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MR. TAFT'S OREGON PARDONS PRESIDENT TAFT has gone to great lengths in pardoning those convicted of land frauds in Oregon.

Having pardoned sundry persons convicted but not yet jailed, what about those who have served terms in the federal penitentiary?

The presidential pardon makes no disclosure as to whether or not the White House has found the pardoned to be guilty or innocent. There is no disclosure of the secret evidence submitted to the president on which the public can form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of those personally acquitted by the president.

Who did the stealing? Two years were spent by the federal courts of Oregon in trying to find out. There were special prosecutors, special agents, detectives, grand juries, petit juries and witnesses by the hundred.

Many very excellent men in Oregon served on the juries, and in numerous instances all of the twelve at a trial agreed that the public domain had been looted and agreed on the issue of what man was guilty.

But some years after, we frequently receive intelligence from Washington that this or that one of the convicted has been pardoned by the president, not because found innocent, but on the statement that the trial was unfair.

It was the misfortune of those who got jailed that they didn't have the law until now and get a few choice words into the ear of the president. The trials on which they were jailed were the same as the trials of those who are pardoned.

By the manner of the president's pardons we don't know that anybody was guilty. We don't even know judicially that the public domain was looted.

By the attitude of the White House, we don't even know whether poor old John H. Mitchell was guilty or innocent, and yet he was killed by his trial and verdict of guilty.

Mr. Taft's pardons are making a travesty of the land fraud trials, a travesty of courts, a travesty of verdicts, if not a travesty of justice.

LARGEST ON EARTH ALL the office buildings in the world are to be eclipsed by a mammoth structure to be erected in New York City.

It will be thirty-seven stories, or 456 feet high, and will cover the block bounded by Nassau, Pine, Cedar and Broadway, which is the site of the recently destroyed Equitable building.

nearly \$14,000,000. The total investment is \$27,500,000, or about one-fourteenth the assessed value of the entire taxable property of Portland.

General T. Coleman Du Pont of Powder fame is at the head of the owning corporation. To pay the huge rentals on this enormous ground value, wealth has constantly to be created by the toll of workers. It is a colossal toll on human endeavor, a toll that plays its part in the high cost of living.

A CHEATED CRIPPLE IN NEW YORK CITY 16 years ago, Harriet Nugent, aged three, was struck by a trolley car of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, and her leg had to be amputated.

A suit for damages was brought, and after four years of complaints, demurrers, trials, appeals, reversals and rehearings, an award of \$5000 damages was obtained. But the child did not get her money. The Metropolitan found a way to avoid payment. On what is now disclosed to be perjured evidence, her attorney was disbarred on alleged subornation of perjury, and the award of damages was set aside.

But he was innocent. After thirteen years, it is revealed that he was disbarred on perjured testimony. After thirteen years of a court decree that debarred him from earning a living in his profession, it has been discovered that he was an honest lawyer, while the Metropolitan attorney who brought the disbarment proceedings is himself about to be disbarred for the perjured evidence he brought into the case.

Meanwhile, the child has grown from babyhood to young womanhood. Through the long sixteen years, she has been supported by a sister who worked in a department store. But in a denouement that seems stranger than fiction, the revelation of the streetcar company's crookedness has brought another order of the court, in which she is to be paid the original award of \$5000 and an additional amount of \$6000 interest.

The girl's attorney, who was disbarred, is soon to be restored to the practice of his profession. After sixteen years of wrong, a wrong to maimed childhood and to an honest lawyer that time can never right, justice is to prevail.

Few tragedies of romance, few of the brutalities of history are more astounding than this cheating of a baby cripple by a powerful and cruel traction corporation.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC THE Canadian Pacific Railway company was formed in 1881 by Mr. Stephen—now far better known as Lord Mount Stephen—and his associates. To the new company the Dominion government turned over the 713 miles of completed railroad, with the immense land grant and the use of the credit of the government. The new company, financed by the government, completed the road.

The first peculiarity noticeable in the infant company is that the records show that during the first four years it paid dividends averaging more than 15 per cent. From 1885 to 1901 dividends averaged 12.9 per cent and from 1901 to 1912, 11.10 per cent.

The government guaranteed the dividends, so that the "syndicate," as the new company was generally called in its first few years, had, at the end of 1884, paid in \$24,493,000 on stock account, and therefrom had set aside or actually paid out to themselves \$19,000,000 in dividends. This was during the construction period.

