

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER... PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, Broadway and Tenth Sts., Portland, Or.

Subscription Terms by mail or in any address in the United States or Mexico: DAILY One year, \$3.00; One month, \$1.00; SUNDAY One year, \$2.00; One month, \$1.00.

By forgetting ourselves in thinking of the feelings of others we gain happiness.—Henry D. Chapin.

THE TAIN OF LORIMERISM

The blight of Lorimer still rests heavily upon the state of Illinois, and the end is not yet.

Lorimer was a drag on the state from the start. He became a senator as the product of a deadlock, and long before it was known that bribery had produced his election it was evident that he would reflect no credit on the state.

It became known that a considerable number of members were willing to enter into a combination to elect the Republican primary nominee to one of the vacant seats, and a Progressive or a Democrat to the other seat, after they obtained the "consent of Lorimer."

Lorimer as a Warwick, dominating the election of his successor, is just as dangerous as Lorimer as a senator. So far a compact body of conscientious Democrats, headed by Governor Dunne, have kept the Lorimer taint from attaching to the election of senators of that party, and a compact body of Progressives, headed by Medill McCormick, have likewise kept it from attaching to a Republican-Progressive combination.

Lorimer is not of the kind to eliminate himself. He will stay in the game as long as he is tolerated, and one swift kick is not enough. He will come back for another, and Illinois must deliver the goods, as many times as necessary.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF THE O. A. C.

The history of the Y. M. C. A. in the Oregon Agricultural College began in 1890 with an active membership of seven and an associate membership of 11. In 1909 the membership, active and associated, had risen to 121. Today there are 300 members, and the membership is being recruited all the time from the student body of nearly 1500.

The best sign of vitality is growth, and that proof is given in the figures quoted. The Agricultural College is a distinctly secular institution. The religious influence so essential for the welfare of the large body of young people gathered there from every county in Oregon, with representatives from many states and from foreign lands, is supplied by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

The work of these two associations is centered in Shepard Hall, a beautiful and adequate building, constructed at a cost of \$23,000 on a site adjoining the college campus. In the name is perpetuated the memory of Clay Shepard, a college student, who started in 1904 the movement which led to the erection of the building, and who was the first general secretary of the Young Men's Association of the Oregon Agricultural College.

The main labor of organization, of collecting the funds for the erection of the building chiefly through the enlistment of those for whose benefit it was intended, and the burden of financing the movement, were assumed by Clay Shepard. He was one of those eager souls who undertake great and worthy enterprises without counting the personal cost. Overwork brought on the sickness from which he died, leaving to others the completion of the enterprise and the duty of freeing it from the balance of the debts incurred in its erection.

000 of the \$23,000 cost. The faculty of the college and friends in the state pledged the \$13,000 balance, but included in this sum was a conditional subscription of \$2000. To free Shepard Hall from debt it was found a year ago that \$8000 was needed, and towards it \$5750 has been promised, provided that the balance of \$2250 is raised by June 1.

The students and the faculty have done all they could, in addition to supporting the current work of the association with an average of \$1000 a year. Is it too much to hope that friends of the college, appreciating the great work that it is doing for the state, will supply the \$2250, and that in time to bind the conditional pledges mentioned?

FREE TOLLS AT PANAMA

AS THE discussion of free tolls to American coastwise shipping progresses, in congress and in diplomacy, more and more attention is likely to be drawn to the plan of operating a government line of steamers through the canal from the Atlantic to Pacific ports.

This is being advanced on the theory that it would regulate freight rates and would achieve the same result as the exemption of coast trade from toll payment, without being subject to objection on the part of any other nation.

Congressman Stephens, who represents the Los Angeles district in congress, is author of a bill to be introduced at the extra session of congress to establish a government freight line. It appropriates \$10,000,000 to be used in the purchase of eight passenger and freight steamers, the operation of the line being placed in the hands of the Panama railroad company.

Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego are named in the bill as points that must be made regular ports of call on the Pacific coast. In the same way the principal Gulf and Atlantic ports from New Orleans to New York are named.

