours' sail to Canton up a broad river with more men of war there, too, and between the two many other vessels belonging to the Orient. Why, you would no more think of pirates in such circumstances than you would if you were on the ferry going across from New York to Jersey City.

"But the junk, crammed to the gunwales with pilgrims, came into view and a foreign ship was quick to be quickly pounced upon, her passengers looted of every valuable, her cargo despoiled.

Always in Good Humor

DIDN'T LIKE HIM. From Tit-Bits. "Pa, why do you always insist on me singing when Mr. Spoonston comes here?" "Well, I don't like that fellow, and yet I hate to come right out and tell him to go."

WHY SHE LEFT

From Judge. Sammy—I thought that Mrs. Mannish was such an ardent suffragette. Why did she leave the meeting the other night when she was billed to make a speech? "Fanny—Some one sent word that her people was sick."

FIRE IN LINE

From the Chicago Post. A budding circus performer named Zeno was denied his salary envelope at the red wagon because "they were paying off alphabetically." Wherefore, when he started out on his second season he changed his name to Ajax.

unmitigated evil. No emergency can justify it—no constitution can validate it. The fundamental laws of man, to be valid, must conform to the principles of justice. Man has no right to do wrong. The coming of a debtor in a bill of credit is the debtors contract obligation and a failure to perform it is repudiation. Learned and patriotic men have not always been able to recognize and comprehend the palpable difference between redeemable and irredeemable paper money, and the legal tender cases in which these laws were construed verify the truth of this declaration.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Bandon Recorder: Peace on earth and good will to men goes fairly well with a piece of earth and good roads for men. Arrangements are being made to dedicate the new Methodist church at Eugene on Sunday, March 23, 1913, which will be Easter Sunday.

Ontario Democrat: The school census of Ontario just completed shows the school population is 721. The census gives Vals the second largest school population in the county, at 485.

Lebanon Tribune: The Ladies Civic club recently made a payment on the Lebanon park property situated just across the river. There remains now but \$400 to pay, with a clear title to the property will exist.

Burns Times Herald: The general trend of business activities at the county seat is on the increase. Many strangers, landowners and men of means, are daily coming and going, being attracted here by the many possibilities of the great valley country, and why shouldn't they?

Miss Helen Melburn has resigned as teacher of history and mathematics in the Cottage Grove high school. She will be succeeded by Professor Leon Ray, of Junction City, who was once a renowned teacher at the University of Oregon and is a graduate of that institution.

Corvallis Gazette Times: A well defined movement is stirring towards the establishment of a municipal light and power plant for Corvallis. The consensus of opinion seems to favor steam power, although there are advocates for a water power to be derived from the waste water power of the Willamette.

Ashland Record: The Ashland national forest service crew that has been employed for two months building a wagon road from Long's Cabin toward Mount Ashland abandoned the job Saturday for the winter, the weather in that altitude being too inclement. The present appropriation of \$6000 has not yet been expended.

Every little while there are published accounts of such outrages, while the smaller depredations go unnoticed, although they occur almost daily at some point or another. The favorite scheme of these fellows is to sail to a remote place on the river, make a landing at night and descend upon some unsuspecting wealthy man, take possession of his house, drag him from his bed and toast his feet until he gives the marauders the sum they demand. Before the dawn comes they have decamped in their swift little junk, only to repeat the operation 20 miles up stream the following night. Outlawed by every harbor of Hongkong itself, long the first port of the world, in which it is common to see 50 ocean steamers at a time, it seems remarkable that these men of the black flag could survive the hunt for them that goes on continually. A recent account tells of a British coasting vessel that had grounded in the North River in trying to escape from two junks. The pirates raked her with rifle bullets, killing the English captain, wounding many others, and then boarded, robbed all the passengers, transferred to their own craft all the cargo they could stagger under and disappeared—and this occurred within 20 miles of Canton, with its 2,000,000 people, its large garrison and a harbor filled with shipping and nobody want after them.

"Another favorite method of procedure adopted by these gentry is to come aboard a passenger ship as ordinary voyagers, and then at a preconcerted signal spring on officers and crew. This they do with the greatest care. They insist that as fast as the Chinese come on his ship they shall go below—and what is more, they are only taken aboard one by one, and that only after a chief officer of the boat has carefully inspected them before they can set foot on his decks.

"The pirates have been hunted like wild beasts for a century, yet their vocation is apparently as lucrative as ever. Their homes are in their ships, and with thousands of followers and shallow water to protect them, no bit of sufficient dimensions to carry the necessary force to subdue them can get near enough, and the British, who have been the chief sufferers, have given up the crusade."

Pointed Paragraphs

Hard luck never gets off the trail of a blockhead. It may be a case of double dealing when a couple decide to marry. We feel sorry for the woman who is afraid to laugh for fear she may fracture her complexion. About the only time a woman has nothing to say is when she has a chance to praise one of her rivals.

