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DAILY
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Those who reason only by
analogy rarely reason by logic,
and are generally slaves to im-
agination.—C. Simmons.

HIS FAREWELL
The clock has struck for Senator
Bailey. His farewell address
in the senate was his farewell
to public life.

It is the tragedy of a career. It
is an end almost mournful in
thought of what might have been.
Gifted with every mental and physical
quality to have been a peerless
tribune of the people, the brilliant
Texan's career is a shattered shaft
at 49.

Few intellects so splendid have
appeared in the United States senate.
Few figures of such striking physical
and mental endowment have ap-
peared anywhere. Few men of
equal power in debate have been
seen in any forum. The great pow-
ers of Webster, Clay and Calhoun
are brought back in review by the
superb talents of the gifted Texan.

Admitted to the bar at 20, he was
a presidential elector and a figure
in the state politics of Texas at 21.
At 25 he was again a presidential
elector, and the master on the
bustings of any man in his state.

At 27, after one of the most spec-
tacular stump campaigns in the
history of Texas, he was elected to
congress. In spite of his youth, he
took rank at once as one of the
strong men of the house, and for
ten years was a leading figure in
that body.

At 37, he was sent by Texas to the
senate, and for the twelve years, that
but for his resignation would have
ended on the 4th of next March, he
has reigned as the most formidable
constitutional debater in that body
of profound men. No man of his
time was as certain to crowd the gal-
lery seats, as was Joseph Weldon
Bailey, when he arose to address the
senate.

But he steered by the wrong
chart. Perhaps there was a lack of
moral fibre. Possibly in the gilded
atmosphere of Washington, he for-
got the average human atom back
home. Probably, along with the al-
most unmatched mentality there was
no heartbeat of human sympathy
and sentiment to make up the well
balanced man.

In any event, his political sun has
set. He has fallen from the heights.
He is groping in the shadows of re-
tirement at the moment when he
should have been on the crest of a
rising tide in the hearts of his coun-
trymen.

He is to be admired for his tal-
ents, condemned for his faults and
commiserated for his future that is
to be so different from what it
might have been.

OUR TAX PROCESSES
It is insisted that we are wrong in
our plan of tax collecting. The ob-
jection is to the program of col-
lecting but once a year. There is
objection also to the rebate which
grants special privilege to those best
able to pay and penalizes those least
able to pay.

We cling to the once-a-year method
because it has always been the plan.
It has always been looked upon as
fit, because nobody has ever ques-
tioned it.

Yet it remains a fact that once-a-
year payments suddenly withdraw
a great sum of money from circula-
tion. We pile it up in banks, and
it lies there the foothold of politics
and frequently the source of private
revenue to politicians.

In any event, it is withdrawn from
use, piled up in bank vaults and
business harmed, trade more or less
stagnated and very poor taxpayers
made to suffer.

The state's taxes now mount to
more than \$2,500,000 a year. The
total county taxes greatly exceed that
sum. Together, they are a huge ag-
gregate to be suddenly withdrawn
from circulation and be laid away
for use, not today, but at monthly
intervals throughout the year.

It would be better to collect these
taxes as they are required instead of
piling them up in advance. The
great interest losses, the great profit
losses and the shock to business
through their sudden withdrawal,
could be obviated. If a system of
monthly payments should be objected
to, a plan of quarterly payments
would be a real and a beneficial re-
form. It would eliminate the rebate
which is a special privilege for the
rich and a penalty on poverty. It
would exclude politicians from the
old name of using public money as a
means of private revenue. It would
bring funds to the public treasury as
salaries became due or as other pub-
lic disbursements have to be met.

Nobody has question as to how
either of these offices will be admin-
istered. The law will be applied.
There will be no compromise with
the hangers-on and parasites of so-
ciety. There will be no room in
Portland for the camp followers and

parasites. All change has opponents.
It will have opponents because it
has the inherent sanity of business
processes and many oppose business
methods in public affairs.

It will also be opposed because the
country is full of those who want to
do things the way grandfather did
them. Yet the plan is well worth
the attention of the Oregon legisla-
ture.