Meanwhile the Dominion Government, in outright grants, loans, or in subventions of the public credit, provided fully enough money to complete the road.

The use of the country's credit by these astute financiers, with the unvarying support of the government, made the promoters rich.

cal science will yet so improve the serum that its therapeutic qualities will become equally effective with its properties for immunization. While preservation of the water supply from pollution remains of the first necessity, it is well to recognize gratefully the new protection against this formidable disease that is made available by the progress of modern discovery.

THE POPULAR VOTE IN 1912, Woodrow Wilson received 115,650 fewer votes than did Mr. Bryan in 1908. Wilson's vote was 6,293,454, and Bryan's 6,409,104. These are the figures compiled for the World's Almanac.

The combined vote of Taft and Roosevelt was 74,390 less than the vote for Taft in 1908. In 1912, Roosevelt received 4,119,538, and Taft 3,484,980.

The total popular vote of the country was 145,227 greater in 1912 than in 1908. The total for 1912 was 15,033,669, and for 1908 14,888,442.

The Prohibitionists shared with the Republicans and Democrats in a loss of total vote. In 1908, the Prohibition vote was 253,840 and in 1912, it was 206,275. The loss was 47,565, nearly one-fifth of the 1908 total.

The Socialists got all that the other parties lost, and more. They are the only party that polled an increased total. Their vote in 1908 was 420,793, and in 1912, 900,672, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

In 1892, the Socialist vote was 21-164, in 1896, 36,274, and in 1900, 87,814. Under the rule of reaction and bourbonism rampant for the period, the vote of Socialism rose in 1904 to 402,233.

The preachment and agitation by Roosevelt during the succeeding four years, checked the advance of the party and the Socialist vote in 1908 showed an increase of but a few thousand, standing at 420,793.

Under four years of Mr. Taft, four years of Payne-Aldrich tariff, four years of enormous profits by trusts and four years of tremendous advance in the high cost of living, the party grew with great rapidity, and its protest was registered in the 1912 ballot box by a vote of 900,672.

Woodrow Wilson says twenty per cent of the Socialist vote is Socialism and eighty per cent protest against prevalent conditions. There is no doubt of it. The great gain in the Socialist vote under Mark Hanna reaction expressed in a vote of more than 400,000 in 1904, and the similar gain under the Payne-Aldrich regime from 1908 to 1912, are the proof.

Progressive government is a sure antidote for Socialism.

A DUTY FOR CONGRESS WE LEARN that a report comes from Rome that the Italian government intends to lead the way in commemorating the life and achievements of Wilbur Wright.

On the open Campagna, overlooking the ancient city, a permanent monument is to be built, which shall bear this simple inscription—"To Wilbur Wright—The American genius who gave wings to humanity."

Differing from so many of the mortuary inscriptions which record virtues foreign to those in whose honor they are set up, the Italian epitaph is truthful in its splendid simplicity.

The Wrights embodied one of the oldest dreams of men in the man-made machine that cut the cord of gravity and opened to the bold in every nation the empire of the air.

the inflammatory, melodramatic hysterical publications that reek with exaggerations of public wrongs that incite the weak minds to killing. Most of all, it is the soap box oratory that led the young Russian to threaten Woodrow Wilson. It is soap box oratory that harangues the weak minds with denunciations of police, assaults on law and defies to authority. It is soap box oratory that spurs the constitution, hooks at organized government and clamors for violence.

If it is soap box oratory that howls at the church, fulminates against religion, jeers at Jesus Christ and blasphemes the Almighty. It is soap box oratory that pours into the ears of illiteracy and ignorance, colored and sensational tales of their wrongs and tells them the only way to get even is to pull down the banks and overthrow the government.

It is soap box oratory that insults the stars and stripes, that calls on men to walk on the flag and to hoist in its place the red flag of revolution. All this is shrieked and screamed from soap boxes in the streets of every large city every night, and it is the chief source from which weak minds get their instructions to kill presidents.

Letters From the People (Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should exceed 300 words in length and must be addressed to the editor, with name and address of the sender. If the writer desires that his name be published, he should so state.)

Answers Rev. J. H. Leiper. Portland, Jan. 2, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal: That was an interesting letter by the Rev. J. H. Leiper in The Journal on New Year's day.

Ministers are not inconsistent in favoring capital punishment. To favor state murder is perfectly consistent and orthodox, as every one familiar with the source of their inspiration well know.

