

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (except Sunday) by The Journal Publishing Co., 220 1/2 First Street, Portland, Ore.

Subscription Terms: In Advance: One Year, \$7.00; Six Months, \$4.00; Three Months, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Prejudices are rarely overcome by argument; not being founded in reason they cannot be destroyed by logic.

KU-KLUXED. The lobby investigations at Washington have already revealed how the government of the United States for several years past has been secretly governed by a great hybrid organization.

It has 4000 active members, controlling ten billions of capital and employing 5,000,000 persons.

The National Manufacturers' Association did the governing. It literally ku-kluxed the country.

It collected money from manufacturers for various uses. Some of it went to fight labor unions.

Some of it was used to elect friends of the association to congress.

Some of it was used to bring about the defeat of enemies.

For years this great secret and sinister Ku-Klux Klan succeeded to a large extent in making individuals, parties, congress and legislators subservient to its wishes.

Its weapon was a club. Its processes were intimidation.

It bribed arbitration boards. It struck out for the defeat of child labor laws.

It blocked tariff reform at every turn.

One letter sent by an official of the association to an agent read:

"You are certain to be caught and make a mess of it if you don't look out."

Another letter said: "A little medicine properly administered in Dwight's district will do no harm."

Dwight was a candidate for congress, and "medicine" was the same phrase used by the McNamara in some of their writings.

Still another letter read: "You are engaged in a ticklish business, and if you make a mistake they will run you out of the district."

What spurious business was it, if, on being caught, "they will run you out of the district?"

These are but a few excerpts from telltale letters that are a terrible indictment of the organization's methods.

To defeat one congressman who could not be used by the manufacturers, an official of the organization wrote Colonel Mulhall in 1908, "would be worth in the terror created more than a million letters to congress."

Men and money were used in all parts of the country. The money was mostly secured from the trusts.

The men were instructed and constantly reminded by higher-ups in the organization to work by stealth, to write no letters and to talk little.

The plan was the same as that when recently Big Business threatened that if president and congress legislated in behalf of the people, wages would be cut, factories closed and manufacturing plants be moved to Europe.

Representatives of the sugar and other tariff rings at Washington threatened certain reductions of duty, it would not be safe for them to return to their homes.

It is the strong arm in secret. It is the Ku-Klux moving in the dark. It is at work by intimidation and threat of political or industrial assassination to substitute the will of a group of plutocrats for the will of the whole people.

The paid lobby of the organization managed for years by its sinister methods to control the house committee on judiciary and the house committee on labor.

It had secret agents who spied upon senators and representatives. It dictated national political platforms. It created in Washington fear of an unseen, unknown but desperate power that ran through the legislative chambers, penetrated to the committee rooms and lurked in the shadows of the White House itself.

Such is some of the work and a sample of the methods of the National Manufacturers' Association. Letters preserved by Mulhall through a number of years, and turned over by him to the New York World afford ample proof of it all.

Most people's political activities end with the closing of the polls. It was then that the activities of the

organization were fairly begun. Woodrow Wilson's great charges against the lobby at Washington have been a thousand times proven. In his open attack on the lobbyists, he rendered the country and his countrymen a distinguished service.

BOGUS SIGNATURES

THERE should be neither laxity nor mercy in dealing with the alleged frauds in the workmen's compensation referendum.

There is scarcely a greater public outrage than corruption in the process of direct legislation. There can scarcely be a greater public offense than to employ fraud in an attempt to defeat so salutary a measure as the workmen's compensation act.

There has been throughout, in addition to opposition that was open, a skulking hostility to the workmen's bill. It was the sinister hostility that mostly does its work from ambush, and it was not only in the fight against the measure at the legislature, but has been painfully apparent in the results achieved in trying the measure up with a referendum.

The referendum was never devised to be the plaything of crooks or the tool of corruption. It was never intended for use by a few individuals in ambush to defeat a legislative measure that in the case of the workmen's law reflects the true sentiment of a great majority of the whole people. It was never proposed for use by blackmailers, forgers and others who are only outside the penitentiary because their acts have never been proven on them.

