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Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be blest.
The soul uneasy and confined from home,
Rest and expiation in a life to come.
Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind.
— Pope.

IN MEXICO

INTERVENTION by the United States in Mexico is not a matter for hasty decision. It should be postponed until there is no longer question as to where our duty lies. Intervention would mean war. It would mean the sacrifice of many more lives than will be sacrificed by the follies of the Mexicans. In all probability the Mexican factions would stop fighting each other to fight us. Their resistance would be futile, but it would mean bloodshed. It would mean future misunderstanding and bitterness by a nation with which we have long been on terms of amity. It would mean future distrust of us by all the nations of Central and South America. It would interfere with, if not destroy, all the great work we have done in the past dozen years to cement the kindly relations of mutual confidence between all the nations of the Western Hemisphere. In addition, it would probably mean three or four years of armed occupation, three or four years of brass buttions, three or four years of the man on horseback. The fight in Mexico City is a struggle between Mexicans. They have a right to fight, and their passion for warfare is so ardent that premature intervention would seem to be almost unkind. President Madero has endeavored to render patriotic service to his countrymen. His blunder seems to have been that he was too humanitarian with leading revolutionists who fell into his hands.

THE DEATHS OF HEROES

WHO can add anything to the noble words of Captain Scott's dying testament, in which he bequeathed to his countrymen his testimony to the qualities that his comrades had borne supreme through the dread trial of that awful march? His eulogy is to them—as to himself there is utter silence. There was no one left to add a word to the unfailing courage, patience, and self sacrifice of the leader. Not a word of complaint is heard, but the entire submission in meeting the unlooked for storms that spelled doom and changed victory into defeat. Disaster after disaster turned to naught every precaution and provision that had laid out in advance every stage in the dreadful journey. Food, fuel, shelter, were all there, but the strength that should have brought the men to their journey's end in spite of storms, gave out in the magnificent effort to save their dying comrades. Literally they laid down their lives for their friend. Can pathos go farther than in the simple words in which Captain Scott tells of the end of Captain Oates? How, having reached the very limit of endurance, when frost and scurvy had done their deadly work, he, serene and patient to the end, went out from the poor shelter of the freezing tent, into the howling blizzard—and died. It is no wonder that the premier of England, in a hushed and crowded house, told the sad but splendid tale to a weeping audience of strong men, as he pledged the English people to make good the faith of the dying explorer that those dependent on that band of heroes would be well cared for by the nation.

THE DIFFERENCE

THE requests for appropriations at Salem total about \$9,200,000. There is a difference between an appropriation for more jobs and an appropriation for creating more industries. More jobs and bigger salaries increase the burden of the individual taxpayer. More industries with more capital and more homes and more men to pay taxes, decrease the burden of the individual taxpayer. There is a mighty demand at Salem for more jobs and more salary legislation. It is a character of legislation for which there is usually little excuse and less defense. There is always a lobby behind it; because those who are to be beneficiaries are on hand to importune members. There is never much of a lobby behind measures for investing public money in state development. Such legislation is the public's business and what is the public's business is usually nobody's business. Measures in such interest often die.

because the petitioners for more jobs and more salaries overwhelm legislators, monopolize the session and preempt the legislative calendar with peanut bills. The play for survey of Oregon's geological products is real legislation. So is the Cello water power measure. So is the Dechutes bill. They are legislation for the development of thousands of dollars in industries and invested capital for almost every dollar that the state appropriates. More job bills are waste of public money. Industries bills are investments of public money.

BEATEN

THE laws of the United States include a conspiracy statute. The laws of Oregon do not. In all these states there is provision for prosecution for conspiracy: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Montana, Minnesota, Michigan, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington.

