

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Published every Sunday except Sunday and every Monday of the Journal Publishing Co. 127 1/2 Avenue, New York 101. People's Co. Building, Chicago.

Entered as second class mail matter on September 11, 1888. Postoffice at Portland, Ore., is authorized to mail this publication at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1911, under Act of October 3, 1911, approved October 3, 1911. Postpaid.

Subscription Terms by mail or by express in the United States of America:

One Year	\$5.00
One Month	.50
SUNDAY	
One Year	\$2.50
One Month	.25
DAILY AND SUNDAY	
One Year	\$7.50
One Month	.62

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
—Longfellow.

THE WORLD'S CONFERENCE

THE world has been combed for the talent that is to take part in the Christian Citizenship Conference which begins in Portland today.

There are speakers from the Levant and from the eastern United States. England contributes distinguished men and so does Japan. There are notables from China, from Turkey, from France and from many other nations.

It is the second world's conference on Christian citizenship and the betterment of mankind as the commanding issue. It assembles in Portland a greater gathering of distinguished men than was ever before assembled in a single city in the western United States.

The great gathering is an auspicious occasion for Portland. The best there is in modern thought respecting men and nations will be presented during the conference. New outposts will be set and new skirmish lines be thrown out in the onward march of civilizing thought, as the speakers from under every sun deliver their messages at the coming meetings. The influences radiated will be world-wide in their effect on the changing movements of the social and economic multitude.

Even the viewpoint of the world may be influenced, and the destinies of nations changed by the thought to be expressed by those who have journeyed thousands of miles over seas and across continents to bring their words of encouragement and greeting to mankind.

There could be no nobler conception. There could be no purer more sublime. A world assemblage, representing races from the Ganges to the Rhine, a gathering that makes the welfare of mankind the paramount concern of the world, is a comforting and reassuring fact.

POORLY PAID MINISTERS

PROGRESS and poverty accompany each other in Canada. The Toronto Methodist conference recently reported that ministers are in many cases paid starvation wages. Many are extremely lucky if they get their salaries when due. Many do not receive the minimum wage fixed by the conference. And these men are fighting in the crusade for upbuilding Canadian people!

In the Toronto conference last year 112 ministers received \$19,587 less than the conference minimum. During three months of the present year three ministers were paid less than \$20 each, nineteen less than \$100 each, and thirty-seven less than \$150 each. In points outside of Toronto only thirty-one ministers were paid in full.

Toronto is a comparatively rich and populous conference. The Vancouver Sun says the figures are astounding:

It is a question which should be taken up by the church without delay. The wrong, for it is wrong, is one which if not set right without loss of time must greatly weaken the energies of a body which has always been one of the principal factors in the moral and spiritual advancement of the country. It is a matter in which people of every denomination who are interested in the betterment of our people must feel themselves concerned.

With a few individual exceptions, Canadian ministers are little worse off, financially, than ministers everywhere. Few people recognize the minister's worth to a community. He is not only paid low wages, but the wages are paid grudgingly.

Attention is being paid these days to minimum wages legally enforced, but nobody has shown concern for the man in the parsonage. People are saying that starvation wages drive girls into surrender of their virtue, the girl's most precious possession. The Sun may be right in saying that starvation wages try the faith of ministers to the utmost.

GRAFT NOT DIVISIBLE

SANTA BARBARA's carpenter who offered \$1000 for a postmaster's position furnishes the Oakland Tribune a text for a sermon against spreading the impression that graft is common in public life. The Tribune is right in saying only a small minority of men in office are crooked, but it is wrong in advising against publicity of crookedness.

The Tribune is alarmed lest public attention directed to public crookedness have a beneficial effect upon young, immature minds. It fears a corroding influence upon public morals.

morals. The fear is not well founded. Vice ever seeks seclusion. Crooks prosper in the dark. There is nothing so effective in stamping out vice and running down crooks as publicity. Publicity is a warning to immature minds; it is a threat against mature minds.

Publicity is educational so far as morals are concerned. A correspondent has pointed out in the Journal how the carpenter's money bribe was identical in every way with bribes of political influence for appointment to office. There is no distinction, except that universal condemnation has not yet reached the political bribe. The money bribe is acknowledged a crime, but the political bribe still exists because the public demands or countenances it.

Publicity of the carpenter's bribe and discussion of the incident have turned people's thoughts upon themselves. Graft exists because the people demand or countenance it. Graft will exist until the people quit dividing it into privileged and non-privileged. Graft is right or it is wrong; it cannot be divided into right and wrong.