THE LIGHTED CIGARETTE

AT Suisun, California, William
Blythe threw away the lighted
stump of a cigarette and it
cost him his life. It started
a fire that destroyed property worth
\$25,000, and that for a time threat-
ened destruction of the town.

It is example of that reckless-
ness that destroys annually in the
United States half of all the property
destroyed by fire in the world. It
compels the United States to pay
half the fire insurance paid in the
entire world. We burn up annually
half as many buildings as we erect.

A lighted cigarette carelessly tossed
aside destroyed millions worth of
property in Bangor in 1911. An-
other destroyed the Asch building
in New York about the same time
with a loss of 147 lives.

In 1907, 1449 persons were killed
at fires, and 5654 were injured. The
death toll at five great American
fires since 1903 made a total of
2100.

Berlin is a city of 2,000,000 and
its fire loss is about \$175,000 a year.
Chicago is about the same size, and
its annual fire loss is \$5,000,000, or
more than 25 times as great. In a
single fire New York City has lost
more than Berlin has lost by fire in
ten years.

In 1910, thirteen of the principal
cities of Germany had a combined
fire loss of \$1,067,205. The loss in
five American cities with the same
population was \$14,250,000, or thirty-
three times as great.

New York in the same year had a
fire loss five times as great as that
of London and nine times that of
Paris. Bad fire laws, bad building
construction and American reckless-
ness account for the difference.

In Germany, fire is not accounted
a misfortune, but a crime. There
the criminally negligent is sent to
jail. If financially responsible, he
is required to pay the loss, even to
the cost of bringing out the fire de-
partment. In America, the man who
has a fire gets his insurance, puts
more policies on his other property,
remains criminally careless, and
presently has another fire.

For our folly, the annual per cap-
ita cost of our fires is about \$3.
Europe's is 33 cents. Germany's is 19.
If we applied European methods
to fires in the United States we
could quickly save enough to pay off
the national debt.

A CALCULATED MISTAKE

SOME days ago the nerves of
Europe were set on edge by the
news that telegraphic orders to
the commander of French troops
on the German frontier had set the
reserves flocking to the colors. This
was at the moment when war be-
tween the triple alliance and the
triple entente was considered a pos-
sible outcome of the Balkan confer-
ence.

The order was promptly dis-
avowed by the French government,
and it was stated that it was a
blunder of a subordinate officer who
would be punished.

But a Paris newspaper, the Temps,
pointed out that the incident had its
bright side. The paper described the
reserves as marching to the barracks
with cheers and singing patriotic
songs. So, it was said, the painful
doubts created by the anti-militar-
ists, that the reservists would not
join the colors were entirely dissi-
pated.

Now the government has sent a
letter to the prefect of the depart-
ment asking him to convey to the
mayors of the nine communes that
responded so quickly to the call, the
thanks of the government to the
reservists. The Brigadier who pro-
mulgated the order has also been
complimented on his alacrity and zeal.

Punishment has not yet been
awarded to the telegrapher who was
responsible for the error. Indeed it
is suggested that his name may ap-
pear in the New Year's list of pro-
motions in the Legion of Honor.

It is uncertain if the incident is to
be classed as a "regrettable error"
or as a "calculated mistake."

ON THE HORIZON

ANEW district attorney and a
new sheriff for Multnomah
county assumed office yester-
day.

Nobody has forgotten the issue on
which Mr. Evans was nominated and
elected. Nobody has forgotten the
issue on which Mr. Word was nomi-
nated and elected. Nobody has for-
gotten the heavy pluralities by which
each was chosen.

The size of each plurality was a
vote of instructions. It was the
people's mandate respecting the ma-
jesty of law and the requirement that
the city be made orderly. It is a
non-partisan mandate, for one official
was selected from the Republican
party and the other from the Demo-
cratic party, a fact showing that the
electorate of Portland regards public
order and wholesome conditions as
of more importance than any party.

Nobody has question as to how
either of these offices will be admin-
istered. The law will be applied.
There will be no compromise with
the hangers-on and parasites of so-
ciety. There will be no room in
Portland for the camp followers and

middlemen of foster life. As far as
the law will apply and official duty
admit the undesirable who prey
upon society will be made orderly or
be driven from Portland.

