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ption Terms by mail or to any United States by Mexicon DAILY SUNDAY DAILY AND SUNDAY

It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap, that so much misery is caused in the world,—Cobbett,

#### AN ALASKA LINE

N YESTERDAY'S Journal was the ement that nearly \$100,-000 is offered as part of capital of \$500,000 for a steamer line from Portland to Alaska. The plan is to make it a Portland-owned line, to be operated all the year round.

On the 16th day of last January J. R. Dodson, a Circle City merchant, appeared before a committee in this city and urged Portland to put on a line of steamers to Alaska. He said he would furnish 125 to 150 tons of freight for the first boat.

On the 16th of the preceding November, J. M. Keller of Skagway urged Portland to put on an Alaska Alaska would meet Portland half frightful exaction in human life.

been able to understand why Port- lives. source of so much revenue to Seattle and San Francisco."

Three days before, L. H. Pederson of Seward urged Portland to put Mendocino and 38 lives lost. on a steamer line to Alaska, saying: "The business men of Portland would find an excellent field there 198 persons perished. increasing their volume of

The same day O. M. Graff of Seward appealed to Portland to put February 13, 1869, the steamer steamers in the Alaska trade, de- Hermann was wrecked in Japanese claring: "Alaska is anxious to have waters and 120 were lost. " Portland as one of its chief supply

Alaska business men toward Port- 16 lives were lost. land. Thousands there want to do February 21, 1895, the steamer adopted many agencies for control paper of The Journal kind can do even which made them so attractive and so thing that stands in the way is the miles south of Manzanillo and 198 absence of a steamer line.

The trade of Alaska has mounted | December 8, 1895, the steamers a sum greater than the value of all lost. the wheat, all the wool, all the hops and all the fruits produced in Ore- lam was lost in the straits of Fuca gon in 1911. For the period Puget Sound ship-

ments to Alaska totaled \$11,167,638, Portland's totaled \$135,646. For the same period, Alaska ship-

\$8,054,343. Portland's shipments barbor with a death roll of 48. did not aggregate one doilar.

to do with Portland's lack of busi- off Shelter Cove, Mendocino, and 86 ness with Alaska, the trade of San perished. Francisco with Alaska for the period Is there any reason why Portland, if tion Island, Alaska, with a loss of she had transportation, should not 111. do as well in trading with Alaska August 27, 1909, the steamer farther away?

The offer of \$100,000 as part of encouraging message to Portlanders, persons perished. The present trade of that empire is Before very long, the coal fields ters of the Pacific. of the territory will be delivering their stored wealth to the world. Did ever any city have a better

chance to secure milli-ns in trade for fts agricultural, commercial and industrial output?

## JUDGE LOWELL'S PLAN

probably would not pass it. If it law, did, the people would referend and beat it.

ployed to destroy the initiative. En- withstanding. emies of the system could, in ad- The defiance will not always go vance, pre-empt the two constitu- on. The exercise by the Rockefeltional amendment places with friv- lers of this power over the qil inolous propositions and block pro- dustry by controlling output and fixconstitutional changes of im- ing prices will not endure. portance. By the same process, and obstruct the enactment of im- long immunity from restraint by a portant legislation.

that want the initiative crippled, tions than all the soap box oratory They would be cunning enough to and all the mouthings of all the employ Judge Lowell's plan with demagogues. splendid effectiveness for that end. They could find plenty of subjects Standard Oil was a condemnation of on which to present bills and amend- the corporation's monopolistic dements for filling up the seven places vices. It was an indictment of on the ballot to the exclusion of de- the commercial practices associate

The coming legislature, for ex- The judgment was a verdict of The validity of the indictment was

he by initiative action, but by filing

lature that such a process could be Sherman law, the jails can,

The direct primary law was passed people are still sovereign, by the people after the legislature rejected it. The local option law was passed after the legislature rejected such a bill for incorporated cities. The corporation tax law was passed by the electorate after a legislature rejected it. The corrupt practices law was so passed after the legislature rejected it.

Judge Lowell's plan is not a good one. It will be time enough to resort to such a limitation after we have had some bitter experience to warrant so desperate a resort.

The point has not been reached when its enemies should be empowered to monopolize the initiative with petty measures to the exclusion of important legislation.

