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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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The mother of the useful art is necessity; that of the fine arts is luxury. The former have intellect for their father; the latter, genius, which itself is a kind of luxury.—Schopenhauer.

THE WAY TO EMPIRE

NOW that the Columbia river has suddenly gained friends in high position at Washington, what are the people going to do about it?

Secretary Daniels made a great promise respecting the Columbia and Portland. In carrying out that promise, he will do more than has ever been done in all time to put the Columbia on the naval map of the United States, and will make a contribution of untold weight in accentuating the Columbia on the commercial geography of the world.

In his great promise, Josephus Daniels is more than the secretary of the navy. He is the representative of the Wilson administration. He is a figure in the new and splendid policy by which the heads of great departments of government are sent through the country to gather first hand information as to the needs and capabilities of different sections for development.

It is a new and splendid departure in government. It is a program through which the people can make their influence felt at Washington, and through which old discriminations can be eliminated and new forces in the great work of development be applied.

It was under such conditions that Secretary Daniels made his famous promise to the people of the Columbia empire, and an issue of tremendous importance to the people of the Columbia empire is, what are they going to do about it?

Are they going to leave it to Secretary Daniels alone to keep the faith with his pledge? Or, are they going to organize, and with a mighty effort in cooperation, going to so perfect conditions as to make his great task the more easy and the more successful?

From now until Secretary Daniels arrives off the mouth of the Columbia with the Panama fleet, every hour ought to be utilized in getting the Columbia river entrance and channel ready for carrying the warships.

Every ounce of effort and every atom of energy that can be summoned should be applied. No matter what the cost, no matter what the sacrifice, the people owe it to the Washington government, but owe it vastly more to themselves, to go the last limit in preparing to receive this fleet. The dredges working on the river channel should not lose one minute of time. The Port of Portland should summon every available resource and drive the work to the utmost.

The dredging at the mouth of the river should be forwarded with the utmost energy. Nothing should be left undone to secure the proposed dredges at Panama for work on the bar.

This is the part the people ought to play. Since they are promised help from high places at Washington, they should strike while the iron is hot and thereby go to finality in helping themselves.

It is the way to empire.

THE CASE OF HUGGINS

FOR a crime he never committed, George D. Huggins, a New Jersey farmer, is in jail, and must be delivered to the state penitentiary.

Seventy-two years old, and for years a Methodist clergyman, Mr. Huggins was convicted two years ago of having attacked Viola Fallis. Huggins denied the charge, but under a prosecution pushed by the superintendent of the State Home for Children of which Miss Fallis had been an inmate, the aged farmer was found guilty. A prison sentence of five to thirty years was imposed.

A year later, while still out on bail, new evidence was discovered which showed Huggins to be innocent and indicating that the attack on the girl was by another man. The girl herself signed an affidavit to that effect.

An attempt was made to put the machinery of the law in motion for Huggins' release.

But the judgment of the lower court had been sustained by the supreme court and the court of errors. The judges refused to reopen the case. A pardon was suggested, and two weeks ago the matter was presented to the pardoning board. There it was learned that the pardoning board had no jurisdiction until after Huggins, who had been at liberty on $5000 bail, had actually begun his sentence in the penitentiary.

Huggins, an innocent man, a retired clergyman, a man who had led an exemplary life, a man who had opened his home to an unfortunate girl that she might have an opportunity in the world, is now in jail at Mount Holly awaiting law's convenience in taking him to prison. The best law offers him is formal pardon for a crime he never committed. And to secure that pardon he must first become a convict!

No wonder that leading lawyers and able judges organized the American Judicature Society to reform the courts. The Huggins incident proves that sometimes justice is not only blind, but deaf, dumb, brainless and heartless.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON

SECRETARY LINDLEY M. GARRISON, head of the war department of the United States, is to be the guest of Portland tomorrow.

Mr. Garrison was a New Jersey judge, and did not care to be secretary of war. When offered the war portfolio by Woodrow Wilson, then the president-elect, Judge Garrison hesitated.

He said the change would be an interruption of his judicial career and a personal inconvenience. The president-elect replied that it would be a like inconvenience to any other man. Judge Garrison asked for time to consider, and in the end accepted.

Secretary Garrison had no military training. He has no military tendencies. He is a quaker by descent.