NOT INIMICAL

RAILROAD lawyers are patting the Oregon supreme court on the back for its decision by which submerged lands in the Portland waterfront are confirmed to private monopoly.

Why not? The railroads have managed to capture more than two thirds of the Portland waterfront. It is the railroads who profit more than anybody else from the great grab by which the Portland foreshore, that was once the people's, is now privately owned and held at enormous prices when the people are trying to buy it back for docks for public uses.

This private monopoly of the Portland waterfront, the Oregon supreme court in its learned opinion says, is not inimical to navigation. In the opinion, Justice Bean says:

The contemplated use of the land (the Portland submerged land, by private owners) is not inimical to navigation. On the other hand, it is plain to anyone that the industries of commerce and manufacture with which the shore of the Willamette in our metropolis teems, and the steering of the articles are held in trust, and the construction of docks and wharves are an acceleration to navigation.

What a contrast is Justice Bean's language with the language of Federal Judge Bordwell of Los Angeles! Justice Bean's language is almost the same as that in the brief of the railroad lawyers. Judge Bordwell's language is that of a tribune of the people. In the case of the people of California versus the Southern Pacific railroad, Judge Bordwell says:

As a general proposition, tidelands which are immediately or in the future will be useful for navigation, are not the subject of private ownership. They are held in common—the state is vested with title and control. The state ought not to, and cannot without violence to the purposes for which it exists, alienate into absolute private ownership such lands. Such alienation would be an infringement on the natural rights of the individual, and, therefore, subversive of the purposes of organized government. It would also be a surrender of an attribute of sovereignty, an abrogation of a vital political function. It is, therefore, forbidden.

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A COMMENCEMENT DAY

HELEN KELLER, the "miracle of the age," has astonished audiences with spoken addresses. Deaf, dumb and blind since infancy, she has progressed under guidance until now she can speak and be understood plainly.

Ten days ago Kathryn May Frick, thirteen years old, delivered a commencement day address at the Mount Alry, Pennsylvania, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Her friends at home are very kind to me, and I shall have plenty of rides in autos and trolley cars. I shall be very glad to come back to school in the fall.

THE NEW EDUCATION

THE old-fashioned notion that education's chief purpose is to provide the learner against the necessity of doing work is going out of date. The old idea of culture for its own sake is giving way to the new idea of finding a cultural significance in every plain occupation. Oregon school superintendents are grasping the new idea. They favor vocational training in the high schools. They have started in the right direction.

The superintendents propose to remodel high schools so that a boy or a girl may study along lines of natural adaptability. They are opposed to continuing a system that imposes studies which drive boys and girls away from study. The new idea does not eliminate any of the essentials; it segregates them and makes them available. The boy's education is not measured, finally, by school marks. It is

measured by marks the world gives him in later life.

A "bread and butter education" may and should be cultural. Educators everywhere are recognizing the fact. Schools are being remodeled; greater concern is being given the child's future. Culture can be acquired only by equipping the child to seize it. There is nothing sadder than inefficient culture looking for a job.

Oregon must keep up with the educational procession. Other states are remodeling their schools along vocational training lines; they are also extending influence over pupils during vacation periods. Kansas has undertaken to find out what parents should do with small boys during summer vacations. "Investigations are in progress at Topeka with the purpose of determining schemes of employment for the boys.

The state has undertaken the work, and individuals have contributed toward the expense. The purpose is to secure occupations that will serve to build up the boy's character and at the same time furnish a fair remuneration for the work done.

Education must abandon the notion that boys should be taught things they cannot use. Education should be continuous through school sessions and vacation periods.

SEX TALKS IN SCHOOLS

CHICAGO is to teach sex hygiene in her high schools. This innovation will be tried at the suggestion of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent, who will engage prominent physicians to give a course of lectures, beginning next September, on all subjects pertaining to sex. The question of instruction in the elementary schools was raised, but it was finally decided to begin with the high schools.

Mrs. Young said:

The elementary schools need it, but I do not believe that the time is due when we should take up that phase of the question. I do not believe in sex hygiene so much as I believe in personal purity. All the children in the high schools should be taught matters of this kind. Scientific instruction is an important factor, and it will pay us to have the best instructors obtainable.

The Chicago experiment should prove valuable to other cities. There are differences of opinion as to the advisability of teaching the secrets of sex in public schools. Success or failure of the experiment will hinge on the method of instruction. There must be delicacy, but the essentials should not be slighted.

