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number of lessons. One net result is general agreement that a city should make its bonds available to the people of that city. Municipal issues are now being popularized in many cities. Another lesson brought home is that adequate provision must be made for retiring bonds when they come due.

A GHOST THAT WALKS

Writing in Friday's Journal, Seneca Fouts, chairman, and F. E. Coulter, secretary, of the Word recall committee, say: Now the fact is that the I. W. W. refused from the start to take any part in this recall movement. They have no delegates representing them in the recall organization. Nor had they any delegates at any time.

Mrs. Schwab, the rankest I. W. W. in Portland, presided at the first tabernacle meeting, in which Mayor Albee and Sheriff Word were denounced by various speakers. Mrs. Schwab read a resolution condemning the "unspeakably brutal actions of Mayor Albee, Chief of Police Clark and Sheriff Word" in connection with street meetings. Her resolution was adopted with a shout.

Mrs. Schwab read a resolution giving the thanks of the meeting to the afternoon newspaper organ of the I. W. W., and it was adopted with a whoop and a hurrah by an audience in which Mr. Fouts and Coulter were leading speakers. Mrs. Schwab read another resolution demanding "an injunction restraining Mayor Albee, Chief of Police Clark and Sheriff Word from interfering or in any way restraining" soap box meetings in the streets. With loud shouts of acclaim this resolution was adopted by the audience before which Mr. Fouts, chairman, and Mr. Coulter, secretary, of the Word recall committee were prominent speakers, and before which both loudly condemned Sheriff Word.

A second meeting at the Gipsy Smith tabernacle was under the same auspices, attended by practically the same people, and addressed by the same speakers, Mr. Fouts and Mr. Coulter of the Word recall committee among them. At this meeting Word was denounced for his part in preventing I. W. W. street meetings, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to recall him. Aside from Mr. Coulter's claim that gambling is in progress in high places in Portland, the whole denunciation of Word was because of his activity against I. W. W. street meetings. The whole attack on Word then was exactly the attack that the I. W. W. wanted.

At the first meeting it was an attack led by Mrs. Schwab, as presiding officer and as chief proposer of resolutions. Starting under such auspices, and pushed on such a pretext, the attack cannot be divorced now from the I. W. W. The I. W. W. irruptionists may be kept in the background. They may only skulk in the rear. For prudential reasons, they may be kept in ambush, while chieftains like Chairman Fouts and Secretary Coulter appear in the foreground; nevertheless, the recall had an I. W. W. origin, it defends I. W. W. soapbox meetings, it assails the man the I. W. W. leaders most hate, and the victory would, if the recall succeeded, be hailed as an I. W. W. victory.

All behind the movement are not I. W. W. followers. Some of the ancient enemies of Sheriff Word have joined it. Some very respectable persons who look at current events in a wrong light are in the recall crowd.

But the inception of the movement was an I. W. W. inception, with Mrs. Schwab as chairman of the meeting. The inspiring purpose of the movement, if it ever takes shape, will be the attainment of exactly the end that the I. W. W. leaders want.

If it should win, the person that it elects will be to all intents and purposes an I. W. W. sheriff, and the result would be heralded from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an I. W. W. capture of the Portland courthouse. Chairman Fouts and Secretary Coulter of the Word recall committee, are obviously anxious to rid their movement of the taint of I. W. W.-ism. They cannot do it. In imperishable letters, "I. W. W." is on their program, and no denials, no explanations, no apologies can wipe them out. The I. W. W. is cargo they cannot jettison.

A WOMAN WHO WON

Retention of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of Chicago's schools is another indication that good municipal government is being established on firm foundations. Driven to the wall, her usefulness nearly destroyed by interests inimical to the schools, Mrs. Young put the issue up to Chicago people by tendering her resignation. The people accepted the issue and rushed to Mrs. Young's defense, not because she is a woman, nor entirely on account of her standing as an educator, but more for the reason that Mrs. Young's enemies should not be allowed to triumph. Chicago boasted of the best school system in the world. Without denying the boast, Mrs. Young, backed by an organization of women teachers, started a campaign to conform the boast to fact. She

and her following stormed the state capitol in a campaign against the tax-dodgers. The women fought the people's cause through the courts, and they won. Mrs. Young is alone in years. It had been a running fight from the time she was appointed superintendent. The book trust, always her enemy, again secured control of members of the board. They did their utmost to thwart the superintendent at every turn. Mrs. Young could not fight the battle alone; she tendered her resignation, saying she was too old to fight.

The rally of the people to her support forced the board to refuse acceptance of her resignation, and wrote a record in school government that is pleasant to read.