He was chosen because he is a first class lawyer. He was not even, as generally supposed, the personal friend of the president. The two had met formally, but their real acquaintance only began when Mr. Wilson proffered Judge Garrison the war portfolio and escaped a refusal only when he reminded Judge Garrison that it was unfair to the party and the country not to accept.

Judge Garrison was little known when his appointment was announced, but he has risen rapidly in public favor. He has made himself famous by divorcing the army from politics and politics from the army. The bane of the army has been the ravages of "pull." Advancement has never been wholly on merit, but too often the result of pressure by influential senators, representatives or other powerful political figures. It is a system that war secretaries have never been able to dislodge.

While Secretary Garrison has not prohibited the practice, he has found a way to prevent the exercise of political power in promotions. He has issued a general order that whenever a request for an officer's promotion, transfer, or detail comes to the department, except through the proper military channels, the request shall be referred to the officer and the officer be required to state whether it was made "directly or indirectly by his procurement, and whether he avows or disavows the request as one on his behalf."

If the officer admits that he instigated it, the law provides that he is disqualified from the service that he improperly tried to get. If he disavows the act the department has merely to forward the disavowal to the person who made the request for promotion, transfer or detail.

Since this order was promulgated, not a single improper request has reached the department. The army is delighted, and one of the worst of all corruptive influences is removed from the service.

Congressmen and senators are delighted, because it relieves them from the onerous importunities of friends of officers who invoked "pull" as a means of advancement. It makes merit the sole test, especially as the plan is supplemented with a program of investigations as to efficiency which the new secretary has already made a part of the service.

Notable in the work of the new secretary was the great success attained by use of the army and army equipment and resources in providing against epidemics in the flood stricken districts in Ohio, Indiana and along the Mississippi river. It was an enterprise in which the army proved its title to almost perfect efficiency as a great army of peace.

The receding waters in the flooded districts were quickly followed by army surgeons, hospital equipment, and every resource known to modern science in resisting the plagues, of typhoid, smallpox, spinal meningitis and other maladies incident to the stricken areas.

The work was all done without blast of trumpets or blowing of horns. It all went along so quietly that newspapers and public forgot about it. Yet it is suddenly recalled that the horrors of plague and epidemic that might have followed in the wake of the waters, never appeared. They were beaten back by the great American army of peace.

Secretary Garrison is a welcome guest in the Northwest. There is a broad statesmanship in the program by which cabinet officers journey to all parts of the country, assembling first hand information for the wiser administration of government.

It is information of especial value to Secretary Garrison. His platform is merit. His ideal is efficiency. Since his elevation to his present position he has said: "I do not want merely to draw my breath and my salary here, and have the honor of being in the cabinet. When I leave here, I want to leave things better than I found them."

ALL PRACTICAL MEN

THE docks commission has paid $350,000 for the East Side dock site.

It is $875 a front foot. The city is the only source from which such a price could have been secured. The figure is too high for warehouse, factory or other ordinary purposes.

No water frontage is worth such a figure for private docks. The entrance of the city into the docks business with modern equipment, modern appliances and low charges will decapitalize the land values that are being exacted. The water will be squeezed out of the fancy prices which the docks commission has been compelled to pay.

After determining to build the East Side dock, the commission feared to attempt condemnation proceedings. The body dared not go against another denial of evidence such as was encountered in the Pacific Milling & Elevator case.

The jury in that case was not allowed to consider the public's rights to the foreshore. It was not allowed to hear testimony as to the revenue of the property or of similar property. It was not allowed to hear of sales of similar property except in most recent cases of which there were practically none. It was not allowed to take cognizance of the fact that the owner offered the property to the city for $250,000.

This, and the reversal by the Oregon supreme court of its own four decisions, that land between high and low water at Portland is the public's, drove the commissioners to treat with the East Side owner. They paid him $350,000, or $202,000 more than it is taxed at this year, and $230,000 more than its tax price last year, though property is required by law to be taxed at its "true cash value."

The members of the lobby who induced the last legislature to beat the Kellaher docks bill knew exactly what they were doing.

Some members of the legislature knew exactly what they were doing.

They were all practical men and knew exactly what they wanted.

CUT AWAY DEBRIS

HERBERT R. SANDS, expert of the Bureau of Municipal Research, has been employed by the county board to prepare an administrative code and to make recommendations for such changes as may be advisable in the conduct of county affairs.

There is said to be lack of cooperation at the courthouse in the program.

The plan is most worthy. County officials, high and low, should bend to it. They should cooperate in every way.

