

# THE JOURNAL

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If you were born to honor, show  
it now;  
If put upon you, make the judgment  
good.  
That thought you worthy of it.  
—Shakespeare.

**WILL IT ACT?**  
IS THE legislature going to force the people of the state to resort to the initiative for reform of court practice and procedure?  
Are the lawyers in the body to whom other members obviously look for initiation of the reform going to defy public sentiment and permit the session to end without action?  
Do the lawyers not know that if they fail to eliminate the foibles and flapdoodle that the people will take the matter of court reform into their own unskilled hands?  
Three weeks of the legislative session have expired. But three weeks yet remain. All that has been done is the introduction of a few pogram bills for so-called reform, which in reality mean nothing and do nothing. There has not even been introduction of bills to cover the very inadequate reforms proposed in the majority report of the judicial commission.

There is wide complaint of over use of the initiative. What can be expected but over use of the initiative if the legislature consistently refuses to accede to the demands of pronounced public sentiment? What is to be expected but that, if the legislature won't act, the people will?

December 7, 1909, President Taft, one of the notable jurists of the country, said in a message to congress:

In my judgment, a change in the judicial procedure in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynching is directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts.

The late David J. Brewer, then a justice of the supreme court of the United States, said in an address:

There is no duty more imperative upon the bar and the bench than to do what they can to simplify matters and put technicalities out of the way and see to it that substantial justice is administered. Too many appeals are granted when justice does not demand it. A more simple way to put it is to say that our courts trifle with justice by permitting delay after delay upon mere technicalities. I advocate that the states shall enact laws that will permit but one appeal after the trial judge.

Andrew D. White, one of America's greatest diplomats, said:

One of the worst results of this deplorable condition is the growing opinion which we meet on all sides among the people at large that men with money can so easily defy justice by every sort of chicanery that there is virtual impunity for the highest crime.

Frederick N. Judson, a famous attorney of St. Louis, said:

Some twenty-five years ago a searching investigation was made of the causes of the delays in the administration of justice, and it was found then that the average length of a civil suit in the United States varied from a year and a half to six years. The special committee reported that if it were possible to put into ten words the chief causes of the delays and uncertainty in our judicial procedure, they would say: "Complex procedure, inadequate judiciary, procrastination, retrials, and unreasonable appeals."

Mayor Gaynor of New York, a jurist of conspicuous distinction, said:

The judicial department of our government is the least efficient of all departments. The technicalities and delays would not be tolerated in any other department of the government. The way the higher courts are managed for the economic and social welfare unconstitutional and void is intolerable. It has not to be stopped. If we do not stop it, other people will stop it over our heads.

Here are expressions from the highest authorities in America. To them could be added unlimited declarations of the same purport. Even the American Bar association, that eminent body of ultra conservatism, went on record in its Seattle meeting by a vote of 60 to 22 in favor of changes for limiting appeals and retrials under the federal statutes.

When the gentlemen of the Oregon bar resist change, they are standing in front of the wheels of the great juggernaut of progress. As Mayor Gaynor said, "If we do not stop it, other people will stop it over our heads."

**WHITE SLAVERY**  
THE deeper the probe into the abomination of iniquity known as white slavery the more startling are the disclosures.

Nothing in the often cited report of the Chicago Vice Commission equals the horror of the testimony given before the Curran Committee in New York by Samuel H. London, the Rockefeller investigator into conditions in that great city, and summarized in an editorial in Friday's Journal.

The bare outline is enough. Who can believe in this day and generation that 25,500 women in Manhattan and Brooklyn are in the grip of the white slave trust, which engulfs by far the greater part of their miserable earnings. Or that regular auctions are held at an appointed place where these victims change masters at high prices.

This witness says that about ninety-five per cent of the women in this life are "either abducted and forced into it or are lured into it by false promises."

Trafficmen send women into congested shopping centers to meet girls who are unaccompanied, make their acquaintance, and introduce them to the male agents of the nefarious trade. Others work in sweat shops and among the poorly paid factory girls. Many of the victims—how many will never be known—are forcibly abducted on the streets and in the parks of the city.

All this has long been known in general—but never till now has been forced to recognition by the conscience of the people. It is incredible that anything but ignorance is responsible for the tolerance that commercialized vice has met—and that plea is now made impossible.