It is the statement that the bogus signatures were secured in Portland. The bogus signatures to referendum petitions are generally secured in Portland, and the present is a good time to begin an end to the practice.

The grand jury is to investigate. District Attorney Evans should overlook nothing in making of the investigation a most searching probe. All the resources of the district attorney's office should be applied in ending this nefarious business.

The offense is not merely the forgery of names. It is a far higher moral crime. It is a deliberate assault on the sacred instrumentalities of the popular legislation.

PROBING TRAIN WRECKS. SECRETARY REDFIELD of the commerce department will utilize the machinery of government to discover why railroad accidents are so common.

For the present he will confine investigations to accidents caused by broken car wheels and axles, two causes of a large percentage of the total, but later the scope of the inquiry will be broadened.

There is promise here of a real public service. A recent accident on the New Haven road, now being investigated by a coroner's jury, is illuminating as to that railroad's ability or willingness to operate its trains with reasonable safety to passengers. The New Haven road has had a long series of fatal accidents, and yet the men in authority persist in attempting to place blame upon individual employees.

Railroads have started half-hearted investigations following serious wrecks, but little of real value has been accomplished. Too many of the investigations have been for the purpose of clearing the management of charges of negligence. No railroad has had much heart in the task of proving itself unreliable.

The government has undertaken to make living safer. Pure food laws are for the protection of life and happiness. If government can make traveling safer, it will accomplish something of concern to millions of people.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO

INTERNAL revenue figures for the fiscal year ending June 30 indicate that the American people drank more whiskey and beer, smoked more cigars and cigarettes and chewed more tobacco than in any prior fiscal year.

These conclusions were reached through record-breaking internal revenue receipts, indicating that 143,300,000 gallons of whiskey and brandy, an increase of 7,500,000 gallons over the previous year, were consumed. The former high record of 1907 was exceeded by 7,300,000 gallons. Consumption of beer totaled 64,500,000 barrels, 1,000,000 barrels in excess of 1911's former high record.

Despite the high record consumption of intoxicants, returns to the internal revenue bureau show, without explanation, that the number of saloons of the country decreased by 18,000 during the year, the retail liquor licenses numbering about 450,000.

Smokers puffed 7707 million cigars and 14,013 million cigarettes during the year, an increase of 217 million cigars and 2790 million cigarettes over the former high record. Pipe smokers burned 493 million pounds of tobacco, an increase of 9,400,000 pounds over 1912. Chewers of tobacco and snuff increased their consumption 3,000,000 pounds, with a total of 33,200,000 pounds.

The increased figures by no means indicate that restrictive measures have failed. There are broad belts of dry territory, in which consumption of liquor is much reduced.

The increase of population can more than account for the larger consumption. The new population

is largely added to the big cities, and the big cities are not dry.

The revenue figures just announced are not necessarily an argument against the results of restrictive legislation, though they are already widely employed for that purpose.

WHY ALWAYS LEANERS?

THE Portland publicity fund is now nearly \$100,000. Recently it was \$34,000 and at that time 140 individuals and institutions were the contributors.

The present larger sum doubtless represents a relatively small number of subscribers.

There are 5000 people in Portland who pay taxes on a valuation of more than \$10,000. Out of so many, how strange that only 140 were subscribers to the publicity fund at the time it was \$34,000.

No big holder in city lots and blocks is a subscriber. None of those who have large interests in unimproved property, hoping to get higher and higher prices for it, is, as yet, on the list of contributors.