IDEALISM AND REALISM

IN THE great sea of human struggle two tides alternately ebb and flow. They are the tide of realism and the tide of idealism. Both are necessary forces in the achievement of the ultimate. Without the realistic and its precise knowledge of the physical world life would be difficult. Without the idealistic and its vision of the presence behind all physical phenomena, which a few call God, life would be cold, shallow and hard.

The tide of realism bears upon its flood the explanation of the manifold phases of nature in all its changing forms. It tells, the How. The tide of idealism tells the Why. It carries upon its crest the correlation of facts gathered by the realistic wave, the generalizations of history, literature, art, and philosophy. Over all is the rainbow of altruism, the relation of man to his fellow and to his God.

In the realistic the scientist records that the storm had its origin in an area of low pressure west of the Rocky mountains and moved eastward. In the idealistic the poet sings "the voice of the Lord is upon the waters. The God of Glory thundereth."

In the realistic the specialist reigns. In the idealistic the young man sees a vision and the old man dreams a dream. In the realistic the question is "who is my brother?" In the idealistic the answer is "all men are my brethren." In the realistic the few govern. In the idealistic the many rule. In the realistic property takes precedence over man. In the idealistic man is placed above the dollar. Out of the idealistic was democracy born; a democracy whose ideal of justice calls for the recognition of the rights and undeveloped possibilities of the individual in his relation to society; a democracy that looks not on the man as he is, but on the man as he may become; a democracy that believes in human nature and is willing to trust to it its all; a democracy that struggles along the stony path of daily care in the monotony of daily toil; a democracy that legislates for the public health and a living wage; a democracy that has for ideal the liberty of willing service, the equality of children of a common father and the fraternity of universal brotherhood.

In the great development of science and critical analysis of religious form that has characterized the present age, one of the world's periodic tides of realism reached its crest. It is now ebbing and a new tide of idealism is surging in. In a few decades it may reach its high water mark when masters of generalization and synthesis will give to it the same classic form that Darwin and others gave to the realistic. No longer is the world content with its collection of facts without asking their ultimate meaning.

It is not satisfied with the explanation of the material given by the generation that is past. It must follow the ideals born of that explanation. It dimly sees in the eastern sky the dawn of the day of idealistic art, philosophy and religion.

COST OF BAD ROADS

THE cost of bad roads has been known in a vague way, but an article in the Review of Reviews gives definite figures showing tremendous losses in a restricted Minnesota district. A committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association selected for investigation a farming district 750 square miles in area, the trade of which is tributary to that city. The figures cover one year's experience. In the period 4069 farmers hauled 560,000 tons of farm produce to market and sold it for \$6,665,680. They made 305,000 trips, the time spent equaling 800 years of eight-hour days. Bad roads caused losses in time, partly due to slow progress, partly to the necessity of taking less direct routes, and partly because smaller loads were necessary. Investigation showed that the loss in time amounted to \$296,000. Losses from inability to reach the best market, from the spoiling of produce, and from injury to horses and wagons were found to aggregate \$221,000, and from restricted ability to haul manure, \$91,000. The total loss caused by bad roads was placed at \$608,000.

On account of bad roads each farmer lost for the year \$1.70 on each acre he farmed; thirteen cents for each ton of produce he hauled one mile; nine per cent of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as for labor; more than for

feed for his stock; twenty-five times as much as for fertilizer. The farmers' losses would have bought all the corn produced in the district, or all the wheat, or the oat crop twice over, or all but ten per cent of the potatoes, or all the barley, rye, flaxseed, timothy seed, hay and forage combined. The losses would replace the farm implements or the cattle every three years, the horses every four years, and would pay off the mortgages in three years, with \$100,000 to spare.

The farmers were not the only losers from bad roads. Some of the worst sections were within city limits. Minneapolis business houses employed 5000 wagons, and the city's loss was placed at \$910,000 for the year.

The combined loss of farmers, merchants and manufacturers for one year was placed at \$1,518,000. There are about 3000 miles of roads in the district. Good highways at \$7000 a mile would cost \$21,000,000. But the annual loss capitalized at five per cent will amount to \$30,600,000. The committee said that even a \$21,000,000 investment in good roads in that restricted district would return a profit after making deductions for upkeep of the roads.

These figures are necessarily estimates, but they are undoubtedly close to the truth. They are typical, to a greater or less degree, of losses sustained because of bad roads everywhere.

GOOD FAITH AT ISSUE

PRESIDENT WILSON may soon send to congress the report of the American commission to The Hague bearing upon a world treaty stamping out international traffic in opium and other habit forming drugs. Legislation necessary to put the treaty into effect in America will be asked.