It is difficult to tell just which way the controversy over the free toll bill will turn. Congress may be induced to repeal the provision. If the United States insists upon this law, it is possible the matter will find its way to arbitration, and that the United States will be defeated there. In either event, it is not to be expected that the people of the country will rest when it is done.

RUSKIN COLLEGE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY is housed in twenty-seven colleges dotted about the ancient city in the heart of Southern England. There is no more beautiful collection of ancient architecture surviving to this day and filling modern uses. The history of about nine hundred years is written in these grey stone colleges and halls.

Among these ancient colleges, of stone there stands one of red brick that holds a hundred students. It is but fourteen years since it was founded in honor of John Ruskin, one of the many famous men who loved Oxford as their alma mater. The founder was Walter Vrooman, an American. The new buildings just finished were opened on Washington's last birthday.

To have been graduated from Oxford university has been the hall mark of two hundred generations of students, most of whom belong to the aristocracy of England. Ruskin college was built as "a message from the people of America to the working men of Great Britain." The gift was accepted by and on behalf of plain working men, who were ready enough to give up four years of their life for the higher learning that was there opened to them. They go in and out, shoulder to shoulder, with the sons of the aristocracy, meeting and accompanying with them on terms of complete equality, both of them so giving testimony to the essential democracy of the England of today.

Ruskin college receives from its students only fifty-two pounds sterling for the college year of forty-four weeks, and gives them board, residence and education.

According to the deed of foundation the course of study covers social and economic subjects, with history, English composition, and courses of lectures on current social and political questions.

Many of the students have passed examinations and have graduated to the school of economics in the university. In the last three years, of the 52 men who entered examinations for the diploma 28 had been students of Ruskin college. Twenty-six passed successfully and 16 obtained distinction.

Dr. Slater is the principal. He is, as he should be, an enthusiast for the training of working men on the lines of Ruskin college. The professors are recognized authorities on their several subjects, and the education is thorough, from the ground up.

What becomes of your men, Dr. Slater was asked. "Many become teachers or lecturers at the various working men's educational institutions. Some have written books on economic or social subjects and

made names and positions for themselves. Many, however, go back to their former work as mechanics and so on, carrying the inspiration of higher ideals into their old surroundings."

CONCERT AMONG FRUIT GROWERS

DIRECTORS of the North Pacific fruit distributors, meeting at North Yakima, Washington, today, may be able to accomplish much for the fruit growers of the Northwest. To do so they must act broadly and in mutual confidence, though without surrendering the advantages of name that any district may have won by its local merit and effort.

For one thing, the cost of maintaining the organization must be held down so that the margin between being on the inside and on the outside will not be attractive to the outsider. Fruit associations have gone on the rocks in the past because those who, in all good faith and honesty, have entered the organization have found themselves undersold and out-generated by a selfish minority remaining on the outside.

Another mistake easy to make is to try to do too much at the outset. Successful organizations of this sort are a growth, demonstrating by degrees that they are able to accomplish results. Advertising, storage, common selling agencies and distributing offices present complexities.

There is no question that the producers are entitled to conserve for themselves all possible advantages in uniting their efforts to secure an equitable distribution of their goods. Other lines of business go to the limit of the law and sometimes far beyond the law in establishing "spheres of action." A combination that will eliminate wasteful methods of marketing is what is desired, not a monopoly or trust.

It is said that no idea of price-fixing is entertained. That would be, in all probability, a hazardous experiment. The apples of the Northwest have demonstrated ability to meet competition from any part of the world, and to outsell. No one can object to a defensive combination of growers, so they meet for mutual advice, and the adoption of common selling agencies by which they may avoid the mistake of destroying each other by dumping carloads from different districts into the same market on the same day, when some other market is depleted.

This is only common sense. Yakima. Wenatchee, Lewiston, Hood River, Rogue River and all the other districts must recognize that they cannot constantly afford to foul each other in the eastern markets. Modern business methods must be applied, and it is to be hoped that the growers will find in the new organization a means of solving their common problem.