Many individuals whom the publicity most aids are not helping to finance it. The values of their holdings are enhanced by the bringing of new capital and new people to Portland. In nine or ten years, realty values in Portland have advanced probably \$150,000,000 through such public endeavors as the Lewis and Clark fair, the publicity expenditures, the Rose Festival, and kindred activities. This \$150,000,000 of value is actually pocketed, and it did not go to workers for their toll, to merchants for their enterprise, to manufacturers for their progress, to builders for their endeavors, to bankers for their services, or to professional men for their skill. Every dollar of it went into the pockets of men who own land, and prominent among the beneficiaries are the big holders of unimproved town lots, holding on until publicity funds contributed by other folks have brought higher land values.

Increased population does little or nothing for a great department store. It brings more department stores to compete for business. More population brings more business for banks, more business for druggists, more work for workers, but it brings more banks, more drug stores, and more workers, to share in the benefits.

But it brings no more city lots to go into competition with the lots held on a popular street by a land hog. He and his kind have the desirable property cornered, and all the added capital, and all the added population pour money into his pockets.

Why shouldn't he contribute to publicity funds?

Why shouldn't he help finance Rose Festivals?

Why should he be always a beneficiary and seldom a contributor?

Why should he be always a leaner and never a lifter?

PHOSPHORUS MATCH GOES

THE last American phosphorus match was made June 30. Congress has imposed a prohibitive tax, frankly intended to put the white phosphorus match industry out of business. Within a short time such a match will not be obtainable in this country even as a curiosity.

It has been legislated out of existence because its manufacture subjects workmen to the fearful disease known as "phossy jaw," or necrosis of the jawbone. Manufacturers, with full knowledge of its toll upon humankind, have continued their use of white phosphorus. Workmen were saddled with a loathsome disease that matches might be cheap. Government paternalism will meet with universal approval in this instance, because it is humanitarian.

But the passing of the phosphorus match will not mean the elimination of all matches except those of the safety variety, which ignite only when struck upon a prepared surface. "Strike anywhere" matches will be manufactured, but their inflammable material will be phosphorus sesquisulphide, which does not possess the dangerous properties of white phosphorus.

Disappearance of the phosphorus match is a good omen. The incident is proof that the new order of things will not permit dividends to prey upon human life.

"The militant suffragette who threw a scroll at the king must have exercised great self-restraint to refrain from putting a flat-iron in it," remarks the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. She was doubtless aware that Mrs. Fankhurst would be just as likely to suffer from her demonstration of throwing skill.

"It may not be fair to shut off motorcycles altogether, but at least they should be prevented from going faster than ten miles a minute," complains a Pittsburgh paper. Local speed demons would scoff at such a limit as beneath a snail's contempt.

Lawyer Lauterbach's plea that he is an "innocent victim" needs a crutch or two in order to amble by. We can only fancy a corporation lawyer as an "innocent victim" when coyotes are yielding a wool crop.

We are edified indeed that the esteemed Oregonian has been brought to realize that Illinois is far behind Oregon in the march of political progress. Our good neighbor

usually wakes up in time to hear a few faint strains from the band after the procession gets around the corner.

An English syndicate having influence on Sullivan's Gulch, local music-lovers are hopeful that it will set aside a sufficiently tempting salary to induce a competent impresario to direct the bull-frog concerts.

The Berlin smart set is dining upon "pale blue lobsters, rose-colored consommé and pink bread." After the champagne, we were certainly regard a pale-blue lobster as an undesirable crustacean.

Vancouver, British Columbia, now boasts of the "tallest flagpole in the world," 200 feet long. Might do for a fence-post, but Oregonians will loyally maintain that the only real flagpoles come from Astoria.

Seattle woman heads the percentage column with seven children in four years — two doubles and a triple. Home runs supplied by the happy father when he glimpsed the stork.

"Some men are used to being called Hars and don't mind it," says the Atlanta Journal. However, we would advise against reckless experimenting.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be favored by Queen Mary for the job of poet laureate. She would thus connive at spoiling a really good poet to make a poor laureate.

We notice that the Portland steelworker at the receiving end of a red-hot rivet is remarkably careful of his holding average.

The vacation season is on. But where, oh where, is that "emergency currency?"