Three efforts have been made in the senate at Salem to enact a law for Oregon similar to the United States' conspiracy statute. They were earnest efforts to amend the criminal code and make the prosecution of crime more effective. It is notorious that in this country we convict less than one and one half per cent of our criminals. Germany convicts 95 per cent. It is also notorious that in this country crime is increasing at an alarming rate. A conspiracy statute is often an effective means of securing a conviction in which there is known guilt that cannot be established except on a conspiracy charge. The whole basis of the Sherman law is the conspiracy principle. Some of the greatest crimes are committed by men in collusion and who cannot be reached except on such a statute as the Oregon senate deliberately refuses to pass. One speech against the measure averred that under a conspiracy statute innocent men would be railroaded to jail. What is the danger in this country of railroad ing innocent men to jail when we convict 13 criminals in 1000, while Germany convicts 950 in every 1000? What about the 987 criminals out of every 1000 in the United States who escape conviction, and go out to commit more crimes? If the United States has a conspiracy statute, why shouldn't Oregon have a conspiracy statute? Is the Oregon legislature conducted for the benefit of such paving companies as are crooked.

PRINCE KATSURA RESIGNS

THE resignation of Prince Katsura from the premiership of Japan marks the triumph of the party standing behind the Marquis Saionji, his predecessor in office. Its watchwords are: "Genuine financial reform, the maintenance of peace in the Far East, the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the suppression of the government's interference with industrial undertakings." In opposition there were set the absolutist and reactionary policies of the Katsura cabinet, whose stronghold was the Chogun clan, of the feudal time. This clan supplied a large proportion of the bureaucracy of Japan, including Prince Katsura. The Japanese people are staggering under a load of taxation, which is the legacy of the Russian war. Yet a large sum was needed for the navy, as many ships required reconstruction and repairs. To these demands the Saionji cabinet yielded, and yet their estimates of possible financial reform would still have given substantial relief from taxation. The bureaucratic party of Katsura demanded the creation of two new army corps, and the maintenance or increase of taxation. The people revolted, satisfied with nothing less than the return to power of the constitutional party. A novelty in Japan has been the holding of political meetings, called by the constitutional or reform party, and held in one of the largest theatres of Tokyo, where free speech was heard, to a degree never known before. The constitutional party demands peace in the Far East. This betokens a halt in the pressure of Japan on China and some reaction in the joint policy of Japan with Russia in Mongolia.

IN WEST VIRGINIA

FOUR representatives and a senator are under arrest on a charge of bribery in the West Virginia legislature. An investigation has been ordered, and six to ten other members may become involved in the scandal. The fight over the senatorship is bitter, and after six weeks of struggle the day of a final selection seems more distant than when the balloting began. Meanwhile, the legislative body is

necessarily in a state of chaos. A corruption fund is in the lobby, and sums of \$3500 to \$15,000 are reported as figuring in the bribery cases. Naturally, the whole state of West Virginia is in turbulence and turmoil over the situation. Public sentiment is at white heat and feudism rampant, not only at the capital but in every community and settlement to the remotest parts of the state. Above all, with the bribery in the record, the election is not a matter of men, but a matter of dollars.

In Oregon, it required but ten minutes for the legislature to dispose of the senatorship. Which is the better plan?

KILL THAT CONTRACT

BY ALL means, the house should pass the resolution to annul the celebrated contract in which Assessor Reed pledges himself to struggle along with but \$32,620 of the \$43,820 a year deputy allowance given him in the new assessor's bill.

What right has the assessor to top off \$10,000 a year, for four years, of deputy allowance that the sovereign legislature voted him? What right has any mere assessor to thus usurp the high prerogatives of the legislative branch? The rules ought to be suspended and the resolution be put through with a whoop. There ought to be an amendment directing a joint committee of ten senators and ten representatives to forcibly enter the governor's office, and there to remove this unconstitutional contract from the state archives and send it by parcel post to Felix Diaz, care Francisco I. Madero, Mexico City. What is more, the signing of this contract ought to be looked into. Possibly, at the time he signed, Assessor Reed had been hypnotized by Private Secretary Watson. Therefore another amendment to the house resolution should direct a joint committee of ten senators and ten representatives, assisted by Joe Singer and the 95 house stenographers, to determine if Secretary Watson has occult powers, and if he is so possessed to at once bring impeachment proceedings against the governor. As a final precaution, another amendment should direct the house members of the Multnomah delegation to go into the courts and get out a permanent injunction restraining Assessor Reed from signing any more contracts. How else can the pristine virtue of the house be protected against executive skulduggery? What other alternative, unless it be to call out the horse marines and declare Assessor Reed in a state of siege?