But they are inconsistent, however, in this respect: that they are willing to be limited to the execution of a man for the one offense of murder.

The same authority that said that "He who sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," said "Thou shalt not kill." "Thou shalt not kill" for a long time, and he wouldn't have said that. He also said, "if there be among you, man or woman, who hath gone and worshipped other gods, either the sun or moon, thou shalt take them out of the gates and stone them with stones until they are dead."

Why don't they do that now? And "if the parents shall say to the elders, 'this our son is stubborn and rebellious, he is a glutton and a drunkard,' all the men of the city shall stone him with stones that he die." Why throw stones at him now? There are lots of fine throwing stones here.

And if a man was found slain, and it be not known who slew him, then the elders of the city nearest the dead man shall take a heifer that has never been hitched up and cut her head off and wash their hands over the heifer's body and say the didst kill the man nor see any one else kill him. Then the blood shall be forgiven them.

Why don't they do that now? It would be a diversion, and save court costs. Rev. Mr. Leiper says, "After he had held the race under the red flag, his providences for sixteen centuries, men had become a world of criminals," and no wonder. Then he destroyed them all, and started over again with eight of the best ones. "And to teach posterity the sacredness of human life," he gave them the law: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," which means that every killing means two. And if any doubt just how sacred he held human life, let them read the story of the cruel and heartless murder, even wash their hands over the blood of his own people, for the sake of offenses, and the ordering of the slaughter of innocent babes and of the old and the carrying away of the maidens to soldiers' camps.

Of course, most thinking people know more than that. They know the combination of fact and myth and old wives tales; of legends handed down by mouth from father to son for hundreds of years. But preachers seem to be the last to find it out. And they go on trying to keep the human race bound by these things as though they really were thundered from the top of a mighty mountain or written on tablets of stone by a finger from the skies.

I sincerely believe that it was through the influence of orthodox preachers that capital punishment was not abolished in this state last fall. Murder is wrong. Let people shoot it from the house tops, let society believe it, let the state say murder is wrong and then let it not enact an atrocious lie. J. W. CREW.

In Defense of Champ Clark. Vancouver, Wash., Jan. 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your editorial "Clark and Bryan" is interesting reading, but your conclusions are certainly mistaken. Clark is a Christian gentleman, and he had the nomination for president. He is not a politician, nor does he care for office. He is a man of high standing in the Democratic party, and he is a man of high standing in the Democratic party.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE The parcels post is no place for babies. The Turk is the only one who thinks he's smart. Even saloonkeepers made some good resolutions, that if kept will help some.

A good resolution, backed by will power, is a good thing any day in the year. Shouldn't Honey and Burns at least refund their fees in the Oregon land fraud cases? Is there no plausible excuse for inventing a holiday to occur between January 1 and February 12?

If the new president disappoints Washington "sassy," the sensible people of the country will like him all the more. It isn't that the government is afraid of Castro that it denies him admission. The practical legislation they need is Uncle Sam.

"The Isles of Greece" are being considered now without any reference to their having been the places where burning Sappho loved and sung. Dr. Wilson would like to walk between the Capitol and White House, and wishes as little pomp and ceremony as possible in his inauguration. That man delays something new in the line of good sense every day.

The actual limit of human physical endurance is incredible, except in the face of some of the best of it, such as occurred in the case of those two Harvey county men who fell into a 15-foot deep well and stayed there six days. That physically perfect Cornell co-ed, that big regular meals daily, at noon and 6 p. m. but her mother, quite adds that she also eats whenever she feels like it, which to many a tentative girl will be a comforting addenda.

Over 1000 American most prominent families of the world, of the United States, are descended from a woman of the twelfth century named Isabella of Aragon. She was the wife of King Ferdinand. Like a modern bridegroom, he is of account.

How Turkey Accounts for Defeat

From the Literary Digest. It is wrong to attribute the defeat of the Turks to "any weakening of the military prowess of the Ottoman nation"; it is "due to outside circumstances," according to the two Ulemas, "Elhadj Ahmed Tahir and Mostafa Nedjet, who went to the front at Istanbul to investigate the situation. The Ulemas are, of course, the great expounders of the Koran and depositories of all the warlike traditions and religious fanaticism of Islam. Writing in the Ikdam (Constantinople) these mosque preachers of Stamboul tell us that they investigated the situation of the soldiers and officers with whom we came in touch in the field. They deliberately give their opinion that the cosmopolitan 'union and progress cabinets have been the cause of this state of things.' It was the fault of these cabinets that the army was reorganized as to be underfurnished.