Mrs. Young is right in saying the chief aim should be to promote personal purity. There is nothing to be gained through purely academic instruction. Parents who object to submitting their children to such instruction should remember that failure of the parent to instruct forces the task upon other people. The schools may not be the best place for such instruction, but until parents realize their responsibility, it is better for the schools to undertake the duty than that boys and girls learn under less favorable circumstances.

Children cannot always be kept in ignorance. They should not be enlightened by vice.

Putnam Bradley Strong is said to be a Shanghai beach comber, "dressed in a tattered pair of linen breeches." His sole asset consists of a superabundance of leisure in which to reflect that his particular lady fair most aptly illustrated Kipling's well known description.

Young Italian marquis is hunting work in San Francisco, having lost the remnants of his fortune on Wall Street after parting with most of it on the Paris Bourse. Apparently well qualified for a job as son-in-law in the millionaire quarters.

During that campaign press reports that Jones' political managers disapproved of a joint debate between himself and the Honorable Wesley. This aspect of the matter was prompted by the good and efficient reason that Jones' acquiescence was well aware of their cheater's inferior forensic ability should he cross swords with the Knight of the Pink Whiskers. Moreover, this aspect of the campaign is impossible for "Yakima" seconds to shed the memories of either Don Quixote's battle with the windmill, or the well-known fact that in controversial endeavor Jim Ham "could ride with success a middle, and ride straight up where Jones couldn't drag a rope."

Howbeit, not until near the close of the campaign, and then after they had

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to the Journal for publication in this department should be written on one side and in plain English. They should not exceed 500 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the contributor. If no name and address are given, the publisher is not responsible for their return. Contributions should be sent to the Journal, 127 1/2 Avenue, New York 101, People's Co. Building, Chicago.)

Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their knees. It rationally crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead.—Woodrow Wilson.

Church and State Rights

Vancouver, Wash., June 26, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In the Journal of June 24th Rev. J. H. Lelper makes this statement:

"The city, state or nation that rules Christ out of its legislation, its courts and commerce has sealed its own doom and written its own obituary."

It is evident that the writer had forgotten the history of religious legislation. To avoid the curse of a state dominated by the church, our forefathers had incorporated into the constitution the First Amendment, which reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant all advocated the complete separation of the church from the state. For more than 100 years this nation has been an asylum for the persecuted and down-trodden of other lands, who found on the shores of America freedom from the political church. It is evident that if the church controls legislation there will be incorporated into law the religious ideas of the individuals composing that church, and as surely as individuals will be persecuted for their religious beliefs so surely will trouble be widespread.

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall in an address delivered in the Second Presbyterian church, Chicago, December 6, 1912, puts the matter in its true light, saying:

"The Kingdom of God was to be in the earth, not of it. I hope soon all church organizations will make it their exclusive mission to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and reach the conclusion that the world is to be regenerated by regenerated men and women and not by regenerated laws and ordinances."

Imagine the apostle Paul clamoring for religion by law. Instead, he says, "We persuade men."

When the persuasive power of the Holy Spirit is lacking in the church, it is then she reaches for the civil power, endeavoring to supply the lack.

Spurgeon said: "Christ wants no help from Caesar; I should be afraid to borrow help from the government; it could lead to me as if I rested on an arm of flesh instead of depending on the living God."

When Jesus gave His last commission to His disciples, He said:

"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations." Matt. 28:18-19.

He did not say, "compel." This same Jesus said, "If any man hear my words and believe not, I judge him not." John 12:47.

Does Rev. Mr. Lelper want more power than Christ offers His church, or does he want some of the power spoken of in Revelations 13:2?

—GEO. F. BROWN.

A Pink Whisker Reminiscence

Centralia, Wash., June 26, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In a recent issue of The Journal I read an article by Herbert Corey entitled, "Senator Jones' Costly Holdup." In this letter its author made use of the statement, "couched in the incisive forcefulness of contemporary classics." During the race between Jones and Lewis for congress in 1898 Jones "got Jim Ham's goat," which result aroused the latter's wrath. Mr. Corey further intimates that the getter was "not modestly proud" of the "get."

"Not modestly proud" is an ambiguous term, if we put any faith in political tradition or records of those days. Mind you, I make no attempt to blink my eyes, but that Jones got Jim Ham's goat, all right; but this success was achieved by a cross holdup, and not by a square deal, a fight in the open, and coarse procedure naturally arouses anyone's wrath, be he pink-whiskered or no.