#### THE TOLL OF THE SEA

appalling tragedy on the Atlan- guide boards of history. steamer line, saying it would be a tic last April, the roll of the lost | Biddle entered the United States big thing for both Portland and claimed by an angry ocean on the bank honorably purposed. Alaska and that, if attempted, Rosecrans at Peacock Spit is a sought in 1819 to rescue it from

The same day, through The Jour- cific coast during the past sixty years nal, H. H. Draper of Skagway called mounts to a melancholy total. Six- national politics corrupted him, as upon Portland to put on such a line, teen shipwrecks in the period have it will corrupt almost any man. saying, "We of Alaska have never yielded an aggregate of 1400 lost Long direction of the pulse of busi-

Arguello with a loss of 180.

January 5, 1860, the steamer Northerner was wrecked off Cape July 27, 1862, the steamer Golden

July 10, 1865, the Brother Jona-

with a loss of 148.

August 22, 1888, the City of Chester collided with the Pacific Matt Here is example of the attitude of steamer Oceanic off Fort Point, and

business with this city. The single Colima was lost in a hurricane 36 of congress and public sentiment, in small matters, so when Mr. Suren persons went down with the ship.

to huge proportions. For eleven Keweenaw and Montserrat collided United States. months ending in May, 1911, it to- off Cape Flattery and 67 perished. taled \$28,461,074. It is more than February 22, 1901, the steamer double the value of all the wheat Rio de Janeiro sank near Mile Rock a man as President Jackson. No ing the means to build myself a house, produced in Oregon in 1911. It is in San Francisco bay and 128 were

> January 7, 1904, the steamer Clalwith a death roll of 54. January 23, 1906, the steamer

Island with a loss of 120.

November 18, 1906, the steamers ments to Puget Sound aggregated Dix and Jeannie collided in Seattle

July 23, 1907, the steamer Colum-Proving that location had nothing bia and schooner San Pedro collided

September 20, 1909, the bark Star was, in round numbers, \$5,000,000. of Bengal was wrecked on Corona-

as did San Francisco, 600 miles Ohio sank in Swanson bay, Alaska, with a loss of four.

the capital for a Portland-owned Rosecrans was blown ashore by a Dairen Produce Exchange. The capsteamer line to Alaska should be an hurricane on Peacock Spit and 30 ital stock is \$500,000.

### STILL SOVEREIGN

States Supreme Court has been studying the latest election returns.

It has rejected the plan of reorganizing the lately dissolved merger UDGE LOWELL should tear up of Harriman roads. It has affirmed his bill for limiting the ballot the indictment of Patton and his asmeasures to two constitutional sociates for creating a cotton corner amendments and five initiative as restraint of trade. These seem impressive steps by the court in assert-The legislature should not and ing the authority of the Sherman

Meanwhile, the dividends of Standard Oil since the dissolution Judge Lowell undoubtedly pro- are greater than ever. The price of poses his bill in all friendship for the gasoline and other oil products is initiative. But the effect of its higher than ever. The corporation adoption would be an act of hos- seems to maintain as firmly as ever its strangle hold on the American the agricultural experts here. Such a limitation could be em- public, the dissolution order not-

No anarchist does as much as do they could file five unimportant bills they to inflame the country. Their national statute is a hundredfold There are a great many interests more harmful to American institu-

The dissolution judgment against applicable to indirect restraint.

with use of those devices.

of the defeated bills to the people the brigadiers of the oil corporation, should have held that a "withhold-

at The Journal sense by Intifative action, but by filing the Restriction for Woodrow Wilson to solve, was charged. The majority of the sens, Rardand, or, measures enough to fill the restriction for Woodrow Wilson to solve, was charged. The majority of the sense other justices of the Supreme Court held ed ballot, such submission could be If he doesn't do it, some other justices of the Supreme Court held statesman will. If civil suits cannot the indictment valid, and James Pat-The very knowledge by the legis- end Standard Oil's disregard of the ten and his co-defendants must now

employed would make that body One Rockefelier in jail for six Justice Vandevanter delivered the more bold in opposing reform legis- months would do more than a thou- opinion for the majority of the lation. As it is now, the ever pres- sand dissolution suits to end the court. He held that it is not necesent realization that if a wholesome crimes of extortion of which Stand- sary that parties should agree to measure is rejected in the legisla- and Oil has been proven guilty. One suppress competition among themture, it can be passed by the electorate, is the most powerful influence the logic of the late election returns, under the act. The conspiracy to and one or the other is very certain "create artificial conditions which to yet come to pass. The American pecessarily impede or burden the