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 writer. If the writer desires that his name be published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their heels. It is the only force that, ruthlessly, crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conditions in their stead." — Woodrow Wilson.

Capital and the Lobby. Portland, July 8, 1913.—To the Editor of The Journal—The lobby investigations reveal to us the machinations and ploys of capital. Capital today is a monstrous thing, ignorant, mercenary and cowardly. Debaucher of morals, briber of officials, corrupter of press, creator of brothels and harlots, paralyser of labor, it is the most insidious way into every artery of the body politic, even bold and aggressive, until publicly it is turned upon it, when, like brass in the jeweler's hands, it shows its yellow streak when the acid touches it.

The laws governing capital are the ancient laws of yesterday. There was a time when capital enjoyed the calm serenity which until yesterday ruled our courts—that sacred atmosphere which we now know to be the most precious. The legislator was once the protector of capital. The evolution of politics brought him out into the open. This meant the severing of the friendship of capital and legislator. Capital fastened itself to the federal courts.

But every day the lines are being drawn tighter, and day by day we are trimming its tentacles. Almost its last resort is lobbying. It is the most insidious capital has smeared many eminent legislators. (See report of \$16,000 worth of sugar lobbying mail matter sent under cover of Senator Lodge's franking privilege.)

Once upon a time capital answered to labor, "Strike, damn you, strike; we will keep our mills shut till you starve. We can afford it." This expression, the extreme exemption of applied anarchy, meant the throttling of progress, a chip in the cog of the wheel of evolution, darkness, unreason, tyranny.

From that day on, we were forced to think and we became political economists. We saw the power and the power of that awful thing; picketing and the banner, the street orator and the agitator, were written into the code of labor. Capital was no longer a toothless position, it was no longer unassailable, and the sacredness of property (a phrase often used these days by lawbreakers, principally corporations and other interests that have stolen public property) as a message would force capital to the courts.

Today strikes, picketing, street speaking and banners are the crude expressions of labor in lieu of a labor court modeled after our equity courts, which would force capital to the courts.

Day after day the line of demarcation is plainer and the champions for of against capital are drawing the lines tighter. Only the best of men and women to the effect that unless we allow the banks to help frame pending currency legislation the country will go to the bow-wow.

As well as the thief frame his own methods for the measuring and identification of thieves, or let the convict mix his own cement to seal his prison walls. Today the boot is on the other leg and currency legislation is more the public's business than capital's.

CHAS. M. GOODMAN.

A Soldier's Testimony.

Battery F, Second Field Artillery, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—In reply to the letter written by A. P. Linscott, Silverton, Or., I wish to state the following facts:

No man in the army can say that he joined the army while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, or while he was not fully aware of what he was doing, because every man is kept in the recruiting depot for at least two or three days before he is sworn in. No man in the world could stop him if he wanted to get away, let's say in case he declared his intention to enlist while intoxicated and regrets this step when sober.

As for the bill of fare Mr. Linscott publishes, I think that he grossly exaggerates. Only the best of meat and the best of vegetables are bought in the army. The food is prepared in a perfectly sanitary and wholesome way and is frequently inspected by the company, battery or troop commanders.

Mr. Linscott delights in putting blame on the head of his bill of fare. As far as this is concerned, every hard working man will tell him that a dish of good baked beans with bacon is better than any fancy bill of fare that is prepared. The bill of fare carries meat at

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Schools are out, but summer is a fine teacher herself.

Another man slated for trouble, he is going to marry Cavalieri.

The president apparently knows how to set and take a real seat.

Now comes the piping midsummer time, that used to be called dull.

Some day also, there will be less of needless and nerve-racking noises.

They are so long fixing the tariff that most people have lost interest in it.

Lots of people who are never publicly heard of do some little good quietly all the time.

One of the White House Wilson girls is to marry, and the other two won't lack chances.

Wouldn't big German colonies in Mexico make that a far more desirable neighbor than it is?

It is scarcely news that the government has long been protecting a lot of predatory plunderers.