Dr. Hamilton Wright was placed at the head of the commission in 1908 and he has been a delegate to three successive international conferences called to combat the drug evil. Investigations conducted by Dr. Wright disclosed the necessity of drastic action to protect, not only the Chinese, chief objects of solicitude five years ago, but also the people of America.

It was found that Americans were consuming as much drugs per capita, including cocaine, morphine and opium, as the Chinese consumed in opium. Allowing a wide margin, the United States might use for medicinal purposes 50,000 pounds of opium per annum. It was proved that this country was importing 400,000,000 pounds a year. Germany, with a population of 65,000,000, uses only 17,000 pounds; Austria, 3500 pounds, and Japan none.

A bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States save for medicinal purposes was passed in 1909, but all further legislation to control the traffic has been held up in congress. Even a bill to regulate interstate traffic in this drug lies dormant in the senate.

The United States began the world fight against habit forming drugs, and it is now a question of good faith, if nothing more. India will lose an annual profit of \$20,000,000 through the world embargo, and India is now said to have \$60,000,000 worth of opium in the harbor of Shanghai. Taking courage from the United States' attitude of opposition to the traffic, the Chinese government has refused to permit entry of this opium.

Besides desiring congress to pass needed legislation to control this traffic in the United States, the Wilson administration is anxious to have all nations ratify The Hague treaty. It is up to America to show good faith in the matter. Thirty-five countries signed The Hague agreement to stamp out the traffic, and twenty-six countries, including the United States, have agreed to ratify it. Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece and the Balkan states have not assented to the convention. Turkey, Greece and the Balkans have been too busy fighting each other, but they may be brought into line. The other countries cannot be impressed by the necessity of such a world treaty until the country which started the movement takes decisive action.

Ravages of the drug evil are so appalling that further delay in combatting it will be a crime. Congress should do its part in wiping out the traffic, not only in America, but throughout the world. In the period 4069 farmers hauled 560,000 tons of farm produce to market and sold it for \$6,665,680. They made 305,000 trips, the time spent equaling 800 years of eight-hour days. Bad roads caused losses in time, partly due to slow progress, partly to the necessity of taking less direct routes, and partly because smaller loads were necessary.

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NO HASTE NEEDED WITH MEXICO

From the Review of Reviews.

All interests in Mexico have for many months been in jeopardy. Nearly all of the other foreign governments have recognized the Huerta regime. The forced resignation of the lawful president, Madero, and his abominable assassination, occurred only a few days before President Taft went out of office. Five months ago, Henry Lane Wilson, regarded it as best that he should give prompt recognition to the Huerta-Diaz military and personal dictatorship, in order that our influence might help them to establish a strong enough government to give protection to American and other foreign interests. But there was great abhorrence in this country of the same policy, but also have been deferred and there is no likelihood that such an election will be held even in October, as more recently announced. Revolutionary fighting against Huerta is going on in different parts of Mexico. This present government wishes to raise money by a foreign loan, but lacks the necessary prestige because of the resignation of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, thus far, to recognize the lawful status of the actual rulers. Our relations with Mexico for more than half a century have been such that the world expects us to adopt and declare a definite policy. The great powers of Europe would like to have the United States intervene in Mexico, because that would give promise of a more responsible protection of their citizens and their property interests.

The best opinion in this country, however, is to the effect that our government has no possible reason for invading Mexico and trying to establish order there. It is quite possible for American citizens who cannot live there in safety to return to their country, and American investments are very great in Mexico, but they were never guaranteed by our government, and have always been subject to the vicissitudes of a revolutionary country. President Wilson thus far has shown himself to be both firm and cool headed. There is no need of his doing anything about Mexico unless he returns to his country under a course of action that satisfies his judgment. It was reported last month, whether truly or not, that Huerta had just caused the execution of 20 or 30 men who were supposed to have been plotting the assassination of himself and Diaz. He will have to live in a bomb proof vault if he expects to prolong his return to his country under the existing conditions. His enemies are everywhere, and violent men usually come to violent ends.

Letters From the People

Custom and "Allurement." Portland, Aug. 9, 1913.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have read many criticisms on women wearing all skirts, X-ray gowns, etc., all for the purpose of "alluring the men," as one pastor remarked. I cannot help expressing myself in this regard.