#### ANDREW JACKSON

THE recent testimony of J. Piersional committee at Washington must have unconsciously reminded thousands of Americans of the historic struggle between Presi-

the committee that only 180 men market is affirmed. are the directing force behind a banking and industrial capital of \$25,000,000,000, or about one-fifth the entire wealth of the United States. In 1913, what would Andrew Jackson, wise through his experience with Biddle, say of Ameri-

can financial concentration? Nicholas Biddle is one of the dan-HIRTY dead were added yester- ger signals of history. Andrew Jackday to the toll of the sea, son in his great conflict with Biddle Though but a breath beside the and the money power, is one of the

knavish hands. He rose on merit The list of the missing on the Pa- to the headship of the institution.

But the mingling of banking with ness through the bank, long dealing land seems to care so little for October 1, 1854, the steamer with men of influence in legislation Alaska trade when it has been a Yankee Blade was wrecked on Point who needed his influence, as he needed theirs, bloated him into a national boss.

He came to dispute with the White House the issue of what should be the financial policy of the Gate was burned off Manzanillo and republic. As head of the bank, he assumed to direct congress as to financial legislation, a function that than went down near Crescent City constitutionally belonged to the president and his cabinet. To achieve his ends, he carried politics into congress and banking into politics.

He hired senators to act as counmoney freely to congressmen. He advanced large sums of bank funds

bank supersede the constitutional gested that I enter a yearly contract cognizance of them. governing the was no argument needed to convince White House in It was a crisis in national history. The need of the time was for such

could have emerged victorious from such a conflict. Time and history have approved Andrew Jackson in strem, house, office, store repairing, rehis resistance to the encroachments modelling, building. Woodlawn 2029," of financial interests upon the execu- In less than 30 days after my ad. ap-Valencia was wrecked off Vancouver tive and legislative functions of the peared the first time I had nearly \$3000 American government.

a warning to the American people in 1913 to so reform their banking system that the Washington government can never again be dominated by such a power as Nicholas Biddle sought to wield.

### THE ADVANCING CHINESE

N CHINA, the Kwantung provincial government has granted a ten years' franchise to a Chinese January 7, 1913, the oil steamer do business as a side show to the

The government requires a large The Columbia river las figured deposit as a guarantee before the but a fraction of what it is yet to but little in the great marine disas- new company begins business, and further retains a supervisory governmental control. A full inspection of all books, accounts and documents is to be made at regular intervals. T ALMOST seems as if the United Last, but not least, the government age. I thank you for what The Jourrequires the company to pay to it hal has done for me in the past, and during the life of the franchise twen- the future. ty per cent of all fees and moneys collected from its future clients.

Meanwhile the new government is nothing if not practical. The minister of agriculture and forestry has started to recapture and develop the Chinese silk industry. The Chinese consuls abroad are ordered to report on the silk industry in their districts and on means of developing the Chinese trade. Improved methods and machines are to be introduced. Inspection bureaus under experts in silk manufacture are being established at the six centers of the industry with duties akin to those of

The returns of Chinese revenue for the past year largely exceed the estimates, and are ahead of any previous year. The motor boats on the great river are crowded with both passengers and freight, and six new motor boats are now being built.

### CORNERS IN NECESSARIES

HE Supreme Court of the United States has now construed the first section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which forbids restraint of trade or commerce, as

An indictment was returned in the New York Federal Court against James Patten and three of his asociates for committing to run an al leged corner in cotton.

The Rockefeller anarchy is a prob- ing" of the cotton from the market go to trial.

due course of such trade or commerce, or restrict the common liberty to engage therein," is forbidden by the act.

Speculative contracts or purchases pont Morgan before a congres- of the necessaries of life with a view to forcing up the market price for the benefit of the speculators are now put under the ban of the law. The right of the people at large to credent Andrew Jackson and Nicholas ate the market price by the unfet-Biddle of the old United States bank. tered operation of the law of supply It appeared in the evidence before and demand in open and normal

It is to be understood that this law applies to interstate commerce only.