There is assistance that these of-
ficials should have. There are anti-
quated statutes that should be
changed by the present legislature.
They are statutes enacted when
Portland's present streets were cow
paths, and should be modernized to
fit a city of lofty office buildings
and congested life.

There should be cooperation by the
county court in supplying whatever
assistance may be needed for each
office to be completely efficient in
the policy for which each will stand.
There should be a general aid by
the law abiding of the city to fur-
therance of the general program of
good order that will mean greater
safety for Portland homes and surer
salvage for the sons and daughters
in Portland families.

Meanwhile, the tin horns, the
scarlet men, the undesirable and
the whole kit of managing men in
lawlessness and disorder have due
notice that business is business and
law is law. If not yet fully con-
vinced, let them read the late elec-
tion returns.

THE RETAILER'S TROUBLES

MULTNOMAH county granges
are taking up the proposition
of cooperative distribution of
products and purchase of sup-
plies.

The movement is a protest against
the American system of distribution.
It is an effort to lessen the great
difference between what the con-
sumer pays and the farmer receives
for farm products.

The plan was tried in the Oregon
granges in the Seventies, and at that
time, it failed. Grain warehouses
were built and operated by grange
agents. Grange stores were estab-
lished and conducted by members of
the society. Lack of special train-
ing in the methods of business re-
sulted in failure, and after a few
years of trial, the plan was aban-
doned.

Meanwhile, there is just reason
for fault to be found with the pre-
sent cost of distribution, but there
are fundamental reasons that will
not be touched by the proposed pro-
gram. The retailer may not be en-
tirely blameless, but he is confronted
with a formidable system that he
cannot control. The advance in
ground values and ground rentals
has enormously increased his month-
ly expense. Business sites have
gone so high in value, with rentals
to match, that he is driven to other
streets where rentals are lower and
property values more modest.

To meet the outgo on the higher val-
uations has burdened his business, has
driven him to an increase of his
margins, and even with this, his
profits are often so narrowed that
he is finally driven out of business.

With landlordism, telephone tolls,
delivery tolls, public taxes and a
long list of costs to be met on the
one hand, and with an infinite vari-
ety of articles monopolized by trusts,
big and little, distant and local, on
the other, the average retailer is in a
desperate struggle for survival.

Many a retailer is face to face
with business and life conditions
that he cannot control, and in which
doubtless oftentimes he is more op-
pressed than oppressor.

TRADING BY PARCELS POST

IT MAY well be that the free use
of the Parcels Post, by directly
supplying the individual con-
sumer from the individual farm,
may delay the adoption by our farm-
ers of the Danish plan of cooperative
sales of farm produce by farmers'
unions in each district. Where, as
in England, the Parcels Post has
had its fullest development that re-
sult is seen.

Columns of many English papers
are filled with short advertisements
at cheap rates, from farmers, offer-
ing to ship by parcels post to city
buyers, butter, clotted cream, poultry,
eggs, fruit, fresh vegetables,
ham and bacon, at what are to both
parties satisfactory prices. By se-
curing regular customers in the cities
the more expensive packages are re-
turned to the farms for re-use. Reg-
ular accounts are opened when the
goods are approved on the city man's
side, and the farmer is satisfied
with his city customer.

The trade is thus direct between
the farmer and the consumer, no in-
termediary, or commission man be-
ing engaged, and the transportation
problem being solved by the United
States government, on even terms to
the market gardener in Long Island,
New York and the Indian farmer on
the Siletz Reservation, thanks to
the zonal system of the Parcels
Post.

It remains for experience to de-
cide whether changes may be re-
quired in this respect. Transporta-
tion now is the only fixed or stand-
ard item in business which must be
carried on under such widely differ-
ent conditions as those between
the four points of the compass in
this nation. On this charge it will
often depend whether the small
scale transactions of the Parcels
Post can be permanently carried on.

CLEARING THE AIR

IN AN important decision an-
nounced yesterday the supreme
court of the United States cleared
the air of a mass of technicali-
ties.