OUR NEIGHBORS

THE bill pending in the legislature of Washington forbidding the utilizing waters of any Washington lake, river, or stream for generating electric power to be transmitted in whole or in part outside of the state of Washington, raises many questions. The Northwestern Electric company and their advisers are well able to take care of their own interests, and with the strictly legal aspect of the bill there is no intention of dealing with this. But the comity of neighboring and friendly states is put to a new test when their boundaries are treated as fences excluding from each other the free passage and use of public utilities originating in either state and transmitted to the other. Hydro-electric power has reached a common and admitted use, for moving passengers and freight on railroads, as well as for operating manufactures, that classes it as an agency in interstate commerce which does not seem to be excluded in the various acts creating the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There again legal and constitutional questions arise outside the limits of this article. But it may be suggested that the bill in question might inflict great and disproportionate injury on neighbors, and comrades in interest, separated in location only by the unseen and intangible state boundary. Natural advantages from propinquity to sources of water power should develop, regardless of the state affiliations of those putting them to use, and artificial obstacles should not be reared to confine the natural use to one side of the border line or the other. Neighborliness and friendliness should prevail as well between states as between individuals.

THE OCEAN IS NOT FREE

TESTIMONY recently taken before the house committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shows that not one, but many shipping trusts exist, which, among them, operate on well nigh every ocean. The "gentlemen's agreement" of the Harriman days and the international apportionment of the steel trade, are paralleled by ocean "conferences" still more effective. Before the committee A. S. Franklin, of the International Marine company, admitted that practically every steamship line running out of New York is a party to a "conference" agreement regulating ocean traffic. A New York freight representative of foreign steamship companies told the committee that the shipping business of the world is largely controlled by a group of "conferences" which reach every ocean. So, says the New York Journal of Commerce, there is no denying that established lines, with regular sailings between the principal seaports

of trading countries have an advantage over newcomers and "tramps" which might secure traffic by competing in rates. Being combined by "conference" agreements, or understandings to pool the traffic and apportion it between themselves, they may increase that advantage by rebates to regular shippers on condition they employ no other vessels, and refusing service to violators of such contracts. Such conferences regulate rates, prevent indiscriminate competition. They fix even freight schedules, through agreements made in London, on a parity with those existing in Germany, Great Britain and other continental points. They regulate sailing dates, distilling cargoes where necessary among vessels of the conference lines. Rebating has been surrendered in New York, not for fear of the Sherman Anti-trust law, but because the practice had grown confusing to shippers. Various suggestions have been made for legislation in this country to stop these practices. But since the remedy here would be limited to excluding the foreign combining vessels from our ports and business the advantage to American trade is more than doubtful.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer has no desire to have the same published, he should so state.)
Boiler Inspection.
Portland, Or., Feb. 10.—To The Editor of The Journal—We hear a great deal in the papers these days about certain bills, about 600 so far put in at this time into the house of representatives, and no doubt many have good features, but many are particularly mentioned where not a single life is in any particular danger. The public at this time are probably not aware of the fact that there are now four bills—163, 197, 251 and 514—being considered, each having its good and bad features, for the betterment for boilers and insuring a good man to take care of them. Many states have no boiler or engine laws; a shop can build anything out of sheet steel and call it a boiler, or a condemned boiler can be repaired, or a so-called boiler can be shipped into our state, and there is nothing to prevent the sale of same to an innocent party for power purposes. He will place it in the hands of a so-called engineer or fireman who has absolutely no technical knowledge of the same, and the public is placed in a very dangerous position. I now refer to the killing of seven men at Etowah, Georgia, last year, when a boiler exploded, killing seven men at Salem, two men at Spaulding's logging camp, two men at Rainier and one in Sullivan's gulch, practically all within the past year. Investigation has shown that all these explosions were due to ignorance and carelessness. The quick action of the legislature in passing this to continue, and how long will the people stand for it? Many states and cities have good laws, and the one that appears the most practical and has served the people best of all is the one in Massachusetts from which, in a general way, Bill 251 was copied. This bill has been endorsed by about 500 engineers, firemen and boiler-makers in various cities in this state, among them the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, National Association of Engineers, and many of the International Association of Engineers. There is, however, some opposition from the political clique of this last organization. Also some scrupulous logging firms and manufacturers who do not wish to be compelled to comply with legitimate regulations for the purpose of protecting their employees and the public, are opposing the bill. A boiler, it must be remembered, begins to crystallize and deteriorate through use and exposure very quickly, and it is not long before it would receive very careful inspection, and it needs repairing from time to time. This bill is not intended to interfere with owners of any plant that wish to keep same in safe working conditions. The government now requires the railroad companies to inspect their boilers every month, and they must at all times keep them in first-class repair. And their engineers and firemen must pass a good examination before they are allowed to take charge of an engine. If there is a good reason for this to be required of the railroad companies, then why not every one who owns a boiler and runs an engine? Who will be the first to write the members of the legislature and ask them to pass Bill 251 as a new law, as a starter? FRED C. KING.