The jurisdiction of each state covers contracts entered into and to be completely carried through within ts own boundaries.

The dissent of Justices White, Hughes and Lurton was based on the technical construction of the decision of the lower court, and not on the wording and legitimate meaning of the section of the Sherman act in question.

### Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal publication in this department should be we ten on only one side of the paper, should exceed 300 words in length and must be compacied by the name and address of sender. If the writer does not desire to I the name published, he should so state.)

Views Have Changed.

Portland, Or., Jan. 3 .- To the Editor of The Journal-A little less than a year igo, after having lived in Portland only a few months, I found myself out of employment, and after having made several unsuccessful attempts to get work, and having a small family to support, admit being a little nettled at local newspapers because they boasted of Portland's "greatness."

In that frame of mind, I wrote a letthe editor of The Jourtold of my fruitless search city should have something to offer those who eagerly look for an op- visible to him. He was the first prosel for the institution. He loaned portunity to exchange their services for moter of the age, the flamboyant colleca living before it boasted of its "great-

and sought, in effect, to have his of The Journal advertising staff sug- If he saw obstacles, he refused to take for advertising in The Journal, there

me of the advisability to do so. I have followed carpentry until I understand how to manage it as a man less resolute, less resourceful as an evidence of what I could do, and being a stranger, chances to "get in" seemed small, but I put in a two ad. in your paper, reading: A. E. Wikworth of work through that ad. Part of that was for one fair sized job remodel-The career of Andrew Jackson is ing an old house located at Thirty-third and East Main street, which anyone is welcome to inspect, as it is nearly completed. The other part was for a number of small fobs, which, though small, were just as heartily appreciated, because I have started in business to take

earned money-no chance to do that My object in writing this letter is to tell you that my opinion about Portland's claim to "greatness" is changed, not because I have made "strides" in the direction of financial betterment, for I haven't, owing to the fact that, Trust and Guaranty company to without money, friends and pull, one must do more than what he is paid for in order later to get more pay for what one does, but I am confident that one can get along here in Portland if he uses the right means of making known his wants and requirements.

anything that comes my way except ua-

Right now, though, I haven't more than two weeks' work ahead in sight, I am confident that before two weeks are past someone wanting a house built or repaired will appreciate finding my little two line ad, in The Journal as much as I shall appreciate his patronthe business that it will bring me in A. E. WIKSTROM, 45 West Sumner street.

### "Our Boasted Prosperity."

Portland Jan. 5 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Is the high cost of living problem imaginary or is it stern reality? That should depend on the financial position of the person concerned. It is not likely that our millionaires are seriously worried by the high prices of the

necessaries of life.
In its report of commodity prices for May 1, 1912, Bradstreet's shows the index number \$9.27, the highest on record. The index figures for May for each year since 1904 are given as fol-1904, \$7.94; 1905, \$7.98; 1906, \$8.31; 1907, \$8.94; 1908, \$7.97; 1909, \$8.30; 1910, \$9.35; 1911, \$8.46; 1912, \$9.27. This is an increase in price of 16.8 per cent from 1904 to 1912

John Mitchell, in his book on "Organized Labor," published in 1904 or earlier, "For the great mass of unskilled workingmen \* \* \* residing in towns and cities with a population of from 5000 to 100,000 the fair wage, a wage consistent with American standards of living, should not be less than \$600 a The rise in prices would require \$700 in 1912 to purchase what could be had for \$600 in 1904.

Professor R. C. Chapin, recently in-vestigating living conditions in New York City, estimated that a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under 14 could maintain "a normal standard, at least so far as the physical man is concerned, on an annual income of \$900. In November, 1912, an officer of the striking Chicago street car men's union

presented to the wage arbitration board an itemized budget showing the least a family of five should receive to mainance for any tuxuries, was \$1154 a year. power of Professor Scott Nearing, in his market. "Wages in the United States" has made We th

# COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

#### SMALL CHANGE

To arbitrate, or not to arbitrate, is see question-or one of them. The Turk seems to be a under dog with he friends.

When Mrs. Cleveland visits the White When a finrd frost does strike south-

It might be more interesting Colonel Resevelt would come out idaho and say it.