In the merger case of the Union
and Southern Pacific railroads the
court declared that the control by
the Union over the Southern Pa-
cific secured by holding forty per

cent of its stock would, or might be
as effective if the power conferred by
that stock ownership were in the
hands of individual Union Pa-
cific stockholders as when held en
bloc by the company.

The suggestion of the government
that the stockholders in the two
companies might be allowed to join
in the purchase of the forty per
cent Southern Pacific stock would
seem to secure the bona fide dis-
solution of the merger and yet to up-
hold the market value of the stock
by preventing its being "dumped"
on the market.

The court seems to have made it
plain that dissolution means dis-
solution, and not a mere cessation of
ownership by a corporation to allow
individual stockholders to assume
the company's place.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for
publication in the department of letters
should be on only one side of the paper, should
not exceed 300 words in length and must be ac-
companied by the name and address of the
author. If the writer does not desire to have
the name published, he should so state.)

East Side Auditorium Site.

Portland, Or., Jan. 6.—To the Editor
of The Journal—Permit me to thank
you for your extended news of the audi-
torium situation in your issue of Janu-
ary 3. We are fast learning that we
have to depend on your paper if we
would have knowledge of what trans-
pires. Therein Judge Fenton states
that the auditorium will be built on
the Market block, bounded by Market,
Clay, Second and Third streets, and land
south of same.

I am firm in the opinion that if our
auditorium is located at the site men-
tioned, it will be a useless building.
To make oneself heard in a large audi-
torium is at best a trying effort, for
either speaker or soloist, without hav-
ing to try to overcome needless outside
noise. Streets run on both Second
and Third streets, and these streets run
along the broad side of our auditorium.
Thus, no spot in the auditorium can be
more than 125 feet from a street car
line. It would be bad enough if only
one street car line ran along the length
of the building, but at this site the
building will be between two street car
lines not more than 250 feet apart.
Other cities have made just this mis-
take, and they write and warn us not
to repeat it. Better have no auditorium
than one that will be useless, and a
constant annoyance, because nothing
can be heard therein.

If our commission persists and lo-
cates our auditorium in such a noisy
place, can it expect the thanks of the
public? Or will our national public
man, or artists of fame, have a kindly
feeling for Portland?

Judge Fenton says: "The argument
in favor of the site on the east side, in
Holladay addition, is that it is in the
geographic center of population; but it
is nonsense to say that a building lo-
cated at that site would be within the
distance of a majority of the people in
a city seven miles long and six miles
wide."

Nonsense, is it? The extreme limits
of a city seven miles long and six miles
wide would be the city limits, and one
half mile from a building in its
center. Only about an hour's pleasant
stroll.

But the population is denser in the
center of the city, and the first mile
circle, 20 minutes, or the second mile
circle, 40 minutes, would include the
majority of the city's population. So
it is not nonsense, only in so far as
it would not permit the street car com-
pany to gather in the ditches as a
west side location would. The east
side has been held up for decades as a
meeting place for the multitude, but
recently the large attendance at the Land
Show and the Poultry Show—the larg-
est ever—has proved the injustice of
these sneers. Seventy-five per cent of
Portland's population live there, and
always will. Surely they ought to have
at least one public building they could
go to without paying car fare. A build-
ing at Grand and Holladay avenues
would be only 15 minutes' walk from
the center of the city, 18 minutes from
the Oregon and 21 minutes from the
Portland; and that walk would be
across the high railroad bridge, from
which a revelation of what Portland is
and will be can be received. The peo-
ple of Portland do not want any more
noise, but a practical, roomy audi-
torium holding not more than 11,000
people, and with good acoustics, located
where they can hear, and the Market
block is too noisy.

J. WALTER SEABERG.

Conditions in Constantinople.

Portland, Jan. 6.—To the Editor of
The Journal—In your issue of Decem-
ber 28, Mr. Pappas criticizes what I
had previously written concerning Con-
stantinople now and as it would be if
it should become a Christian city.

I did not claim that Constantinople
was a terrible place, but I did claim
that it was a place that it stands in
class by itself, and does not have many
of the things most bitterly complained
of in large Christian cities.