Defends Mrs. Colby.

Mill City, Or., Feb. 10, 1913.—To The Editor of The Journal—I wish to express my indignation concerning two paragraphs in The Journal of February 7. Your correspondent wrote a bit of senseless calumny and said how I got into your valuable paper, which I am glad to say seldom stoops to print such stuff. From the article of February 7 I quote: "Mrs. Colby is a semi-militant suffragette and took part in a number of suffrage demonstrations and parades." I am a local suffragist. "She never got into jail, that I know of, although she wished that she had been. We women of Oregon would certainly not have her represent us." I would like to know who this "local suffragist" is who is setting herself up as spokesman for the suffragists of Oregon. Why didn't your reporter give the name? I would be glad to inform her that her bit of gossip emanated from ignorance of the character of the woman of whom she speaks. I would like to ask her who authorized her to speak for Oregon suffragists in this matter? The "local suffragist's" ignorance is shown by stating that Mrs. Colby is a semi-militant suffragette. This is not true. I had the pleasure of assisting Mrs. Colby last summer in some of her suffrage work, and became intimately acquainted with her and her opinions. In her lectures and in her conversation she ever upheld her belief in "the power of nonresistance," as she expressed it. She is opposed to militancy under any conditions. But having been in Europe in the interest of the cause, and especially in England, where on one trip she spent over a year lecturing in different parts of England and studying the situation first hand, she learned the English situation as but few know it, and can sympathize with the militants, though not supporting their tactics. The "militants" are a small organization. There are 12 large and powerful non-militant organizations, but, strange enough, they are hardly mentioned on this side of the sea. Only the sensational series of "Baskets that were suffering" anywhere, a 50-cent banquet can be very dangerous. It was with the non-militants that Mrs. Colby worked and the "demonstrations" she took part in.