Many people are expecting the com-ing legislature to be the best one yet in Oregon, but don't expect too much.

William Rockefeller seems to be tearly as ill as if he had been convicted of something and sentenced to a term

To make reasonable appropriations supply reasonable demands is always a difficult if not an impossible problem

The next president will have a lot of large and important public questions on his hands, and can't afford to play politics much. T. R. Sharidan was formerly a promi-nent citizen of Douglas county, Or., and his old neighbors and many Oregon friends think none the less favorably of him because he is temporarily confined in an Idaho jail.

It is said that it is unlawful for the police as well as anybod—slae to shoot cats, yet a policeman was commissioned to shoot some cats with bullets from a bean shooter. How is it that the use of this instrument makes cat shooting lawful? However, it would doubtless be a good job to shoot about three-fourths of the cats.

# OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Marshfield Record: The oxes and lights.

The new creamery of the Lower Countries Farmers, company, the Astori

The Lakeyiew Examiner, with its New Year's issue entered its thirty-fourth year, and the Examiner man-makes no complaint regarding the treat-ment the people of Lake county are ab-cording him and his paper.

Lebanon Tribune: In several Lebanon yards roses are yet in bloom. In the cast we road of snow atorms, bilizaris and below zero weather. These facts ought to be sufficient to satisfy anyone seeking a mild and salubrious climate that Oregon is the place to live.

Stanfield Standard: The Christmas party at M. C. Beragar's was photo-graphed with the men folks in their shirt sleeves and the women in summer dresses on green lawns, but this week has witnessed higher temperatures than last week.

The story told by these silent wit-

nesses was a true one, for the record of French effort and failure at Panama,

with its mingling of folly, absurdity, greed and heroism of the highest quality, is one of the most pathetic, as it

is one of the most diverting, in the

history of human endeavor. The proj-

ect was doomed to failure from the

outset, and was fairly rushed to de-struction by reckless and rascally man-

agement, but it deserved to succeed

because of the rare courage and patri-

of the fatlure has been told by many

pens, and not always with either char-

ity or careful regard of truth, but the

deeds of the men who faced pestilence

and death with unflinching courage,

graves, have passed with slight and far

from adequate mention. The Americans

who have succeeded them in the task at

zeal and the warmest admiration for

the more plentiful the crops are, the

pay cost of transportation, while in the

cities most of the inhabitants are in a

but the entire abolition of the clumsy

and complicated mummery of capitalist

renewed in accordance with the prin-ciple of natural relations.

Law in its true sense is the natural

elation and correspondence of men and

hings, of properties and proprieties.

The thing now called law is entirely un-

natural and inimical to the welfare of

What is needed is not more legisla-

tion but intelligence to make an end

of legislation through the discovery and

application of the laws of life that are

always operative. These laws will de-

stroy humanity if not utilized for its

Were the Chinese Pioneers?

Washougal, Wash., Jan. 5 .- To the

Editor of The Journal-The wonderful

discoveries in healing of broken bones

by Dr. Alexis Carrel reminds me of

an account given by Huc in his "Travels

in the Chinese Empire" of the healing

methods found there. It is as follows:

"For several years we had for one of

our catechists a man who had the pre-

clous gift of being able to set frac-

upon and cure with extraordinary facility

more than 50 unfortunate mon whose

bones were broken and even orushed.

We had seen him operate

J. L. JONES.

redemption.

tured limbs.

There is no remedy for this condition

chronic state of destitution.

The shame

### Folly of De Lesseps' Canal Enterprise in Panama

undimmed.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop in Scribner's, hidden by a jungle growth of creeping
At intervals there is presented a performance of opera-bouffe in a grisly "Old French machinery," standing where formance of opera-bouffe in a grisly it had been left when the French comsetting of pestilence and death, with pany collapsed 20 years earlier. the leading actor, the all powerful dilittle locomotives and cars, almost toyrector of the entertainment, dancing like in appearance when compared with and pirouetting in the front of the those in use by the Americans, bore elostage, blissfully unconscious apparently quent testimony to the irresistible onof everything except his own capers. His deeds and doings fill large space ward march of mechanical invention. Time had retired them from active service as completely as if they had never existed, leaving them stranded as mere in the record, and have for many years been the subject of animated and bitter controversy. 'junk" along the wayside of progress Was he an enthusiast so blind as to be irresponsible, or was he Covered with the softening mantle of so bent upon success that he was willvine and leaf and flower and overshad owed by waving palms, they stood in ing to adopt any means to secure it, or was he the foremost impostor of his silent dignity as the fitting monuments of a "lost cause," making a spectacle time? The record of his proceedings may be left to supply the correct anso eloquent with the sadness of failure, the pathos of defeat, that few beholders swer to these questions. could contemplate it unmoved, and no Frenchman could look upon it with eyes