The English law just passed is drastic. It adds for the male white slaver the punishment of the lash. It adds to the powers of the police for the instant pursuit and arrest of suspected parties of both sexes. It increases the term of hard labor sentences for all those convicted. The male parasite is also punishable by the lash on a second conviction.

Warnings have just been given by the British government to all operators in telephone exchanges in order to put every employe on her guard against the wiles of the agents of the traffic. Specific instances are set forth in which false telegrams has been used, and women garbed as hospital nurses acted as decoys for unsuspecting girls.

The white slavery campaign is taking an international scope. Every civilized nation is falling into line. Murderers nowadays can hardly escape their doom by flight. The white slaver is still more the common enemy, and every good man's hand should be against him in every land.

**THE ASSESSORS' BILL**  
THE assessors' bill is a daring raid on Multimount county taxpayers.

It creates new jobs. It adds new salaries. It makes places for more tax eaters. It opens new avenues for spending public money.

Nobody ever introduces a bill to eliminate any of the jobs. When a position is once created it seems to endure till the crack of doom.

The cost of the national government in 1913 was \$1.34 per capita. In Cleveland's first administration, it was \$3 per capita. Sixteen years ago it was \$5 per capita. It is now \$12 per capita.

In 1816, there was on the federal payroll, one employe for every 1300 of population. Now there is one for every 180 of population.

In all branches of government, federal, state and municipal, the rally of the officeholders goes on. Bills like that which has just passed both houses at Salem for the Multimount assessors office, is the explanation of how it happens.

This bill adds sixty to seventy-five per cent to the number of permanent deputies in the assessor's office. After making these additions, it leaves to the county court the power to appoint more. It raises the number of permanent deputies from about twenty to thirty-five.

It does this at a time when the exemption of household furniture from taxation relieves the office of one phase of its work, and lessens rather than increases the need for deputies. Deputies were formerly needed to make a house to house canvass in taxing household goods, but this duty is now eliminated.

The law should have been allowed to remain unchanged. It was within the authority of the county board to provide such deputies as are required. The county board is in the best position to know how many deputies are needed. To know how many deputies are needed is one duty of the county board. The legislature, on the other hand, is not in position to know anything about it.

The very character of the measure is its condemnation. The measure ties the hands of the county board as to limiting the number of deputies, but leaves it power to increase the number. Yet it is the county board that is in the best position to intelligently exercise disinterested authority on the subject. What folly, in the premises, for a legislature to assume to know the requirements of the assessor's office, and to fix the limits of assistance therein on irrevocable lines.

The bill has passed both houses and is now in the hands of the governor. It ought to be vetoed.

only sees to his flock on the grain stubbles and on the clover and clover fields through the months of fall and winter, but he sets up and moves the hurdles, or movable fences, on the turnips and rape, by which the sheep are compelled to clean up as they go on their winter and spring feed. At lambing time, in January and early February, the shepherd spends all his time with the ewes, sleeping in the field in a little cabin on low wheels, which is shifted from place to place.

When the grain harvest is over the Eastern Counties farmer journeys to the Irish cattle fair, or to some of the Southern and Western English fairs in districts where young cattle are raised for sale. There he buys "feeders"—two or three year olds, to the number of 100 or 125 for such a farm as we are describing. When these young cattle arrive they are divided up into bunches of ten or fifteen and shut into the yards and sheds surrounding the big barns on the homestead. Through the winter months they are fattened for market on beets, turnips, mangolds, and full rations of linseed oil cake, with all the oat straw and "cavings"—as the oat husks from the threshing are there called—that these cattle can eat. They go to the London market in spring, and are expected to more than double their original cost.

The return from the quarter of the farm in wheat, oats and barley is large in Oregon eyes. Such crops have often been matched here. But there, by means of stockfeeding and its results, and of careful manuring the English farm sustains, or even increases, its yields year by year.

Such farming depends on village labor. Not less than eight or ten men, and as many boys as have filled their minimum of school time, find all the year employment on such a farm. Their weekly wages are indeed low, but are helped out by a large increase for the six or eight weeks of harvest, by the privilege of gleaning on the wheat fields which are left unranked after the grain has been carried, and by an "allowment" of an acre or more for each man which he and his family cultivate for their own use after the day's work is done, and by the nominal rent of cottages, to which good gardens are attached.

**AT SALEM**  
THE house at Salem is to consider Monday the governor's veto of the bill which confirms title to several large tracts of swamp land acquired from the state on a certain land certificate.