We must cut away the debris in all affairs connected with the courthouse. It is in the debris that rats hide and do their work. It is in the debris that there is waste and irregularity.

County methods of earlier days are out of joint with 1913. The very hugeness of present affairs is unanswerable argument for codification and simplification of effort. Let all the angles and all the rough places be removed from county government so there can be smoothness and economy of motion.

We have placed our city government on a modern business basis. Let the same thing be done with the county government.

THE INGLE TRAGEDY

HOLDING her arm, he fired three bullets into the head of his wife. Then he turned the revolver on himself, and both weltered in their own blood within a few feet of each other.

Such was the tragic ending of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ingle of Corvallis. It is the awful revolver more than the man that accounts for such scenes.

Fred Ingle was a quiet, gentlemanly young man, till there was trouble at home. Whether he was wholly to blame for all that happened there, nobody knows.

When the trouble was at its height, the man thought of the revolver. His brain was on fire. Murder was in his heart.

A revolver, a revolver would end it all. It is the thought that has betrayed thousands. The miserable weapon was the tempter. The gun was the devil that led him on.

"Its work is quick," he thought. "Its results are sure," he reasoned in the mad delirium of his inflamed brain.

He used the gun, and there are two new graves.

That is what the revolver is made for.

"All things come to him who waits," but young Charley Gates is much too good a thing for a colored waiter to monopolize. White-skinned garcons should also be given a chance to prospect him for $900 tips.

Nat Goodwin has nearly finished writing a 500,000-word book, in which he tells the story of his life. He might well devote a graphic chapter to the moaning of the tied, in describing his tempestous voyages on the matrimonial sea.

Having run down a small boy with her automobile at Newport, a leading society woman "offered every possible consolation to the widowed mother." The youngster may die, but his life is a small price to pay for such rare and beautiful thoughtfulness toward the poor.

The price of hops is going up, and also the price of beer by the barrel. The over-burdened consumer may yet have to go on a thirst strike to protect himself.

Almost any strange dog looks more prepossessing now-a-days with a muzzle on; and the rude canine with a harsh voice and uncouth ways no longer has a snap.

"The dance of the fishes" is among the latest wriggles at gilded Newport. However, it may not be considered good form to flounder around.

An eastern poet says he is able to live on seventy-five cents a week, but who wants to pay that much for eastern poetry?

A Seattle aviator was married in his hydroplane, "and after the ceremony took a short spin about Elliott bay."

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

Household Tax Exemptions.

Portland, Or., July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The morning organ endeavored in an editorial recently to convey the impression that the state supreme court has decided that an initiative law is constitutional, whether it is unconstitutional or not. Perhaps some time in the near future such a startling decision will be made, but so far it has not. However, in the exempting of household furniture from taxation, if such a decision is necessary to continue such exemption, no one will be more satisfied than the single-taxer.

We are assured by the morning organ that the Home Tax Exemption measure is a single-tax measure in disguise. Will some one tell the suffering and frightened public what the furniture exemption measure that is now a law really is? It exempts some $14,000,000 of property from taxation in this state. If it had been proposed by the wicked single-taxers, it would have been denounced as a single-tax measure in disguise; but, being put forward by our tax commissioners, it is all to the good. We have several items of household furniture on the tax rolls of 1912 for upwards of $5000, and one for $12,000. To exempt this amount is not single tax, we are assured by the morning organ, but to exempt the workingman's shack to the value of $300 is dangerous single-tax in disguise. A workingman takes some lumber and works it up into household furniture, whereupon it is exempt from tax; and that is a wise law, which must be sustained, even though it breaks the constitution all to flinders. If, however, we provide an amendment that will exempt from tax the same value of lumber and labor put into a shelter for the workingman's family, that is single-tax in disguise. Is that so?

Wisconsin has exempted all personal property, and strong efforts are being made to extend the exemption to improvements to some limited extent. Pittsburg has exempted from tax for city purposes all personal property, and has now set in motion means gradually to exempt all improvements of whatever nature. Colorado has given power to her cities to exempt improvements from tax.

In Oregon I find, in conversation with many men on the streets and in halls, that the error prevails that the furniture exemption includes all personal property; with others, that it is limited to $300. The exemption of $1500 of personal property and improvements pertaining to the home or the gaining of a livelihood will not be such a startling step as to interest the orthodox and rabbinical single-taxer very much, but it will encourage the homeseeker to come to Oregon by the tens of thousands and promote every line of industry. It is not disguised at all, is simply worded, plainly read and easily comprehended.