Surely, no great engineering work was ever undertaken in a more jocund spirit than Ferdinand de Lesseps exhibited when he entered upon his second task as the world's chief canal builder. His success with the Sucz canal seemed work and mildly hinted that to have turned his head so completely that all obstacles were virtually intor of capital under whose seductive appeals all French purses flew open. Had After the publication in The Journal he been an engineer his appeals would to newspaper editors, accepting of my plain letter, I was fairly show-necessarily have been deprived of that printing presses as security. He ered with offers of employment. appearance of boundless confidence, This gave me an idea of what a news- that jaunty disregard of all difficulties, nearly irresistible to his own people. the very flower of young France, who an accounting for their unprecedented When trained engineers called his attention to them, he pushed them aside as unworthy of serious attention. He had cut a sea level canal through the isthmus of Suez; he would cut a sea level canal through the many of them dropping into

isthmus of Panama, For several years after the Americans entered upon the task of opening a waterway across the isthmus, there were visible from the car windows of Panama railway trains long rows of abandoned locomotives, dump cars, excavating and other machinery partially their courage.

a careful study of all wage data available up to 1911. Relative to wages he worse off the producers. In the rural says: "Half the adult males of the districts many kinds of stuff will not United States are earning less than \$500 a year; three-quarters of them are earning less than \$600 annually; nine-tenths are receiving less than \$800 a year, while less than 10 per cent receive

more than that figure." Is all this the "greatest prosperity on that we have heard so much earth" about? If so, for whom? And in the face of such conditions is it not disgusting to have anyone, let along workingmen, brag of their ability to keep their families on starvation wages? Is it right and just that they who do the useful work of the world should dwell in shacks and live on the meanest of food, eking out an existence little better than that of well-stabled cattle? Is the merest animal existence all our boasted industrial development is capable of giving our workingmen, their wives and children, or are they, through slavelike docility and stupidity, allowing themselves to be robbed to support the idle and extravagant?

Capitalism and Capitalization. Portland, Or., Jan. 7 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Suppose a man earns and saves \$10,000. Has he not a right to spend that money? Surely, but he does not do it, usually. He saves it and spends some other person's money.

He saves his own pie and becomes a pensioner on the public. If he can invest the \$10,000 so as to return 5 per cent in rent, interest or dividends, that will bring him \$500 a year, which is more than the average wages of the men who do the hardest

work. Suppose Mr. Mortimer Moneybug own a block in Portland valued at \$1,000,000 and that the income from it is 5 percent. This means that the public pays Mr. Moneybuk \$50,000 a year as a salary or pension and does not require him to perform any service in return.

The capital stock or capitalized value of railroads, footories-indeed, of property-is thus evidently and indisputably a mighty burden of debt on which the whole public pays rent, interest or dividends, for all these are only different names for the same thing, a tax or tariff levied on all society for the benefit of a part thereof.

This explains the astounding paradox of modern "progress," that the greater wealth of a country the greater poverty and misery of the masses of the workers who produce that wealth, The prosperity of a country is measured by its capitalized value, but this valuation is only an asset for that part of the people that owns the wealth under ancient forms of law and custom. It is a debit, or charge, against those who produce the wealth, but are discredited or disinherited by these anti-

quated customs. These parasitic tributes-rent, interest and dividends-are collected off the public by the juggling of prices and wages. They are either added to the wages. prices of goods, thus increasing the cost of living, or they are deducted from power of the workers and crippling the

We thus have the other paradox, that

ourts; the newspaper may enjoy put

The Idaho Decision

means of keeping informed of the according their public servants, the people is vite tyranny when they consent that the newspapers shall be terrorized inte cowardly silence. Spokane Spokesman-Review: In view of all the facts and circumstances it is court's decision of this contempt cas

should fall to be indersed by the ma ority of the thinking people of Idaho The vitiating fallacy in the decision that it ignores the fundamental righ criticize the courts that they have cre ated. This supreme court in effect set the creature above its creator. The Bend Bulletin: No better tribute to the advancement Bend has accomplished could be asked than that afforded by the opening of its splendid new banking building. That any town but 10 years old, which up to 18 months ago was 100 miles from a railroad, could warrant such a structure, is remarkable.