The veto insists that the questionable title to the property is not one for the legislature to pass upon, but that it should be done by the State Land Board to the end that there may be a full investigation and the public school fund be properly protected.

There is not the slightest doubt but the governor is right. The legislature of 1911, which passed the measure, had no dependable information on which to base its action. The issues in such a proceeding are a proper subject for careful investigation, even by a judicial tribunal, if necessary.

The legislature of 1913 is no better informed. Members cannot definitely, or authoritatively say that the interests of the public school fund are not sacrificed by the bill.

The governor insists that the matter of these titles should be passed upon by the State Land Board, and he is right. The State Land Board is constituted for just such purposes. If the bill under consideration is in good faith, if there is no taint on the title to these tracts, if the school fund has no just claim on them, why should there be hesitation in leaving the matter with the State Land Board.

But doubtless, numerous pogram statesmen in the house will fume and fret their hour upon the stage and pass the measure over the veto, regardless of the interests of the common schools.

**TO THE HEART OF AFRICA**  
TENTY-SEVEN years ago C. T. Studd, a graduate of Cambridge university, an all round athlete, a cricket player of renown and a marked man in the university, astonished his friends and admirers by announcing that his life work was to be changed and that he had determined to become a missionary for Christ.

Deeds followed words quickly. Six of Mr. Studd's university friends threw in their lot with him. The group was quickly known as "the Cambridge seven." They sailed for China very soon, and began work as members of the "China Inland Mission." The name implies that they left the seaboard cities, and touch with European friends, and took their pilgrim way into the far interior, where "foreign devils" was the epithet by which they would be known so long as their lives were spared.

There Mr. Studd and his friends have labored from that day to this, contributing their unadvertised part to preparing the Chinese for the revolution in life and religion which is in progress.

But this man has the spirit of a religious pioneer. His English friends were startled a few months ago by the news that he was coming home, not to remain, but to start a new missionary work.

As soon as he arrived in London Mr. Studd announced that he was going as soon as he could get off, to open a mission in the heart of the Belgian Congo, in the center of the Continent of Africa. He went to Cambridge for recruits, and three

men joined him, of the same stamp as the original Chinese Cambridge seven.

In a few weeks they are to sail. The tribe of savages to whom they go are called the Niam-Niams. They number about a million and a half in the Belgian Congo and several millions more in the French Soudan.

They are a brave and hardy race—the men are workers in iron and are great hunters, the women cultivate the soil. They have been classed as cannibals until lately, but the spirit of the age has reached darkest Africa, and they have asked for teachers to be sent them.

Now mark the essentially British program. Mr. Studd and his friends will plant themselves on the nearest point of their ex-cannibal friend's territory and learn the language. They will there build houses, and plow and sow and plant until their first settlement is self-supporting. Then, another station will be pushed forward and the process repeated, and then another. They will be first civilizers, then teachers, but missionaries all the time.

They know no fear nor hesitation. In the sign of the Cross they have faith that they will conquer. This is no invasion for territory, for trade, or for profit. Their capital is their lives, and those they willingly risk. Many on both sides of the Atlantic will keep an eye on the new "Africa Inland Mission."

**A VETERAN'S EVIDENCE**  
BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOW, of the Methodist Episcopal church in Illinois, has been for fifty years in the forefront of prison and penitentiary reform. For more than twenty-one years he has been president of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory system, and holds that position still, in spite of his seventy-eight years of active life. He has had personal relation to the paroling of 8000 prisoners.

Fifty years and more ago, when his services as a chaplain in the Civil war had ended and before he was elected bishop, he was a leading figure in the fight that ended capital punishment in Wisconsin. That state then abolished the death penalty and has never even wanted to go back to it.

Bishop Fallows has been for two weeks or so in San Francisco. The question of prison reform, and the humane treatment of prisoners is still an issue in California and the Bishop was interviewed on the subjects which have been the life work of his later years. On these things he spoke freely, indeed enthusiastically.

He learned that in California there were clergy still in favor of capital punishment, against liberal parole, against what is termed "sentimentality" in the treatment of prisoners. He replies that "sentimentality" whenever carried into effect has meant a great, a tangible, a practical improvement in men and conditions—that it is not only Christianity but the best of "business."

These are his conclusions, which carry weight by reason of his earnest study and his long experience. But how does he sustain them?