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Praises Oregon Songbirds.

Lents, Or., July 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Osborne Yates asks in The Journal why there are no singing birds in this glorious climate. I am surprised, because I have reveled in the bird music ever since I came here, in June. Meadow larks, robins, gold finches, with a finer song that I ever heard them sing before, and the dear little white crowned sparrow, which sings from dawn till dark, so that an old lady of my acquaintance said she did not see how he got anything to eat. Many others sing finely, but these are all I can name. We are just outside Lents, and while there are berries and water in plenty, it is not possible that there are no other places where they can be heard. I am just a visitor, or I would invite Mr. Yates to come and listen with us.

I regret we can find no books that describe all the birds we hear and see.

J. F. A.

Socialist Defines "Red Flag."

Rogue River, Or., July 31.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your many editorials and the "Letters from the People" in defense of the Stars and Stripes and denouncing the red flag because of its worldwide meaning are admirable and timely, but there has not yet come to my notice in these good articles one certain point which I would offer. As an introduction allow me to state that I am a Socialist and supported that ticket at the polls, but I am far from ready to wear or defend the red flag. My Socialist comrades who wear the red flag tell me they do so, not because they countenance anarchy, but because it was adopted as the symbol of "universal brotherhood of man." They unwisely seek to justify its use in preference to the Stars and Stripes because the latter is an emblem of a political division of man's universe; because under the administrations of this political divisions' government certain forms of oppression have been allowed to grow and thwart the initial purposes and aims of which Old Glory is a symbol.

To my comrades in the struggle for freedom from all forms of oppression I would say: "Let us see what was in the minds of General Washington and his constituents, as their reason for adopting the Stars and Stripes."

Briefly, was not the latter meant by those illustrious men to be a symbol of freedom from oppression, of pure democracy—which, by the way, is a fitting term for "brotherhood of man." Was it not necessary to establish a new political division of the earth, that those aims might be fostered and defended from physical interference? Try to tell the libertine, anarchist and ignorant vandal anywhere you find him that the red flag means "brotherhood of man" and then explain what that means and he will then and there part your company, for he prefers the ancient meaning, which is "Follow your passions without regard to the result it may bring to your neighbor," and if society, which is his neighbor, establishes an organized body to defend itself he hurls defiance because he is restrained from his wrongs.

It is true we are victims of many oppressions that can be and are being remedied to some extent, but I repulse as a poison the assertion that Old Glory stands for these oppressions.

Let us rather seek to rescue the Star and Stripes from the mire in which capitalism has besmirched them, and hold them up, wear and defend them, because of their initial meaning—emancipation of the oppressed, pure democracy and brotherhood of man, which are other terms explaining the aims of the Socialist.

CALVIN M'LEMORE.

Gun Toters and Speed Fiends.

Portland, Aug. 1.—To the Editor of The Journal—A negro "gun toter" was sent to the rockpile by the municipal judge, but when a rich automobile speed maniac is brought up for speeding on the streets, he is simply fined $20, and quite often the fine is remitted. The judge says a drunken negro with a gun is more dangerous than a crazy man. But they don't kill one-tenth, or one-hundredth as many people as do the speed maniacs who are left off with a light fine.

The speeders ought to be allowed to carry a gun (and perhaps they are), so when they run over anyone and fail to kill him they can finish the job with the gun. But in such cases the $20 fine should not be remitted, and no doubt most of them would be willing to pay it.

C. M. MOORE.

Valuable Article Appreciated.

Portland, Or., July 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Sunday Journal magazine section there is one page especially that interests me. It is called "New Things Not Found in Any Books." One article last Sunday was "Finding the Secret of Living Forever," by Dr. L. K. Hirshberg. Would it be asking too much of you if it would be possible to have some good nerve specialist write on how to treat neurasthenia, or weak nerves? Also about what are proper combinations of food to eat at a meal, and also when should water and milk be taken? They say water dilutes digestive fluids; milk should not be taken at meals; eggs and meat do not go together, and starches and acid fruits are a bad combination; also, I have heard that fruits should be eaten alone. I feel sure that an article on that subject would interest thousands of your readers, as I have heard that any amount of sickness is caused by people being ignorant as to proper combinations of food at a meal.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

What people are left in Mexico seem to need killing, but it is an expensive job.