THE LATEST HOAX

THERE was a sound at night in Britain of German airships hovering high in air over cities and forts and dock yards. Lights were seen. The throb of the engine was heard. The body of the ship was dimly seen. It had three wheels, one on each side and one in front.

Whereupon one of the chief pantomongers in the Tory press wrote as follows: It is now established beyond all question that the airships of some foreign power, presumably Germany, are making regular and systematic flights over this country. That an airship did pass over Selsey Abbey on Friday night, making its way for the east coast, is undoubted.

Were it not for the reviving friendship between Germany and England the people would certainly have lost their heads.

At the critical point the mysterious visitors from across the North sea were identified with a big fire balloon set afloat on one of the Yorkshire moors, and a game keeper who revealed the secret became the hero of the hour. Then England laughed, and the midnight airship was nevermore seen or heard.

The serious side of such folly is that every device is used to drive the governments of the nations into enormous increases of military expenditures. In both Germany and France they have succeeded. The most effective agents are newspapers in both countries professing themselves patriots in all their efforts.

STEADYING AEROPLANES

IN THE consular report of March 15 is printed an announcement made at a banquet given to President Poincare. The president of the French National Aerial League, M. Quinton, was the speaker. He said that "an automatic means for steadying aeroplanes can be considered as discovered."

The apparatus has been invented by A. M. Moreau, who has flown with a passenger for thirty-five minutes, controlling the machine with only the levers for ascending and descending. The wind on that day blew at the rate of twenty-three feet a second.

The principle used is that of the pendulum. The machine is a monoplane in type. The engine, gasoline tank and wings form a compact mass. The seats for pilot and passenger, hanging beneath, act as a pendulum. If the machine leans to the right the weight of the pilot warps the left wing to maintaining equilibrium. When the "machine pitches, the seats, hung awingwise, act upon the tail, and adjust the aeroplanes. When oscillations are too

great, owing to eddies or air-holes, a means is provided to stop the pendulum.

Made in this official form, and under full responsibility, by the president of the French national society, it may be assumed that practical experience had been added to laboratory experiments before the announcement of the invention was published.

Should the means have been at last discovered whereby the stability of the aeroplane can be assumed, and the causes of hundreds of fatal accidents obviated, it will add another to a long list of similar responses to a universal demand. We shall hear next that other inventors have been running on the same trail, and have all but simultaneously struck the same lead, and questions of priority will have to be adjusted.

Letters From The People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side of the paper, and should not exceed 200 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.)

How About Twelve a Week.

Portland, March 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is much talk about increasing women's wages. Every one would like to see them get more money for their work. They are entitled to it. They help produce the wealth, and are entitled to a fair distribution of it. I was impressed with the article entitled, "A Working Woman's Views," in The Journal of March 13. It was good. But the wage proposition has other serious questions connected with it than those that were mentioned. The average wage of the average man is less than \$15 per week. A family consisting of a man, his wife and three children, the oldest a girl of 15, is not unusual. If it is necessary for the woman to get \$12 per week, how much is it necessary for the man with the wife and three children to get? For the good of the child and the good of the state, the children should go through the high school; positively they must go through the common schools. To this state's shame, it means buying books for three. They should learn something of music. That takes money. Then there are groceries for five, rent for five, shoes and stockings for five, hats for five, dental bills for five, coats, dresses, underwear, etc., etc.

It is not that it would affect society if the father of these young girls received sufficient wages so that they could be kept in a sheltered home until they get strong enough and wise enough to face the world, instead of sending them out in their weakness and ignorance among vice and temptation at 13, 14 and 15 years old to work. Another thing I would like to know: If the women that are receiving \$12 per week have a hard time of it, how about the woman that is mother of the three children and wife of the man that gets less than \$15 per week?

The Webb Bill.

Ilwaco, Wash., March 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is correct that the "Webb bill," prohibiting the shipment of liquors from one state into "dry" territory of another state, does not take effect until July 3, 1913.