Half a dozen years ago in Illinois one of the largest Chicago papers, month after month, day after day, hammered away with the charge that the city was under a reign of terror directly caused by the foolishness of the Bishop's prison board over the criminals.

Thereupon the Bishop took a trip to every prison in the United States, including San Quentin. He compiled exhaustive statistics without end. He secured percentages of second offender criminals, comparing paroled with discharged men. He got statistics of murders where capital punishment was maintained and where abolished. The result was published in the Chicago papers on his return. Criticism stopped. The figures, he says, were incontrovertible. The lesson of facts could not be denied.

The World's Work published the result of the Bishop's journey, and thousands of copies were then circulated in America and in England. New copies, he says, will be obtained shortly.

Since then the Illinois Prison Board has gone on its way rejoicing. It bases its whole policy on the indeterminate sentence. No judge can decide on the length of sentence. The Prison Board arrives at its decision on applications for parole after full personal examination of each case, with detailed reports from the prison officers. Every prisoner, except the life-timer, is entitled to present his petition for parole when a year of imprisonment has expired.

Bishop Fallows believes that character is formed, nine tenths by environment, one tenth by heredity. With these views we can understand his urgency that such environment as contributes to crime must be reformed.

**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 not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

**Police Justice Criticized.**  
Medford, Or., Jan. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice in The Journal of January 26 reference to the wholesale arrest of men found at a refuge which seems to be kept up by a society of humanitarians. I did not see the news item, but infer from the communication that the Portland slush had discovered a gang of murderers, anarchists and hold them before a philanthropic judge, who after threatening them with rockpile sentences, experi-

enced a change of heart and kindly suggested that they might find work in Eugene. We await the answer from Eugene as to whether or not these dangerous characters are wanted there.

The writer recalls that in 1895 men out of work and asking for it in Eugene were put on the streets with ball and chain fastened to their ankles. Of course, under Republican prosperity that method would hardly be followed now. Men of this class would now probably be told to move on up the line and kept moving, by the various municipal police officers, until poor old Ashland was reached, and they would possibly be taken care of there, temporarily at least, as many of them were a year ago by a sort of mission, maintained largely by a church of that city. One of the regular contributors to that mission was a former saloonkeeper, who has a pretty good heart in his bosom. I do not know whether such a mission is maintained this winter or not, but I do know that the Sunshine society dispenses aid judiciously among the needy, both transient and resident; and for the past two years there have been a goodly number of the latter class as well as plenty of the former.

Evidently a society with true Christian principles is not wanted in Portland, though badly needed, particularly among the city policemen and judges. Why did not some kind judge suggest to these vagrants (as I suppose, he would term them) to go down to New York city and take the places of the striking waiters there?

I wonder if people realize the condition of affairs generally on the coast? The writer knows of men who, having lost all they had in the fruit business here (and there is no work to be had now), picked up and scattered out to find employment to keep off starvation. Some went to Eugene, which is doubtless overdone. Others went to Weed, which has now closed its mills on accounts of the frost in the orange districts.

I have no use for the professional tramp or loafer, but it seems high time that some other method of dealing with the unemployed should be found that will be more sensible than the present one of driving them from place to place by bulldozing bluecoats.

That hell hole that burned out in Portland a few weeks ago was a refuge for the unemployed. We have a share of the state road fund and, in accordance with the number of miles of public road in each road district, and then the road districts put their share of the state road fund up among all the counties in the state in accordance with the number of miles of public road in each county, giving the Pacific Highway its regular proportion along with the rest of the roads in the state. When require each county to divide its share of the state road fund up with all the different road districts in the county, in accordance with the number of miles of public road in each road district, and let the road districts put their share of the state road fund up, and use it anywhere in their district, and in any way, that a majority of the voters, at a regular road meeting, may direct. This is the thing so that every road district can close its own road, and have the supervisors dependent on the people of their district for their position, instead of on the county court, and then the people will care there is no waste of the money, and they will be satisfied and the condition of the roads will be improved as the people are able to improve them, and the work of building the roads, and the road funds will be distributed all over the counties, just where it should be, and there will be general prosperity all over the state. Give us a satisfactory road law.