Laundry Women and Wages.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—To The Editor of The Journal—I have been reading the opinions of different people regarding the eight hour law. I think the gentleman that wrote in The Journal of February 1, was all right, but I do pity that woman that wrote in The Sunday Journal, February 2. It is too bad that a woman like that couldn't work 14 hours a day and be made to do it, if she kept her job. There are just such people as that in the laundries. She doesn't realize that there are women in the same place working just as hard as she and only getting 10 cents an hour, and some not that. I know what I am writing about, for I have been a laundry woman for nine years. While I haven't worked in all of them, I have been lucky to hold my job down in two or three in Portland. I am the head of the family, and have children to support, and have been able to earn very good wages myself, but I surely do pity the others that don't, and a great many are needy. There is only one laundry in the city that is paying straight time—that is, so much per week—and that one, until this week, worked the girls 10 hours three and four nights out of the week, and the rest five and five and a half. They pay \$3 and \$2 a week, and very few get \$3. Now, I am speaking for the mangle room girls. The ones that work on piece work I don't know anything about. But, of course, a woman's minimum wage bill of so much per week, the eight hour law would be hard on us, for they all pay by the hour. I would like for all of us laundry women to go together and stick, but there are some that won't do it. They are afraid of their jobs. I would like for you to print this, and maybe we can hear from some other women on the subject. A LAUNDRY WOMAN.

Being not only a doctor but a sensible Senator-elect Lane will probably safely undergo the series of "Baskets that were suffering" anywhere, a 50-cent banquet can be very dangerous.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Again a big ballot begins to loom. The O. A. C. is the farmers' real friend. Women have votes—and everything else they want. The criminal who leaves finger prints has small chance of escape. The last trust, though the latest one to be prosecuted, is not the last. More than mere laws, Oregon needs more hogs but all 4-legged ones. Beware of "pure food" banquets. One of them made all the partakers ill. A large spring crop of 30-cent revolutions are predicted in Central America. When a graft trust begins to leak, there is likely to be a flood of confession. Anybody with even a little bit of a pull can get a job now at the expense of the state. Compared with big Mexico, other Latin-American people are behaving very well. There is once in a while a man who would make a pretty good legislature—yes, "ture." What a big society the ex-presidents of Latin American republics could form if they could all get together. Doubtless Madero now perceives that it was a great mistake not to execute Felix Diaz immediately after the Vera Cruz episode. Asked by a little girl whom he had asked to ride on the footboard of his automobile how far he was going, John D. Rockefeller replied, "Clear to Heaven." He expects the needle's eye to be big enough to let him drive right through, automobile, billion and all.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Grants Pass Courier: There are but three cities in Oregon with a population of over 3000 without a free public library—Roseburg, Corvallis and Grants Pass. Corvallis Gazette Times: Monroe proposes to incorporate. It is stated that there are about 150 people within the desired corporate limits, of whom about 125 are voters. Eugene Guard: The report of the condition of Eugene's banks shows these institutions to be growing steadily and solidly. This is the best indication of the community's prosperity and progress. Pleasant Hill correspondence, Eugene Register: Plans are under way for a high school course of lectures to be delivered here this spring which will be inspiring and a treat that a country place seldom if ever enjoys. Roseburg Review: A. Welch, owner of the Roseburg water and light system and promoter of electric railways and power plants in the Northwest, has announced that \$30,000 will be expended this year in improvements in the local systems. Marshfield Record: With the rapid increase in population the locality is now experiencing the Marshfield post office should be among the top-notchers of the state and could soon play being housed in a federal building of her own. Baker Democrat: The new Webb auto fire truck will be delivered from the factory at St. Louis next month. It is the intention of the commissioners to retain the present chemical and hose apparatus after the installation of the new equipment. The Dalles Chronicle: Work of double tracking the O. V. R. & N. line from the easier yard into the city. The depot has commenced, with 100 men on the job. The railroad contemplates building a second line from this city to Crates Point.