"Previously there were from 20 to 25 officers to a battalion, but according to the new reorganization this number was reduced to 12." Many of these officers engaged in military services and others were sick. Those who had control of the various regiments and companies were in many instances young and raw soldiers, for the law as to age limit has put a large number of officers on the retired list, and a battalion was frequently found to be under the sole command of some subaltern of reserves with from five to eight instead of 20 or more subalterns to assist him.

Much more serious was the deficient commissariat service. "An army," said Napoleon, "fights on its stomach," and the great Corsican took care that as far as possible his men should be amply supplied with what Dugald Dalrymple called "the bread of life." The cabinet of union and progress made this almost an impossibility for the Turkish forces. "Formerly there were 200 beasts of burden for each battalion; 40 were for bearing equipment, and the rest for carrying provisions and ammunition. Sixty draft animals are all the new arrangement gives each battalion for all services. "In consequence of resulting disorders, many regiments were without bread and without ammunition." Inadequacy of transport for officers and messengers was another drawback. "The number of auto trucks in the enemy's camp was five times what it was in the Turkish regiments." Then, too, while the enemy's infantry was pro-

duced by the heavy guns that came from the famous Schneider Iron works at Le Creusot, the Turkish regiments suffered from "lack of projectiles for every regiment." Thus the infantry, exposed to the cavalry and rifle fire of the enemy, "in the absence of officers begins to retreat."

Had generalship, and misallocation of time and distance, due to the incompetency of the staff officers, constituted another source of the Mohammedan defeat in a given place within the specified time? But the weakness of the army did not result only from the poor quality and scarcity of command. "A large number of the soldiers that filled up the ranks were untrained or drilled." Even the veterans and tried fighters of Turkey who were sent to the war were fitter for Chelsea hospital or Les Invalides than for a strenuous campaign, having "several times in the last four years been ordered to arms and exhausted by campaigns in Macedonia, Albania, Hauran, Kerek, and Yemen."

While these two devout adherents of Mohammedanism, with its creed of bloodshed, heremism, prayer, and piety, and the above circumstances as "the reasons that have unfortunately led in this war to retreats, disorder, famine, and other results," they also, in conclusion, point to a still deeper cause, the loss of the moral force of the Mohammedan army. Islamism, and the desperate heroism that animated the armies of the Omars and the Osmanis, has begun to die out. "Much more patriotism and utter worldliness have taken the place of religion, and these doctors of the law sorrowfully complain: "The religious ardor of the soldiers has become much feebler during four years. Formerly the bugle sounded regular prayers; the prayers were said, and those who neglected them were punished. At the beginning of the constitutional regime, these religious duties were neglected, and so this sentiment has become weakened. From time immemorial there was in the heart of the soldier the zeal for returning victorious from war or for dying to go to paradise. This sentiment has been replaced by dying for the fatherland, which the soldier has not understood. What used to raise the moral courage of the Ottoman soldier was the determination to become Ghazi or Shehid (champion and martyr for the faith)."

Saloon's Relation to Vice. Hood River, Or., Jan. 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is so much discussion in the columns of The Journal regarding saloons in restricted districts that I feel impelled to state my views. It has always been, and am still opposed to restricted districts, because I feel that with favorable environments, which produce favorable heritages, this condition is no necessary. I have yet to learn of these districts in a dry town. I think it can be proved that more young men and women have been led or forced into paths of vice and crime through the open door of the saloon, which feeds the brothels in restricted districts, than through any other channel. Any systematic effort, whether in the right or wrong direction, encourages and strengthens the situation, and this evil form no exception. Political machinery plays a large part in commercial vice. I believe the white slave traffic is a product of this wretched system. Producers have better opportunities to ply their dangerous and disgusting practices in restricted districts because they know just where to find their victims through prevalent arranged schemes. Of course, it still remains a problem what course to take by which this foul stain can be removed most effectually. The writer would suggest that medical institutions be organized and operated by honorable citizens might produce the desired results. In any event, the extermination of the saloon would at least check the growth of the brothel. If Carnegie or Rockefeller would use some of their thousands to endow such institutions they would confer a lasting benefit on the human race. H. J.