There are no jails full of drunks, dis-
orderlies, fights, etc., to come before
the magistrate every morning, because
there is no liquor traffic and the dives
and gambling houses are few. That
condition is due to the fact that the
Turks and other Mohammedans ab-
stain from the use of alcoholic drinks
as a religious duty.

Pawn shops and loan shark offices,
we are told, prey upon the poor and
cause suicide, and a long list of crimes
against property, in a Christian city
that is not in Constantinople.

Certainly the Turkish government,
not recently, but long ago put things
into practice that the Christian cities
are tardily learning. One of them is
inspection of foods, weights and mea-
sures. Another is the prevention of spec-
ulation in land. German cities, Aus-
trian, New Zealand and other coun-
tries are now attempting to do away
with land speculation.

Usury is not allowed in Turkey and
debts cannot be collected by law. The
Turkish merchants are the only mer-
chants who neither give nor exact
papers to show obligation, and always
payable paper comes to the creditor
Turk. He is not a Christian, and to
those who think everyone vile who is
not a Christian, of course he looks vile.

The only argument against the Turks
is that they are cruel. My critic points
back to the fourteenth and fifteenth
centuries. Yes, the Turks were ruthless
in their treatment of the Christians, and
so were all the Christians, and worse,
for when they could not find Mo-
hammedans to fight they instituted tor-
ture chambers where cruelty became a
fine art.

At the present time more cruelty is
practiced in the Christian nations than
in Mohammedan nations.

A few years ago political prisoners
(Republicans, Free Masons and Social-
ists) in Spain were tortured after the
manner of the middle ages. In Italy
less than two years ago the cavalry
charged the people on the walks tramp-
ing down women as well as men. Men
and women are shot down in "clashes"

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Some mail carriers may resign, but
they won't go on strike.

Senator Bailey has given up all hope
for the constitution at last.

Oh, well, nobody ever claimed that
January was as good a rose month as
June.

The late Andrew Jackson will get
more honor this year than for 20 years
past.

Some people have to be told 40 times
before some other people need to be told
but obviously if not more so.

One of the other of many couples who
visit Vancouver make a little later a
business trip to Oregon City.

We have electric railroads, rural mail
service and now parcels post; next
thing to go after, good roads.

Senator Bailey doesn't believe in gov-
ernment by the people, and they don't
believe in government by Bailey.

Maybe it is so that "there were giants
in those days," but they didn't amount
to much as compared with the giants of
these days.

Those must be rather green burglars
who broke into a country newspaper
office in search of money or other valu-
able stuff.

It is a little too early to plant things
yet, but not to plan for doing so more
intelligently if not more extensively
than ever before.

The recently resigned Texas senator
is sort of southern edition of the late
Senator Conkling in brains, he exceeds
him in self-worship.

If so many doctors thrive in so excep-
tionally healthy a city as Portland, how
they must fairly swarm in far larger
and less healthy cities.

Doubtless most of the people of Idaho
have the judicial mind, and in force
in this state. If it were little time
would be lost, probably, in changing the
personnel of the supreme court.

Another good thing about the parcels
post is the employment it will give to
many people. At least it should, as
the parcels post will employ more
than earning their salaries already.

A DISPENSARY OF JUSTICE

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Legal Aid society of this city,
of all agencies for the relief of the poor,
performs for them the peculiar and the
worthy task of stepping between them
and justice which can have only at a
price.

The society through its attorney,
Samuel Seville Jr., has settled 95 per
cent of the cases that have been re-
ferred to it outside the courts. This
means that men and women who are
living near to the border line of pov-
erty, and often upon it, have been saved
by the society thousands of dollars of
their hard earned wages and years of
time. It means that quarrels, petty in-
juries, and which would become mon-
umental if taken into court, are am-
icably settled in the offices of the
society; that by the application of a
knowledge of the law, without recourse
to its expense, the social order is pre-
served, and that the society has brought
out of chaos in many lives, wrongs
righted and justice meted out to
those who had little hope of having
their troubles settled without lengthy
disputes.