Lawlessness of Employers

From the New York Globe. Gile are on strike against conditions in the garment trades whose intolerance is admitted by every decent employer. But the decent employers say they are powerless—that they must meet competition; that to get improvement in the law is to get improvement in the whole industry. To promote this universality of improvement, which is as much in the interest of the decent employer as in the interest of the decent workwoman, the strike was ordered. To be successful, obviously there must be solidarity among the workers. To secure solidarity it is necessary to present the case in a legal way to every one of the workers and to try to enlist them in the joint effort for the common good. Hence the peaceful picketing that has been going on—picketing that has as its object the securing of order to present peaceful and legal arguments. Instead of protesting these pickets in their legal right the police department, with the cooperation of certain magistrates, seems committed to assisting certain employers in establishing a reign of lawlessness. The employers are permitted to hire thugs and strong-arm men. It is the business and the nature of these men to foment trouble. For one act of lawlessness on the part of a striker, during the last 10 days there have been 20 acts of lawlessness by employers through their unscrupulous agents. Girl pickets keeping strictly within the law, as they are instructed to do, have been repeatedly attacked and insulted by these men in full view of the police. Yet no arrests have been made. There has been the roughest kind of jostling and pushing. As a favorite trick of the strong-armed thugs is to seize a girl's arm and twist it. When they give an order for a girl's arrest the stupid policeman obeys it and then in court commits perjury. The assumption of most persons, when there is labor trouble and disorder arises through the strikers, is that the disorder. This may have been generally true once and may be true now in some strikes, but in this city today most of the lawlessness proceeds from the employers' side—from the braves and bullies that are hired and turned loose under police protection to provoke the strikers into retaliatory outbreaks. If the laws guaranteeing freedom of speech and freedom of movement were respected by the police and employers and the practice of hiring professional strong-arm blackguards stopped the acts of lawlessness in connection with the present strike would be few. But but, yet, insult, and outrage a set of persons for day after day, and they are likely, sooner or later, to retaliate in kind. Any one under the delusion that employers, in the case of strike, are for law and order and the strikers are necessarily lawless, would do well to trouble to make first-hand investigation into recent events in New York. Pictured Paragraphs. Even a lazy man never gets tired running for office. Naturally, a beauty doctor likes to demand a handsome fee. An artist may paint his wife, but usually she paints herself. The nicest girl a young man knows is the one he is most afraid of. It's far easier to form a good character than it is to reform a bad one. Yes, Alonzo, there's a vast difference between being cordial and drinking one. Anyway, the pen is mightier than the sword when it comes to muckraking. Every time a man gets his monthly gas bill he's glad that he doesn't have to buy the stuff by the ton. Occasionally a man manages to remain ignorant, notwithstanding the efforts of a lot of women to put him wise. The average woman asks her husband if he loves her in the same tone that she asks the grocer if the eggs he has in stock are nice and fresh. Progress in Science. From the Boston Daily Advertiser. The Spanish physician who has been in this country investigating the work which has been done here for the deaf and dumb, in order to recommend methods for use with his sovereign's second son, has declared that the American people have been known abroad as a people great in matters of administration, but that foreigners would have to learn them all over again, as a people of great scientific accomplishment. Certainly this is near the truth in regard to the problems connected with the teaching of the dumb and deaf. However, the scientific accomplishment in this line has been really due to the tremendous devotion of a small number of persons who have felt the obligation to the unfortunate and have unceasingly used their wits to place them in communication with the world from which they have been shut off. When credit for such achievement is being given it must be directed toward the few who are really responsible for the achievement. Didn't Quite Understand. A kind lady meeting a poor urchin, evidently lost, said: "What is your name, dear?" "Jean Cartier," he replied, in a foreign accent. "Oh! a little French boy," she said, "and where were you born?" "In Paris, Madam," he answered. "What part?" asked the lady. "All of me!" cried the boy.

A Small Leak Will Sink a Great Ship

You may spend as you go, paying no attention to the opportunities to save which are advertised by progressive merchants, but you will find sooner or later that little expenses count up to large sums. A loose, here-and-there buyer can quickly squander all her money by forgetting the value of the little purchases. Care in expending the small amounts will quickly repay the economical housewife. Every night in its advertising columns THE JOURNAL points the way to many opportunities for stopping the small leaks. Special sales are advertised by the merchants. In small things, such as soaps, ribbons, and notions, there may be just one penny off the regular price. But when you add them all together you will find that the pennies number a dollar or two. Read all the advertisements in THE JOURNAL closely and constantly every night for opportunity to save not only pennies but dollars. (Copyright, 1913, by J. P. Fallon.)