• •

An aunt of fortunate young Sayre has written a poem of which the burden is, "Jessie, come in, come in." Now it's up to Jessie's elder sister to respond, isn't it Sayre who is coming in?"

• •

The fresh air fund is all right; it is a good thing to encourage; but really, in Portland, one can always get plenty of fresh air and find delightful sights by using his legs and following his nose half an hour or so.

• •

Former Governor Geer left $14.85 in a local bank for seven years, forgetting it. The reason was that years ago he was laboring hard to prove that protection would make farmers rich, and that the foreigners paid the tariff tax.

• •

Mr. Bryan's record as secretary of state is in the making, but as a man and statesman he is respected and admired by tens of millions of people now living, and will be remembered affectionately and appreciatively by hundreds of millions of future generations. Hence his life will have been worth living.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Dull days in the Wasco county jail, with only three prisoners—a decline of 43 from the high point of the year.

Evidently referring to the town's recent advancement in the matter of paving, the Glacier says winter will never be the same again in Hood River.

• •

The Eugene Commercial club's promotion department is negotiating with a group of 25 thrifty German farmers, who are seeking lands for homes in Oregon.

• •

A waltmasonic advertisement of a shoe physician printed in the Cottage Grove Leader shows that the honest cobbler is shy on lasts with which to fit poetic feet.

• •

The Baker Herald sternly inquires: "Who said this was a 'dry, arid' country?" and then savagely exclaims, "Find him and make him camp out all summer!"

• •

Lebanon Express: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Browne, and two daughters moved to Lebanon yesterday from Salem and will make their home in this place. Mr. Browne will soon begin work as editor of the Express, having purchased an interest in the paper.

COMMENT ON CONGRESS

Mark Sullivan in Collier's Weekly.

The tariff debates in the senate are of such a high order of thoroughness in substance and ability in delivery, that any person who follows them must wish that the congressional record were available to more readers. Of course impatience with the delay caused by this debate is justifiable. The present session was commissioned by the people and called by the president to pass a tariff bill; all the good that can come from discussion must have been secured by the tariff debates, which have been more or less continuous throughout the long sessions of congress during the past four years.

Although it is now generally believed that 49 Democratic senators will vote for the tariff bill and pass it, efforts to induce individuals to play the party traitor do not cease. The attempts go on in spite of the wholesome fear which the lobby investigation has put into the hearts of the representatives of special interests. The tariff graft dies hard. A thoroughly reactionary influence on the Pacific coast is the Portland Oregonian. In a recent issue it criticises the senior Democratic senator from Oregon, Mr. Chamberlain, for supporting President Wilson's bill, including free wool:

"As a matter of fact, it is in Senator Chamberlain's power to defeat the free wool provision of the Underwood bill. The two Louisiana senators, who intend to vote against the bill because it places sugar on the free list, will join any other two Democratic senators to defeat the free wool clause, and they have given this assurance time and again. Senator Walsh of Montana is ready to join the Louisiana senators, if a fourth Democrat will come in and vote against free wool, but he is not disposed to waste his vote and openly break with the administration unless, by breaking, he can accomplish something."

By the way, has the Oregonian received from Senator Walsh any such formal assurance as this of his willingness to be a party traitor? If it is untrue, Senator Walsh has a high interest in getting it denied promptly and forcibly. The Oregonian continues:

"So if Senator Chamberlain would array himself with Senator Walsh and the two senators from Louisiana, he could defeat the free wool clause, and force a duty of 15 per cent."

It's a perfectly practicable plan. Nothing prevents it except individual honor.

Another example of the insistent and hysterical demand that Democratic senators turn party traitors comes from Colorado. This broadside in large type appeared in the Denver Republican:

"AN OPEN LETTER TO SENATORS SHAFROTH AND THOMAS

"To John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas, United States Senators From Colorado:

"The people of Colorado are amazed and indignant at the way you have sacrificed the beet sugar industry of this state to your own personal ambitions.

"If you had stood with the Louisiana delegation against the caucus pledge on free sugar, you could have saved the beet sugar industry of Colorado and the nation.

"You, Senator Thomas, made no effort to conceal your truckling nature, but openly cast the vote against beet sugar—a vote which betrayed your state while it gave you possible favors at the hands of an administration that was in desperate need of just such weak spirits as you have proved to be.

"You, Senator Shafroth, played your usual game of sidestepping and shuffling, but gave the party majority the understanding that you would vote for free sugar when the time came.