There may be a few people who have used automobiles a good while and cover over with any accident, probably not many.

A Chicago professor predicts that soon weather can be forecast a week or more in advance. But will the forecast be any more reliable than that for tomorrow is now?

People who have to work and want to work should have as much right to do so as those who don't want to work and don't want anybody else to work have to spout vulgar nonsense on the public streets.

PANAMA CANAL'S LAST PROBLEM

From the San Francisco Chronicle. If all that has been written on the Panama canal could be gathered together it would be found to measure a greater body of literature than has ever been devoted to any other project of the American people.

Undertaking that has been discussed in all languages and in terms ranging from those of expert engineering criticism to those of mere or less enlightened opinion. It has been considered scientifically, commercially, diplomatically, politically, and even poetically, to say nothing of speculations as to its naval and military significance.

Of all these aspects the engineering is by far the most important, and it must continue so until the canal has been completed and is in perfect working order. The fate of "the big ditch" is still in the hands of those constructing it, and though they enjoy the implicit confidence of the American people it is only natural that their calculations should be the subject of continuous yet respectful comment. That the waterway will be completed in time and with the least possible delay is no intelligent doubt, but on points of detail there are still many differences of opinion.

Curiously enough, the problems which most impress the popular imagination are those to which the engineers attach comparatively little importance, while the vital difficulties of the experts are those which have never entered the mind of the average reader.

For example, it is generally supposed that slides have been and threaten to be the chief obstacles, which they represent less than 10 per cent of the total excavation, or relatively the same condition as would be encountered on an ordinarily difficult sewer or water pipe trench. For alarmist purposes, the fairly accurate estimate of 25,265,000 cubic yards of slide seems a prodigious amount; but when contrasted with a total for the whole canal of 212,227,000, it is by no means appalling.

On the other hand, the engineers have themselves not with land but with water conservation problems, and if these have not figured conspicuously in the newspaper reports, it is because they are not so readily understood. A collapse of earth can be photographed, but the water conservation problems, and if these have not figured conspicuously in the newspaper reports, it is because they are not so readily understood.

That the water supply, especially for Gatun lake, is the preponderant element in the opinion of B. E. Bakenhus, civil engineer of the United States navy. In a descriptive and critical article the writer discusses in detail the "new" project of the Gatun locks, which is the subject of his article. These he considers center on Gatun lake, the waters of which will carry the ships to and fro, supplying the lifting force that passes through the locks, and that the water to drive the machinery which will operate the locks and may later operate the railroad.

Will the lake when formed furnish a sufficient supply? Its losses are enumerated by Bakenhus as follows: first, evaporation; second, seepage; third, leakage through the lock and

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Mayor Clara Munson of Warrenton has announced a slogan contest, open to Astorians as well as home folks.

The Jackson county home for the indigent is to be enlarged to provide hospital quarters for the county's sick.

A home talent dramatic performance, an item on the Fourth of July program at Halfway, netted \$105 for the cemetery improvement fund.

Albany Democrat. Every mention of Albany in the Portland papers is a boost for the High City. The Albany correspondents of Portland papers do a big service for the city.

The Huntington News now appears with its "patent inside" and its home print outside, and in future its subscribers won't have to read the ready print if they don't want to.

This was Haines' Fourth of July not to celebrate, but the record is not satisfied with the high old times. Haines people had a better idea of it than a harvest celebration, suggesting Labor day as the date.

An heroic rescue is thus reported in the Glendale News: A horse belonging to Mrs. C. Clark backed into the sewer ditch Tuesday evening, falling where it was about 15 feet deep. With the help of three or four pick and shovel men, a team of mules, a few planks and all the way from 20 to 137 boxes, the horse was got out without injury.

Medford Mail Tribune. The choice of the Hugh Dickson as official Medford rose is a good one. The rose is a comparatively new variety, but it is favored by any other community. It is a rich crimson in color, does not fade, a hardy, vigorous grower and not much subject to a pest. It is red roses with the Caroline Testout is to pink, and just as rapid a grower and perpetual a bloomer.