Secretary Bryan's Personal Rights.

Portland, March 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—In its anxiety to take a poke at Honorable William J. Bryan, and incidentally to stir up trouble in President Wilson's cabinet, the Oregonian takes sides with British Tory publications which resent Mr. Bryan's individual opinion, and, for that matter, the fundamental principles of the American people on the right of self-government.

Did the Oregonian expect the mouthpieces of Britain's house of lords to pat Mr. Bryan on the back for his personal opinion on home rule as expressed while a guest of the Irish Fellowship club of Chicago on March 17?

I suppose when Mr. Bryan entered the Wilson cabinet as secretary of state he left behind him his rights as an American citizen to think and speak as he chose, as an individual outside the state department. I also suppose when the editor of the Oregonian and his sub-editors speak at public functions, which they frequently do, they speak the policy of the Oregonian newspaper? Not much. If anybody should attempt to restrict the rights of the Oregonian editors to express their personal views as citizens at public gatherings, what a devil of a roar would come out of the throats of these accomplished scribes. But after all, perhaps President Wilson made a mistake in not selecting some bushy haired ink jammer with a scrawny pen for his secretary of state. FAIRPLAY.

The Spelling Book.

Salem, Or., March 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of yesterday is a discussion of spelling books now used in schools, showing that they miss the mark they were intended to hit. A similar test applied to most of the spelling books used in our public schools would reveal like results.

Most of the school books are written by men of many years of professional work along higher lines than are pursued, or even understood, by ordinary people and it is not natural that their books do not study the needs of the pupils who use them. I was interested in a recent test of an eighth grade class of about 12 pupils revealed the fact that of the 35 words in the spelling list

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Don't be grouchy; best outlook ever for crops, is the report. The new hat never can be sure what weather an Easter Sunday will bring forth.

Many male critics of Easter bonnets do worse things than wear or pay for them. But wouldn't the Democrats have still more trouble if Jim Ham Lewis were elected?

Wonderful, strange man—President Wilson; he went quietly to church on Sunday, and spent the evening with his family.

Another reason why young children are admirable and lovable is that whatever else they want they never howl for an office or a pension.

"Exact and equal justice" is only a theoretical, not a real condition, in this world; but everyone can make it a goal toward which to strive.

Commission government won't usher in the municipal millennium, but it will very likely be a considerable improvement over the present very imperfect system.

A small news story alludes to a vigorous, hard working woman, 66 years of age, who was probably written by a very young man who is yet silly.

British Tory papers criticize Bryan for his speeches in support of Irish home rule and against the house of lords; but they should remember that it was St. Patrick's day, and that Bryan's ancestors were Irish.

A Cincinnati member of the Ohio legislature should be unanimously awarded first prize for proposed freak dampfoolishness in proposed legislation; he wants a committee to study women's dress, so that poor, defenseless males will not be tempted by femininity, and women will be more or less well appareled. That men with such minds as his get into legislatures is less a wonder than it should be.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By Herbert Corey.

Last month Mary Carson—which isn't her name—was at work in a factory in a Jersey town. She is 17 years old. She knew by the first name every man, woman and kid in the little town back in the interior where she had always lived. In the factory town Mary knew no one. At night she had her choice between sitting in a dingy bedroom or wandering with the other girls from her home town to the dirty streets.

She was child enough to crave companionship—perhaps to ask a little happiness. You all know what happened to Mary Carson. Last week the man brought her to New York city. When she refused to go upon the streets he struck her. Broken hearted, weeping, she begged him for mercy. And when he struck her again she got down upon her knees and beseeched him to let her go home. She wanted to see her mother, she cried. The tears streamed down. She was only a little girl, and so lonesome and forlorn. The man struck her again.

"You haven't got home now," said he. "You're my woman. If you ever try to get away from me, I'll go to your home and tell your mother. It would break her heart."