"You, Senators Thomas and Shafroth, give it as your excuse that you are merely obeying party pledges."

"Merely obeying party pledges!"—that phrase sufficiently indicates the political morality of the Denver Republican.

"The Democracy of Colorado, through which you have climbed to your present positions, declared in its platform of 1908 in favor of protecting beet sugar. Your predecessor in office, former Senators Thomas M. Patterson, has been calling upon you to stand by your constituency and vote for a tariff on sugar. Four-fifths of the people of Colorado want the tariff retained on beet sugar. They have been besieging you, by telegraph and by mail, for many weeks, to stand firm in their interests."

That last sentence doesn't seem wholly consistent with the statement above, that the Colorado senators "have sacrificed the beet sugar industry of this state to your own personal ambitions." The truth is these two, as well as most of the Democratic senators, are, in a very fine way, defying political death by refusing the demands of the tariff protected interests in their states. This is a fact that ought to be treasured carefully in the minds of those constituents who prize political courage. Their approval will be needed by these senators in a very practical way two or four years from now, for the defeated interests, as a rule, have longer and better organized memories than the individual voter.

The direct election of senators has had some unexpected and wholesome effects. One of these is a sort of intellectual rejuvenation which Senator Penrose has experienced. During the years when he was able to succeed himself by merely making acceptable arrangements with the Pennsylvania machine, the impression he made as to character and intellect was one which shocked those who recalled his scholarship and other youthful achievements. It would not be unfair to use the word "sodden" in describing the idea which observers had of him. Now he must go before the people of his state for reelection next year, and a decided change has come over him. He participates frequently and with marked effectiveness in the debates. He gives an impression of intellectual alertness which raises him from the average. He serves the tariff beneficiaries, of course, but he does it ably and straightforwardly. He gives a quite agreeable impression of ability in a big way, and forcefulness of the kind one likes to see in the senate. He has humor and self confidence. Granted that big business and the reactionary interests must have their advocates in the senate, Penrose fills the role in a rather admirable way. One striking thing is an impression of intellectual candor which he gives; this constitutes a noticeable difference from Senator Root, for example, whose acts and speeches, though able, give an impression of subtlety and indirection, of willingness to keep some of the cards where not everybody will notice them. Penrose is a man of brilliant and solid parts, and he will need them all to get himself reelected. Whether he does or not, the intellectual rebirth which the popular election of senators has forced on him is worth while for its own sake.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma is leading an effort to effect a change in the rules which will limit debate in the senate. Throughout the history of the senate it has been the rule that no senator who wanted to talk could ever be stopped. No vote on any measure could ever be taken until every senator who wanted to talk was through. This feature was unique with the United States senate, and if it has to go there will be a certain amount of justifiable regret. The United States senate, alone among great deliberative bodies, was the one in which a group of men came together, discussed matters with all the leisure in the world, and finally arrived at a conclusion. Maybe it is now impossible for that to continue. As Senator Owen points out, when the senate adopted the no-closure rule in 1806, there were only 34 senators, who, as he says, "met together to discuss their common affairs in courtesy and good faith when only a very few bills were brought before the senate." Now there are 96 members. With so large a number, even if every senator kept perfect good faith, the mere clumsiness involved in so large a number of men dealing with such an increased quantity of bills suggests the changes. As a matter of fact, it is a little too much to hope that every member will always keep good faith. As the rules are now, four or five senators, acting upon agreement and taking turns, can prevent action upon any measure they choose to delay or defeat. Probably this is too great an opportunity for what Senator Owen calls minority veto. His investigations into the subject show that Greece is the only other nation in which the parliamentary rule of no closure obtains.

To restrict debate would be a step in the direction of speed and efficiency. That is the next thing needed in the government at Washington. There is no longer any corruption nor even any improper serving of big interests. The defect of the government now is low efficiency. Partly this is a matter of personnel, partly a matter of legislative forms and red tape. Just as large a reorganization of the forms of government as is necessary to bring about efficiency must come.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"Geographically we are a part of Oregon—actually we are tributary to San Francisco," said Stephen Gallier of Bandon. "I have been here on Coquille river 40 years and I come pretty near knowing whereof I speak. Look at the hotel register, you will find most of the drummers are registered from San Francisco. During the San Francisco earthquake and for months thereafter we traded entirely with Portland. We have some state pride and would prefer to trade with and build up the metropolis of Oregon rather than that of California, but the merchants of Portland are asleep or if they are awake they are utterly indifferent to their oportunities.