The society has been fitly termed a
"legal dispensary." The poor come with
their legal ills, minor and major. Dur-
ing the last year more than 11,000 per-
sons have been helped. Money was re-
stored to them, property was released,
many were saved from the jaws of loan
sharks, protected from the solicitations
of bogus land agents, warned against
fraudulent conveyances. Wages were

collected and employees rescued from
the cupidity of employers.

Pathos and tragedy enter into the
cases that are brought to the society
for adjustment. The organization con-
siders no case too trivial to handle, no
person too lowly for its lawyers' advice.
It arbitrates family quarrels, advises
bewildered and discouraged applicants.

It has been a bulwark between the
unwary and "the loan sharks" and has
made an exception of these cases, pro-
tecting the offenders against the law
which prohibits usurious interest.

During the eight years of its ex-
istence the society has made a specialty
of investigating insurance companies
and beneficial associations which prey
upon rather than protect the poor. It
was instrumental in securing legisla-
tion to protect the poor from these com-
panies, and two years ago had a bill
passed in the legislature increasing the
power of the insurance commissioner
and his supervision over these small
companies.

In every respect the Legal Aid society
is to the poor man in need of legal ad-
vice what the dispensary is to the sick.
It has carried on its work of disentangling
the legal tangles of 11,000 poor per-
sons during the last year for the mod-
est sum of \$3000, and it now appeals for
support to the men and women of the
community who believe that such an
agency has a real place in the com-
munity and is needed to stand between
the poor and ignorant and those who
seek to exploit them.

And ought not a man's public utter-
ances be limited to that which is best
for all to listen to? There is a well
furnished and fully stocked library in
this city with several branches. It
would be better for working men to pa-
tronize them more than to stand upon
the cold streets listening to fools vol-
ing their ignorance. It is true that
there is something very wrong with our
social system, but if we trust the blind
to lead us we must surely come to a
ditch.

F. S. PARTRIDGE.

Common Law Marriages.

Portland, Or., Jan. 4.—To the Editor
of The Journal—Your article last eve-
ning on common law marriages looks
all right to me. It's such a common oc-
currence these days for innocent girls
to fall to the wiles and smiles of con-
scienceless men who can lure them to
their den, use them until they are tired
of them, fire them into the street or on
to the prairie as local places may be. Chil-
dren or no children, the poor girl's pro-
spect are ruined. I would any make one
year of living together as man and wife
a legal marriage, and that will stop
the practice sooner than 10 years. Those
prominent attorneys seem to look at the
matter from their standpoint, that if
they seem to be quite class conscious—
the male class. Right now seems to be
the women's opportunity to get in and
next, by working for a law that will
to some extent protect their own daugh-
ters and sisters. You proved that there
were a number of able writers and
speakers among you in the late campaign
for women's rights. Now that you have
the right to vote, and the right of pro-
tection, and if this legislature shows a tendency
to disregard your legal rights then get
in and jam the next more than half full
of women. Show those class conscious
promoters that there are two sides to this
question and believe me, A. DAVID.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Baker Herald: During 1912 Baker
received \$11,719.97 for license. This
exceeds the amount for 1911 by \$493.12.
The increase is due not entirely to the
increase of the license fee, but shows
a marked increase from other sources.

Clatskanie Chief: The view of the
hills surrounding our little city pre-
sented easily 17 fires in the past year.
It did it a year ago, quite an increase
having been cleared and prepared for
cultivation. Considerable fruit has
been set out.

Myrtle Creek Mail: The weather has
not been very severe in the Myrtle Creek
country so far this winter. James Har-
mon brought to this office a bunch of
evergreen blackberries, both ripe and
green, and several bunches of strawberries
some of which were almost ripe.

Astoria Budget: The majority of the
road districts in Clatsop county have
made special levies of 10 mills each for
highway improvements and this means
that considerable money in the line of
building country thoroughfares will be
accumulated during the coming summer.

Creswell Chronicle: The 40-acre tract
west of town which changed hands last
week will be set largely to loganberries.
So we have been informed. Whether it is
known positively that the canneries will
be started, there will be a large number
of acres planted to berries.

Burns News: Tom Stephens, the fur
buyer, was much pleased the other day
to find among his purchases a perfectly
white, or albino, coyote. It was not only
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