**THE EIGHT HOUR LAW**  
Portland, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I see in this evening's Journal that our representatives at Salem are going to make eight hours a working day for women. I wonder if they are sure we all want it. I am a working woman and work in the laundry, on piece work, having nine hours work, and am satisfied with my pay. I don't see why I should be forced to take less of either, if I should be any other else, and all of my fellow workers in this department feel the same way. I have been in the same place for several years, and am at my place at 7 every morning and ready to go to work when the bells ring at 7:30 a. m.

I don't see how a law could be constitutional to keep people from working as long as they like.

I doubt if these people who are making such a fuss about the poor working girls would be willing to pay any more for their work.

The stores may need less hours. I don't know. The telephone girls have had eight hours for a long time. It will take almost a day's work from us every week which we cannot do to lose.

**A LAUNDRY WOMAN.**  
Licence Exemption for Veterans.  
Portland, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—You have my approval, as a whole, of a list of bills submitted by you to the assembly; but there are a few others of which will submit to the governor and assembly to-wit: That any old comrade of the Civil war, regardless of the fish or game laws of Oregon, so long as it is not done for market, and the G. A. R. button properly worn, shall be the only license required. This would be taking no money out of the treasury, but it would be giving the old boys recognition, in advance of other states, and would be appreciated by them.

I have lived in Oregon four years. I have had two fishing and two hunting licenses, and have not caught five pounds of fish or killed any larger animal than a rabbit; still I have the inclination to procure license; and there are others.

**PH A TRIP.**  
Formerly of Co. G, Seventh Kansas Veteran Volunteer Cavalry.

also shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Now, then, if incorporated towns will duplicate it and have a like law as a city ordinance, then enforce both, it might do some good.

I also desire to call attention to other parts of this state. What about the relation of impure literature to the present vice conditions? What about our news stands exhibiting papers that inculcate immorality? Is it done? Go and see.

There is another law that seems to be non-enforceable, according to the action of police officials. I have reference to the law prohibiting owners of buildings from renting them for any immoral purpose. Why is that law a dead letter? If enforced, how could there be any "red light" section in a city? Why not have a bill in the legislature that in some way will compel enforcement of the law? What is the use of passing three or four hundred laws, more or less, if each legislative session, and then putting them all on the shelf and struggling on with bad conditions, ignoring the fact that law enforcement would go far toward cleaning up things? These and many other questions arise and will not down.

**ROAD LEGISLATION.**  
Oregon City, Or., Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal.—It looks to me like this hitch and controversy in the legislature over the road bills might be easily settled so that it would be satisfactory to a great majority of the people in the state, by just fixing it so as to levy a direct tax, each year, on all the property in the state, of 1/8 mill (or I think one mill would be much better), for a state road fund, and then let a vehicle tax and add that to the state road fund, and then divide this state road fund up among all the counties in the state in accordance with the number of miles of public road in each county, giving the Pacific Highway its regular proportion along with the rest of the roads in the state. When require each county to divide its share of the state road fund up with all the different road districts in the county, in accordance with the number of miles of public road in each road district, and let the road districts put their share of the state road fund up, and use it anywhere in their district, and in any way, that a majority of the voters, at a regular road meeting, may direct. This is the thing so that every road district can close its own road, and have the supervisors dependent on the people of their district for their position, instead of on the county court, and then the people will care there is no waste of the money, and they will be satisfied and the condition of the roads will be improved as the people are able to improve them, and the work of building the roads, and the road funds will be distributed all over the counties, just where it should be, and there will be general prosperity all over the state. Give us a satisfactory road law.

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**ADVENTURE**  
By Dr. Frank Crane.

A hundred and sixty thousand strikers marching the streets, including 30,000 girls. What is the cause? Low wages and long hours and the like?

No; those constitute the occasion. There is a difference between the occasion of a thing and its cause. For instance, the moonlight, the garden gate, the spring air, and the fact that nobody was looking, were the occasion of the kiss; the cause of it was the youth-buddies in two healthy young people.

So while the occasion of the strike is unsatisfactory work conditions, the cause is the spirit of adventure.

Political economists, legislators, and learned theorists on sociology seem to take account of almost everything else in human nature except the fact that people every now and then simply have to "hunt looses."

The appetite for adventure is as normal and constant in the human spirit as the appetite for food is in the human body.

The man who can keep books in a bank all day and then go to bed, and do this every day in the year, is not a man, he is an automaton.

The little girl who asked her mother if, when she got to Heaven, she might not go down to the other place once in a while did play, expressed a racial craving.