Then Mary stabbed him. This week an officer of the law compounded two or three felonies. He let Mary go back to her mother—and he kept her secret—and he scared the man out of two or three years of slimy growth by his promises of what would happen if Mary were bothered. His fellow officers must be a worthless lot. They bought him drinks until he fuddled. The officer of the law went home fairly fuddled.

Now and then some one tilts the lid of hell and we look beneath. Mary Carson's case was not an exceptional one. Except that she is of American parentage, it is almost a typical one. The work of the department of justice who have been investigating the white slave traffic, and the skilled investigators of anti-vice societies uptown, think that a large proportion of the sad recruits are gained in just such fashion. "I believe that fully 50 per cent—perhaps 75 per cent—of the foreign born women were recruited by professional agents of the department of justice. More than that"—this statement will bear thinking over—"considered simply as a business, white slavery is suffering from over-production. Too many girls have been set upon the hopeless path by those money hungry devils in the city for years.

"There are perhaps 6000 'macks' in New York city, whose only income of the women they control. They have lately taken to sending their women through the country, in search of better profits. Some of them demand a weekly remittance. Others—smart enough to evade the interstate commerce laws—take the creatures to save their money. Then, when they have \$300 or \$400 gathered, they get on the train and bring the harvest in to their masters."

Few of the investigators think that the establishment of a minimum wage scale will more than lessen the evil. But they hope to see laws enforced against

son just studied not one member of the class knew the meaning of half the words. Of course it was a difficult lesson and was entirely out of place.

If some of our leading figures in educational affairs would adopt a system leading to the use of an alphabet having a simple, quickly made character for each one of elementary sounds in our language, in which the characters were never used as a substitute for a letter, then they might talk about a new education; but so long as they merely suggest the dropping of a few words from a spelling book and the inserting of others in their places they are wasting time.

A living, growing language of more than 200,000 words needs a system of "live wires" for a basis instead of an antiquated system so nearly fossilized as to be wholly absurd. G. W. GODWARD.

Can Give Clear Title.

Woodburn, Or., March 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—Can a man sell his property and make a clear title without his children signing the deed? The mother and father owned the property jointly—that is, both their names are in the deed, but the mother is dead and the children all of age. F. C.

Yes, there is no impediment to making a deed. Upon the death of the wife the title became vested entirely in the husband, and he does not need consent of the children in making a deed.

Suffragettes and Suffragists.

Portland, Or., March 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please tell me the difference between the English suffragettes and the American woman suffragists. A SUBSCRIBER.

[Their purpose is the same but the English suffragettes have resorted to violent methods which are condemned by the majority of American suffragists.]

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A taxicab livery is the latest innovation at Klamath Falls. Two taxis have been put in commission as a starter.

Albany Democrat: Albany is quite a pipe-smoking town, having three good ones, fine addition to the music of a city.

The Medford council has decreed an increase in pay of fire department men of \$5 a month all around. The chief will henceforth receive \$90, the assistant chief \$75 and firemen \$50.

Burns Times-Herald: The wild birds are not such "geese" after all. Today the closed season began, and this morning a flock of wild geese flew right over the main street of Burns. They know when they're safe.

Baker Democrat: The "Webfoot" weather we are having is just the thing to be desired for the good of the country. Frost is fast being drawn from the ground and Mother Earth is absorbing a flock of wild geese, good crops and dollars for everyone.

Coquille Sentinel: Furniture of almost every description, woodenware, crockery, tinware, glassware, buggy boxes, baskets and a thousand and one other articles of every day use might be profitably made in Coquille and shipped to every corner of the country.

Grants Pass Courier: A great stream of inquiries regarding the Grants Pass district continues to pour into the office of the secretary of the Commercial Club. They come from all points of the compass, and indicate that thousands of people are looking about for a more congenial home or for a better place where they can better their condition.

Eugene Register: The big Not tunnel on which Twoby Brothers have been working for so long is now more than two thirds completed. As soon as the west slope of the mountain through which it is being bored gets a little deeper, the tunnel will be commenced, and the rate of cutting will be more than doubled, as they will not have so far to haul out the refuse.