During that campaign press reports that Jones' political managers disapproved of a joint debate between himself and the Honorable Wesley. This aspect of the matter was prompted by the good and efficient reason that Jones' acquiescence was well aware of their cheater's inferior forensic ability should he cross swords with the Knight of the Pink Whiskers. Moreover, this aspect of the campaign is impossible for "Yakima" seconds to shed the memories of either Don Quixote's battle with the windmill, or the well-known fact that in controversial endeavor Jim Ham "could ride with success a middle, and ride straight up where Jones couldn't drag a rope."

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By Will H. Thompson.

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Far heave above the angry guns— A cry across the tumult runs— The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods And Chickamauga's solitudes, The fierce South cheering on her host!

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BEFORE SIX

By Dr. Frank Crane.

(Copyright, 1913, by Frank Crane.)

Almost all the qualities that are the curse of mankind are carefully taught to children. The child gets his stock of cunningness well laid in before he is six years old. Some psychologists say three.

We overrate the inherited meanness; most of it is absorbed from his environment by the child along with his first ideas.

In the realm of fundamental moral truths most families are medieval, some are almost pre-Adamic.

The child's eyes are very sharp, his absorptive power is strong. He sees through you and unconsciously reproduces you.

"Go away and don't bother! Stop that noise and clear out of here!" This the child gets the principle that the ideal condition, the one enjoyed by papa, is one of self-indulgence; that when one is at ease one is happy, and when any irritation is at hand one is to be fretful and impatient. Children have heat, temper, petulance, and anger, and they are well drilled in these arts.

They learn also the lie that while in the realm of dead matter there is inexorable and fixed law, in the realm of spirit there is only whim. They soon see that to put their finger in the candle flame brings immediate pain; to disobey parents, to be "bad," may or may not bring suffering; it all depends on how his rulers happen to feel. Moral painful effects are to be dodged. This is the foundation of the criminal character.

He learns the medieval error that life is to be governed by rewards and punishments, and not by an intelligent knowledge of consequences. "If you are a good boy I will give you an apple. If you are naughty I will spank you." So he grows up with the rotten spot in his mind that good and bad mean pleasing or displeasing someone in authority, and does not mean his own consciousness or moral standard.

He is carefully trained to obey authority and not to govern and obey himself. The average parent has no conception of the fact that democracy or self-governance, is as essential in the family as in the state.

Sometimes he learns that to fawn, cringe, flatter and lie will bring him what he wants, and to be honest will only cause trouble. Having by their learn the meanness and selfishness thoroughly drilled their child in the art of lying and hypocrisy, parents wonder why he is not "good" when he grows up.

"What would company think if you should act so before them? You must practice being nice at home so you can act nicely before people. This is the child trained in the most demoralizing principle a soul can have—namely, to make "what other people think" his moral standard. In other words, he is taught to be as wrong, unclean and unjust as he likes, provided he is not found out.

The child bumps into a chair and cries. The mother says: "Naughty child! Mamma whip chair," and beats the furniture. Thus the little soul is taught that barbarous principle of vengeance which is the curse and blindness of all criminal law.

When the child is good we do not notice him; when he cries we put him and offer him everything. Thus he learns the fatal principle of "government by whim" and how to attain his desires by making himself disagreeable.

Many are taught the vicious principle of being a burden upon others. They are never made to pick up their strewn playthings, attend to their own wants and wait upon themselves, without which habits there can be no real brotherhood nor religion.

They are taught to rule when they can, and serve when they must; yet no character is sound when one does not act solely for other people. Thus is the child trained in the most demoralizing principle a soul can have—namely, to make "what other people think" his moral standard. In other words, he is taught to be as wrong, unclean and unjust as he likes, provided he is not found out.

They are taught that law-breaking is pleasant and only to be refrained from for fear of punishment; instead of the truth, that the only pleasure is in finding out the ways of the universe and keeping them.

Take it all in all, grown-ups deserve a deal of credit for being as decent as they are.

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Pointed Paragraphs

Many a man's soiled character has been washed in a woman's tears.

A man without ambition is as useless as a last year's dog license.

Frequently you meet benefactors who look as though their wives had caught them robbing the ice chest.

When a fool married man needs to be chaperoned by his wife every time he travels he ought to stay at home.

When a married man goes down town every night it's a sure sign that he faced the parson with the wrong woman.

"If it wasn't for affairs and luncheon, I wouldn't have any need of money when I goes shopping." But every married man knows better.