When girls sit all day stitching shirt-waists—

"Seam and gusset and band,  
Band and gusset and seam,  
I'll give you the piece I'll all asleep,  
And sew them on in a dream."

or when they tap the typewriter hour after hour, or watch the loom, or fold paper boxes, the youth-stream in their heads is rising and threatening the dam of propriety, the last-of-adventure is growing keen to the point of mania. Who can blame them if they seize upon the strike as the occasion of desperate freedom?

The strike gives a chance to do something wild, different, primeval. It is a rebellion against the humdrum and commonplace. But it is a sad evidence of the bitter playfulness of the American people.

The oppressive feature of the city is its stupid earnestness. They after day it grinds on, like a huge factory, grinding human creatures in and grinding money out. There are no carnivals, no street shows, no sitting at little tables on the sidewalk basking in congregate fire, and gazing at sips beer and hear music and chat, as in continental Europe.

Our so-called amusements are pathetic. The theatre is expensive and formal; you go there and sit straight up two hours as if you were at a class in school. Our concerts are all given under the same oppressive conditions. America, the youngest of nations, does not know how to have fun.

Adventure! The children at least have a right to it. Risk, danger, to drive your child of this and you deeply wrong him.

Adventure! It is the workingman's right also. The most drab feature of his life is not his wages or work conditions; it is that he has no time to play and does not know how to play even if he has the time.

Why to men get drunk? It is for that little spot of adventure, even if a poison spot. Why do weak women go wrong? Often through no criminal impulse, but only because of that starved wish for adventure.

When I see the parading strikers I always want to join in. I don't care who it's all about. At least it means the human creatures are not machines, cannot be priced, controlled, and managed as machines, but are flames of divine fire, are living beings who are sure to blaze over any law fence or custom fence set up to herd them like cattle.

Twenty Million for Roads

From the Seattle Times.

The most ambitious project placed before the state legislature at this session is that embodied in House Bill No. 48, which contemplates the designation of a system of state highways and the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$20,000,000 to pay for the work.

The entire project, should it be approved by the legislature, is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the state as the general election in 1914.

The question of the amount to be expended on this work is one to be determined by experienced road builders and the representatives of the several counties of the state.

House Bill No. 48 which outlines a system of highways reaching throughout the commonwealth, undoubtedly offers but the groundwork for the solution. It will be modified to suit the ideas of the majority in either house.

Of the need for better roads in Washington, however, there can be no question. No issue before the people is more important or more vital to their best interests.

Washington lacks thoroughfares connecting its various important communities within its borders. The state is so large, so young and so newly come into the possession of these road conveniences that have been developed through long years in others, that only by systematic efforts and liberal appropriations can it enter the most advanced class of American commonwealths in this respect.

Throughout the country there is a general demand for organized development of this nature. The old system of county appropriation and construction is being vigorously attacked by men who have attained widespread recognition as leaders in this field of endeavor.

Coordination of roads within a state and of the thoroughfares of adjoining states so as to form continuous paved highways is declared to be the great need of the hour.

If public moneys appropriated to this work are properly safeguarded, if the operations are left out of politics as far as possible and if competent engineers are employed to carry the work to completion, a good roads movement inaugurated by the present legislature on a broad scale would redound to the benefit of every county and every city in Washington.

**News Forecast of the Coming Week**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The second trial of the criminal anti-trust suit against the "Bath Tub Trust" will begin in the United States district court at Detroit Monday. At the first trial of the case the jury disagreed. The government attorneys decided the case against the trust. That decision, recently rendered, compels the dissolution of the combination of 16 corporations and 64 individuals engaged in the manufacture of enameled ironware.

Jan. 28.—The second trial of the parcel post and the taking of steps which will enable the retailers to meet the competition of the big mail order houses will be discussed at a convention of retail dry goods and general merchants of the entire west, which will meet in Chicago Monday for a session of four days.

Other important conventions of the week will include the meetings of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in Indianapolis; the National Association of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers, in New York city; the Hardware Manufacturers' association of the United States, in Cincinnati, and the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, in Denver.

Preceding the beginning of Lent, the first two days of the week will be devoted to the annual Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans and in several other cities of the south.

The season of social functions at the English Court will be ushered in Tuesday with the holding of the first levee at St. James Palace. Three days later the first diplomatic and