"THE CONSECRATED COLORS"

From the Christian Science Monitor. The sun of the armor barons has not yet set. It is true that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has smiled in the direction of Downing street, and that Downing street has returned the greeting. Still, dockyards are not the only places where an armorer may set up an anvil, and what is likely to be lost, if there is a slump in dreadnoughts, may very easily be offset by a rise in strappels. Australia and Russia have a million men out on the frontiers of Serbia and Galicia, a million men well supplied with ball cartridges and quick firers. Germany, just to be ready for eventualities, is proposing to add some 60,000,000 macks to her annual military estimates; whilst France, though convinced, as she explains, that Germany is not thinking of Alsace-Lorraine, concludes that it may be wise to arrange a credit of some 575,000,000 francs in case of any untoward incident. It is the twentieth century of the Christian era.

The British secretary of state for war, speaking only the other day on the question of reserves, uttered several times to the consecrated colors. The incongruity of the phrase never seems to have even struck him. The consecrated colors are thick along the frontiers of eastern Europe today, and it is certainly not too soon that Norman Angell has set out for the conversion of Germany. Ten thousand copies of his now famous book were sold within a week of his first lecture, at Heidelberg, and it is to be hoped that there are many more to follow. Mr. Angell is bringing home to the Teutonic mind something he has partially brought home to the Anglo-Saxon mind, namely, that Germany is the greatest buyer in the world of British goods, whilst the United Kingdom is the richest market that the German enters. The futility of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs should be apparent even to a chauvinist.

Her von Jagow, strove recently to impress upon the relations of the wonderful diplomatic discovery that Germany and the United Kingdom have identical interests. There is apparently still some hope for diplomacy. He said he was not a prophet, but that, on the ground of common interest, the most fruitful in politics, the two countries might reap a rich harvest. The business centers of the two countries have long been aware of the fact, which the foreign offices seem only to have begun to perceive. These business centers know, indeed, much more than this. They know that the collapse of a commercial nation in war does not add to the financial stamina of its rivals. A war in eastern Europe in which Germany drained her resources would simply be the temporary destruction of the richest of English markets, and would be of no benefit at all to the United Kingdom. The same truism would apply, probably even in a greater degree, to a contest from which the United Kingdom emerged exhausted. England did not gain in any way by the exhaustion of France after 1871. She gained just in proportion as France recovered her economic equilibrium. It is the armor baron and his allied industries who make what profit is made out of war. It may be said that at such moments the fullness of the earth is theirs. On the whole, the substitution of the consecrated flag for the Roman eagle is not a very great advance in twenty centuries.

Pointed Paragraphs

A crank who makes a success is a genius. Many a man who weighs his words uses crooked scales. Women may look good without being accused of good looks.

There's nothing platonic about a man's love for himself. What some of our youths need is more education and less experience.

It is easy for a pretty girl to manage a husband during courtship. The wife of a shiftless man crosses him on the ground that he means well.

When you feel like calling a man a liar go to the telephone and then change your mind. What a woman doesn't know about a neighbor is just what she wants to find out.

Any bachelor could land a wife if he hustled half as hard as a widow does for a second chance. Instead of taking advantage of their opportunities some men take advantage of other people's necessities.

NOTABLE PICTURES IN THE SUNDAY JOURNAL MAGAZINE

Easter Features

Full page in color of interesting American women, by Paul Hellen, the celebrated French etcher.

THE EASTER VIOLETS, one of Charles Dana Gibson's most famous drawings, reproduced in half page size.

HIS EASTER LILLY—By Jessie Wilcox Smith, timely picture in color occupying full page.

Other Good Things

Two magazine pages are devoted to miscellaneous subjects of general interest. A wide variety of appealing features, strikingly illustrated are offered.

For Women Readers

Lady Duff Gordon's new fashion hints from Paris; Mrs. Henry Symes' chat on health and beauty topics; Adelaide Byrd's needlework page and the weekly department devoted to domestic science.

Next Sunday