Over-supervised Recreations.

From the New York World. The report of the special committee on public recreation sets forth that the recreation provided does not reach the needs of the population.

These deficiencies are said to be due to a variety of causes, among which are that the city does not make use of such places as school halls and armories to bring recreation within reach of a large part of the population.

Local and individual initiative in providing or selecting amusements, and finally, that the recreation is of an "oversupervised character."

The conclusions drawn are that it is quite practicable to make the recreations more popular and less costly by adapting them to local conditions, placing them partially under local control, and making them partially self-supporting.

Municipal recreation, it appears, does not successfully compete with commercialized recreation, mainly because of the expense involved. It is in vain something is done, if the charge for it be not what is wanted. It would be easy to meet such objection if supervision did not persistently supervise too much; and even that is not beyond remedy. Provisions for recreation do not itself require more supervision.

Would Can the Peaches.

From Judge. Jones was showing his wife and her friends Mrs. Brown around the new office. He left them in the waiting room for a few minutes, while he answered a telephone call, and the conversation between the two women drifted to household matters.

"And have you put up much fruit this year, Mrs. Jones?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"Not very much so far," answered Mrs. Jones; "but, as her gaze wandered across the room, where several professional photographers were working, "I intend to can a few peaches very soon."

Pointed Paragraphs

In a woman's age a few years go a long way.

Fault finding gives friendship many a hard jolt.

When fiction bumps up against the truth it seldom boasts about it.

Not all good men are great, but some great men are pretty good considering.

It's enough to make a horse laugh to see a male fillet nursing a broken heart.

It is hard to laugh at misfortune after you have run into a rocking chair in the dark.

Any girl can use two beans—one to take her places and the other to bring things to her.

Training is needed before she can give a man a kiss and make him believe he stole it.

Aeroplane will be more of a success when the aviators are able to control the weather.

After a girl has had 25 birthday anniversaries she feels that she has had about all she needs in her business.

Are You Too Hot?

If you are, it is high time you set about making yourself cool. The only way to control the thermometer. It goes up and down at its own sweet will, but, if it happens to be too high, you can control it by getting the heat from getting the best of you.

Manufacturers have spent many hours of anxious thought trying to find a way to make a dress that is as cool as fashion and appearance will allow.

Take advantage of their labor and provide yourself with a light hat, thin underwear and socks, lower collar, a suit with unlined coat and loose, comfortable shoes. You will be astonished at the difference a few changes in your dress will make in your comfort.

If you don't know just how to go about getting these things, read carefully the advertisements in THE JOURNAL. They will tell you how to buy at prices that are as reasonable as is compatible with good quality.

Hard to Locate.

From the Kansas City Journal. "I don't think Mrs. Nurich will find accommodations where she wants to go for the summer."

"Why not?"

"She says she longs to sojourn on the banks of the Gulf Stream, of which she has heard so much."

Milk and Tuberculosis.

Springbrook, Or., July 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please answer in your paper the following questions:

1. Does the condensing of milk as done in milk condensers destroy the germs of tuberculosis in milk?

2. Can tuberculosis be contracted by the eating of cheese?

C. H. GRAVES.

1. The processes employed in condensing are considered as fatal to tuberculosis germs.

2. In the case of cheese, there is no such guaranty. Reliance must be placed upon the health of the animal yielding the milk from which the cheese is made.

Hard to Locate.

From the Kansas City Journal. "I don't think Mrs. Nurich will find accommodations where she wants to go for the summer."

"Why not?"

"She says she longs to sojourn on the banks of the Gulf Stream, of which she has heard so much."

Hard to Locate.

From the Kansas City Journal. "I don't think Mrs. Nurich will find accommodations where she wants to go for the summer."

"Why not?"

"She says she longs to sojourn on the banks of the Gulf Stream, of which she has heard so much."