The average small boy has a much greater dread of the scrubbing brush than he has of his mother's slipper. By the way, did you ever hear a man admit that his life would have been better if his wife had refused to marry him? When a man gets into trouble most of his acquaintances express their sympathy, but inwardly they say it served him right.

When a woman gets to thinking how unhappy her husband would be had he married some other woman, she always feels more or less sorry for him. Myriads of worth while, "last long" gifts are being advertised in THE JOURNAL every day. These advertisements of PORTLAND'S most reliable stores radiate Christmas helpfulness and suggestion. They feature beautiful, practical, and "long to be remembered" gifts for every one in every walk of life, at prices which come within the range of every purse.

Read THE JOURNAL'S Christmas advertisements tonight and every night. You will then know what to give and where to buy gifts that will refresh the memory of the receiver. (Copyright, 1912, by J. P. Fallon.)

America's Own Business

Lewis Nixon. The Tory contention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty rests on Section I of Article III, taken alone and unqualified by the other sections of the other articles. They say that the rules apply to all vessels of commerce and war of all nations; that of the United States, which makes and enforces the rules, is a nation, hence the rules apply to the United States vessels of war and commerce.

There were two Hay-Pauncefote treaties negotiated in 1906 and transmitted to the senate for approval in February of that year. Senator Root, who takes the Tory side, presented a document to the senate on January 18, 1891, giving a history of the amendments made to the convention of 1900 to make it acceptable to the senate. Let us scan this document, read by Mr. Hay, and submitted by Senator Root.

It will be noted that in Article III of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, instead of the United States and Great Britain jointly adopting as the basis of the neutralization of the canal, the rules of neutrality prescribed for its use as was provided in the first treaty, the United States now alone adopts them.

Let us quote from Mr. Hay's memorandum upon this change: "This change relieves Great Britain of all responsibility and obligation to enforce the neutrality of the canal, which by the former treaty had been imposed upon or assumed by her jointly with the United States." "The United States alone, as the sole owner of the canal, as a purely American enterprise, adopts and prescribes the rules by which the use of the canal shall be regulated, and assumes the entire responsibility and burden of enforcing, without the assistance of Great Britain, or of any other nation, its absolute neutrality."

The whole idea of contract right in the canal on the part of any of the powers was entirely eliminated, and the vessels of any nation which shall refuse to observe the rules adopted and prescribed may be deprived of the use of the canal. And please note that the rules are to be observed by the vessels of the United States, Lord Lansdowne, under date of August 3, 1891, wrote:

"It would appear to follow that the whole responsibility for upholding these rules, and thereby maintaining the neutrality of the canal, would henceforth be assumed by the government of the United States. The change of form is an important one, but in view of the fact that the whole cost of construction of the canal is to be borne by that government, which is also to be charged with such measures as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder, his majesty's government is not likely to object to it."

These negotiations clearly show the recognition by Great Britain of the United States as the sovereign power and sole protector of the canal and the full concession of our right to provide for its regulation and management, and that Great Britain was making sure that she would obtain equal treatment with other powers observing the rules adopted by the United States as the basis for the neutralization of the canal. The meaning of the "general principle" of neutralization established by Article III of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The basis of neutralization adopted by the United States rests on the modified rules of the convention of Constantinople for the navigation of the Suez Canal. We know that a number of the signatory powers directly rebate tolls collected for the passage of their vessels, and most of them do so indirectly. To quote the president of the United States upon this question:

"If it is correct to assume that there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty preventing Great Britain and the other nations from extending such favors as they may see fit to their shipping using the canal, and doing it in the way they see fit, and if it is also right to assume that there is nothing in the treaty that gives the United States any supervision over, or the right to complain of, such action, then the British protest leads to the absurd conclusion that this government, in constructing the canal, maintaining the canal and defending the canal, finds itself self-sufficient in dealing with its own commerce in its own way, while all other nations using the canal in competition with American commerce enjoy that right and power unimpeded."

Now, to show the inconsistency of those who argue against the rights of the United States in the canal, let us bring all their arguments on Section I of Article III, one only of the rules adopted. This rule says that the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, upon terms of entire equality. They construe this to mean that we are prevented from preferring our own vessels of commerce.

But if it applies to vessels of commerce, it must apply to vessels of war. In other words, under any unqualified construction of this section we cannot exclude vessels of war and include vessels of commerce under our flag, unless we are in a class apart, as, of course, we are. It is claimed that we are forbidden to discriminate in favor of our own vessels of commerce, and as vessels of war and commerce are linked together, to be consistent, they must argue that we cannot discriminate in favor of our own vessels of war.

A Wise Man's Advice To Holiday Shoppers

"When thou makest presents, let them be of such things as will last long; to the end they may be in some sort immortal and may frequently refresh the memory of the receiver," said Thomas Fuller.

Myriads of worth while, "last long" gifts are being advertised in THE JOURNAL every day. These advertisements of PORTLAND'S most reliable stores radiate Christmas helpfulness and suggestion. They feature beautiful, practical, and "long to be remembered" gifts for every one in every walk of life, at prices which come within the range of every purse.