Stanfield Standard: The Chart of the great of the great such a structure of the great of the great of the great such a structure of the great of the great such a structure of the great of the great such as the suprema court of

of the stockholders of that paper. It is have abused the power to send them there. And nothing that any newspaper ever said could do more to bring that court into deserved public contempt than this petty, violous, arbitrary and tyrannical decree.

San Francisco Bulletin: Plainly th Idaho judges who are so determined to protect their dignity lent themselves to a political job that would have dis graced a ward heeler. Theodore Roose velt said as much, and the only Idaho editors who published his denunciation are punished as malefactors. Thus de the people learn that a free press ha no place in a reactionary scheme of government.

Albany Democrat: We know some thing of the first citizens of Idaho, including the members of the suprem court of that state. seldom a good politician and strange a may seem most of the supreme cour judges of Idaho are selected from among the ranks of the politicians and not from the lawyers who have attained minence in their chosen profession. The rentlemen who concurred in the majority opinion in this case are no exception to the above rule. When the con-stitutional amendment providing for the recall was submitted at the last session of the Idaho legislature the mem bers of this court made no secret of their opposition to the provision providing for the recall of judges. Had judges not been excepted from the operation of the recall, the Democrat is firmly of the opinion that the majority members of the highest tribunal in that otic devotion of the men, many of them state would soon be called upon to give and arbitrary decision.

are being treated to a spectacle that might well justify the belief that the clock has been turned back 500 years and we are living in the middle ages. Broadly, contempt of court should consist in refusal to obey the court's mandates. In this sense, it should be and must be sternly upheld. Panama, and who have studied the re-sults of their work, have a very high appreciation of their intelligence and newspaper men, however, did not refuse to obey a mandate of the court. They merely published a criticism, made by Theodore Roosevelt, characterizing the court as reactionary and against the interests of the people. Their conviction seems to be the best possible proof that he colonel knew what he was talking districts many kinds of stuff will not

Eugene Register: Over in Idaho we

Salem Journal: No doubt the editors are guilty of contempt now, if they were not in venturing to criticize the action of the immaculate ones, but they are not alone. Every intelligent man law. Society must be reorganized and in the United States is heart and soul with the editors, and if the Idaho supreme court could send to jail all who not only have, but who express, their unbounded contempt for the Idaho su-preme court judges, they would find the jails and prisons of the whole world inadequate to hold them. They are not judges, they are tyrants,

Pendleton East Oregonian: The action of the Idaho court is chiefly valuable in that it will further shatter the idea that judges are superhuman and cannot do wrong. The highest court in Idaho is controlled by narrow minded and conceited asses who lack wit or they would have concealed their shortcomings.

to thank him, to the chamber he occupied beside ours; and in the presence of such results, we never felt inclined to laugh, because the plaster he employed to promote the junction of the bones was made of wood lice, white pepper, and a fowl pounded to

Possibly Dr. Alexis has studied in China, Huc also found their knowledge (that is the common people's knowledge) surpassed that of European physicians on other matters of healing; instances The operations were so successful that being given on page 28, volume II, althe patients used to come themselves ready quoted. F. V. MOSS.

# Women Are Better Buyers Than Men

Woman is the purchasing head of the home. She not only buys most of the things used in the home, but most of the things used by the man of each family as well. She purchases the food, clothing, furnishings, and utilities; buys the children's outfits and several times as much for her own use as is needed by the average man.

It is natural, therefore, that she should read advertisements more than men, because advertising keeps her posted on the newest and best merchandise, the best stores at which to trade, and the best values obtainable. She buys things to better advantages than a man-makes the money go farther-by reading advertisements.

Read the advertisements in THE JOURNAL closely and constantly every day for the sake of ECONOMY.

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