Would Carnegie Do It? Portland, Jan. 3.—If Mr. Carnegie wants to get rid of his own fortune, there is a field open to him that would make him the greatest of benefactors. Senator Gore has started on the work which is the investigation of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis serum; but the course that he has chosen will be very slow. It would not like to see the sen-

Wealth and Office

Robert J. Wynne, formerly American consul general at London, quotes an English song thus: "Will you tell me why it is that your great and rich government, a democracy, a nation that stands for simplicity sends abroad with many of its ambassadors? I do not mean to detract from the great ability and culture of your ambassador, I don't want to offend you, but people like myself are astonished at the exhibition of private wealth given under the flag which stands for simplicity and unostentatiousness."

To finish with the text, we set out Mr. Wynne's comment: "He went on to say that it would be far more acceptable to the English people to welcome an American envoy who had won distinction in their own country by ability alone. Here is President-elect Wilson's opportunity to return to the old American method of appointing men of brains, who can represent the country ably on what the country gives them for their services, and avoid using the diplomatic service as a means of repaying campaign contributions."

There is an intimation that the government ought to pay more. Certainly it should pay for whatever an ambassador should be fairly required to do. It cannot afford to be pensioner on the bounty of any rich man. But, even if it is the American ambassador to the British or any other court can live as an American gentleman. This used to be the rule, and not so long ago, Bayard, Lowell and Adams—to go no further back—made no effort to rival much less surpass, royalty. Yet they were admired and respected by the English. And their influence was greater than that of Whitelaw Reid. Great Ben Franklin was the most popular representative we ever had in France.

We have in truth drifted into a very bad way of doing things. Both here and abroad we have greatly over-emphasized the social side of the government. It is often said—something by people who should know better—that men with no independent fortunes and small salaries "must" do certain things. So we put a sort of pressure on our public servants. As a matter of fact men in public office have no right to live on the public dime. And surely we should not select rich men simply that they may do the things which we are told "must" be done.

There has been quite enough of this court business at Washington, and lavish display in connection with our embassies. It is to be hoped that the new president will throw the influence of his example on the side of a dignified simplicity. The country does not desire any flaunting of democracy—any flaunting of anything. But there are such things as American tradition and ideas, and we should be loyal to them. This nation stands for something, especially as well as politically. Official pomp is hostile to the very genius of its life. Dr. Lieber long ago argued that even fine public buildings indicated a weakening devotion to liberty, reminded us that the Rome of brick was free, and the Rome of marble enslaved. Mr. Wilson can do, if not much, at least something to make simplicity fashionable. A few years ago the whole country rejoiced at the mere intimation that Dr. Eliot might be appointed ambassador to Great Britain. That was a cheering symptom. The people would, we believe, welcome a return to sounder ideals, and respond to a leadership in the direction of better things.

Always in Good Humor PAW KNOWS. From Judge. Willie—Faw, what is the difference between a political job and any other job? Paw—You have to work hard to get a political job, my son, and you have to work hard to hold the other kind.

AN EASTERN HONEYMOON. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. "Do you think only of me?" murmured the bride. "Tall me that you think only of me." "It is this way," explained the groom, gently. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace, my dear."

A LOST ACCOMPLISHMENT. Farmer Ragweed—Has Bill learned anything new college? Mrs. Ragweed—No, an' wuss'n that he's forgot what hester knof. Says he can't eat pie with a knife.

Pointed Paragraphs Many an eloquent sermon is wordless. Even a fast young man can't catch up with tomorrow. Blood will tell—usually the things we do not want told. A girl marries to gain liberty; a man remains single to keep it. The average married man knows what it is to be cross-examined. Women usually have more religion than men because they need it less. None of us can afford to say all the fool things we would like to say. A girl can never understand how an innocent looking man knows so much. Actions of the man behind a bass drum speak louder than words.

You Live Better Than a King Macaulay once said that men or women of average means in these modern days live better than kings of old. Many of the things that are necessities today were luxuries two hundred years ago. Many of the things you wear, eat, drink, and have in your home were then unknown.

New things are offered you almost every day by inventive genius, luxuries of yesterday come within the reach of us all, and the good things of life become more numerous. All these things must be brought to your attention, and advertising is the means of getting your attention and interest.

Get the most out of life. Supply your wants to the fullest. Read the advertisements in THE JOURNAL closely and constantly every day and keep posted on the new things just out, the better things to buy, and the opportunities to economize. Then you will surely live better than a king of old.

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