"We have tried to interest Portland wholesalers in establishing a boat line to Bandon. They say it will not pay yet. A. F. Esterbrook & Co., of San Francisco, are running three boats between here and San Francisco and they make them pay. The Speedwell carries 50 passengers. The Fifield 40 and the Bandon carries only freight. Passenger fare is $7.50 and $10 to San Francisco, which is a little less than it costs to go to Portland. The freight rate on lumber to San Francisco is $4.25 a thousand, while the "up freight" from San Francisco to Bandon is only $3 a thousand. Freight rates from Portland are $4.25, a difference of $1.25 a thousand in favor of San Francisco. The Tillamook, a small gasoline boat, plys between here and Portland and is our only means of direct communication with Portland.

"The natural consequence is that our dairy products, our lumber, our cedar for matches, our chittim bark, our salmon and piles and shingles all go to San Francisco.

"I came to Coos county in 1873, settling at Ott, as Myrtle Point was then called. Chris Lenherr owned the town then and had a grist mill there. Steve Tripp had a store at the forks of the Coquille, just at the mouth of the North Fork. There was a postoffice and one building at Bandon. Coquille City was the metropolis of the Coquille valley. In those days we had a ranch. You cannot believe how abundant deer and elk, cougar and bear were then. One morning in the meadow near our house I counted 120 elk. We lived on elk and deer meat and fish. As a matter of fact we had much less need for money then than we have now.

"The little towns I remember in those days were Ott, Gravel Fork, Norway, Sitkum, Dora, Hermonnsville, and there was a postoffice on Enchanted Prairie. There was a sawmill run by water power at Parkersburg. In 1876 they put in a steam sawmill there. In about '86 or '87 the government established the life saving station there.

"With our lumber and coal, our dairying and berries we manage to get along very comfortably. With the coming of the railroad you will see a heavy influx of settlers into this country. We need more dairymen and they will do well here."

Pointed Paragraphs

No, Cordelia, the game of bridge is not always a walkover.

• •

Some men never brace up because they take to many bracers.

• •

Most of our relatives are about as useless to us as empty tomato cans.

• •

It's easy for a sympathetic woman to make any man believe he loves her.

• •

A square deal is all a man wants—but he wants to be the judge of its squareness.

• •

Unless a man possesses some wisdom he will never be able to realize what a fool he is.

• •

Fortunate is the married couple who occupy a house in which there is no room for doubt.

• •

Satan gets so much fun out of his business that he doesn't want a vacation.

• •

Ride a hobby if you will, but remember you are not the only jockey in the race.

• •

Young man, beware of the girl who looks like a peach. She may be a lemon in disguise.

• •

In case you fail to put your best foot forward when you have a chance you may feel like using it to kick yourself later.

• •

Of course, there isn't any sense in getting mad when the home team loses, but who cares anything about sense at such a time?

Ed Howe in South Africa.

(From E. W. Howe's Monthly.)

It was related that the negroes were once greatly excited in Johannesburg over a rumor of a Kaffir uprising. One woman said to her black boy:

"You wouldn't kill your missus, would you?"

"Oh no," the boy replied; "boy next door kill you, and I kill his missus."

The affair, it seemed, had all been arranged, and very delicately at that. This boy's name was "Machinery." The blacks take any name they hear used among the whites, and "Machinery" is a very common name in Johannesburg.

At the Cary home, when I was there, domestic ducks, baked, were a part of the dinner. A considerable quantity was left after all had been served.

"Will you get what is left over?" I asked Mrs. Carey.

"You bet I will," she laughingly replied, using an American expression to amuse the American guests. With our black servants at home, they always get what is left over from a dinner, but in a South African home, the servants get only what is served out to them at the beginning of every week.

Timely Topics In the Ad-Colums

In this mid-summer month of July when all of us are participating in or planning at least some measure of rest or recreation, it is most desirable to move with the minimum amount of effort to obtain the maximum amount of results.

It is of special importance, therefore, that one keep well posted on all of the various shopping opportunities and suggestions set forth in our advertising columns.

Many a perplexing question of what, how, when and where finds a ready answer in the advertisements. In fact the service rendered to our readers by our advertisers is so distinctly helpful that one must be of a particularly improvident disposition to disregard the timely hints and helps printed daily in THE JOURNAL.