Woman, at least every normal woman, is born with a natural love of dress, the love of adorning her person in the effort to make herself more beautiful and enhancing every charm. Everything that is beautiful, lovely and full of grace should elevate mankind, be it a beautiful painting, a beautiful picture, a beautiful scene, a beautiful statue, or a woman—in fact, anything and everything into which God has put beauty; and I want you to tell me what God has made more beautiful than woman (no, not all of us) and a shapely, symmetrical leg is no small part of that beauty. Women are not to blame for

Such is their first purpose. The Mexican people are not blind to that fact. They are not to be blamed for their business interests take in founding a government for them will be closely scrutinized. Mexican opinion is moving, as is opinion everywhere, even in China and Russia. Let us not be fooled by the "allurement" of the Huerta-Diaz. It outlived itself. Its like cannot come back and stay. Some American business interests may sigh for a strong government of that kind, but they will sigh in vain. The best Mexican government is a simple, honest, constitutional one. American businessmen who invest their property in another autocracy will get bonfires for dividends. It may be urged that it is not always easy to tell which is the moral side of any controversy. That may be true, yet common sense bids us to be reluctant to give our approval to anything founded on crime. History approves that view and all experience confirms it.

MORAL VIEW OF MEXICAN QUESTION

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From a less ethical and, perhaps, a more practical viewpoint, why should any business man center his hopes in a government which must continue to be a subject of disagreement, a mine of animosity, a living example of wrong legislation by arms into law? The business man needs stability. It may be that there was a time when stability meant cannon. If that was so once it is no longer. Stability must be founded on respect, and the twentieth century does not respect public or private crime. Let us suppose, as is contended, that recognition of General Huerta by the United States would enable him to negotiate in order and enable him to engage military operations looking to the suppression of rebellion against his authority. What assurance is there that he would be successful, even temporarily? But the main objection is that General Huerta or any one connected with the deposition and murder of Madero holds the reins of government in Mexico; there will always be an excuse for rebellion, not only on the part of self-seekers, but also of the part of patriotic Mexicans, who will not soon forget that with all his shortcomings Madero was at least a constitutional president and his government a constitutional one.

In a constitutional government lies the hope of all business men, whether Mexicans, Americans or others. American business men have many millions of dollars invested in Mexico. The resources of the country are wonderful, and under a government of law and order their development would be rapid. America can do much toward that development, but she cannot, plainly speaking, thereby reap great financial profit for themselves.

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the custom that has allowed men to let their thoughts run riot until all things do tempt them to a great extent. It is high time they should practice a little discipline along this line, and this is a splendid way for them to strengthen themselves.

As far as showing her legs being a sign of the immorality of woman—anything that is customary is moral. At one time, in certain countries, if a woman dared to appear on the street without her face heavily veiled, she was called a bold hussey, was considered immoral, and was, of course, doing it to "allure the men." At the beach, the most modest, virtuous women in the world can expose her legs to good four inches above her knees and walk along the shore in plain view of hundreds of spectators, and is still considered modest and virtuous, because it is the custom.

I'll wager (though we may have to get some one younger to hold the stakes) that in less than half a century, but men as well as women will laugh at your narrow views of considering a woman immoral for showing her legs, just in the same way you consider the men ridiculous that insisted upon their women veiling their faces. Too bad! But it seems that nature just simply won't accommodate the men in a womankind stand, and as they would have her do as she simply has to develop and grow, same as man. Don't you care, although we cannot always see it, everything that happens has its little part in the development of the world, and incidentally mankind; and—who knows?—this might be the first step in disciplining our men until the custom changes will allow men to do as they do and still call them moral. Then, and then only, will men be strong enough to be ashamed to admit that these things "allure them."

BILLIE. P. S.—I do not wear a slit skirt, nor an X-ray gown, because, well, nature could not be good to all of us.

How to Make a "Rose Jar." Portland, Aug. 9, 1913.—To The Editor of The Journal—Following is a recipe for a "rose jar," in answer to the request which you published a few days ago:

Gather roses in the morning while the dew is still on. Spread out and allow to dry. Later shake in jar in one-half inch layers, separating the layers with a shaking of salt. The salted flowers are then to be left in the jar for 10 days, and stirred every morning. This is your stock. Then mix in a bowl 1/2 ounce coarse ground cloves and allspice, 1/2 ounce of mace, 1/2 ounce cinnamon, one ounce powdered orris root, 1/2 nutmeg grated, 1/2 ounce dried lavender flowers. Then fill the rose jar with alternate layers of stock and spices, and as you work pour over mixture a few drops of the oils, orange flowers, geranium, bitter almond, rose attary or any other rose fancy. At the end an ounce of toilet water, of cologne poured over contents of jar will serve to blend the whole. This quantity makes two quart jars and lasts for years.

MRS. O. M. SMITH.

Call for Express Service.

Sellwood, Or., Aug. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—The citizens of Sellwood proper would like to know why it is that there is no express office, so that they could ship with less expense. It seems to be by special arrangement that as much expense as possible shall be incurred by shippers in parcel and freight transit. If express orders can be secured here, why can't parcel orders, also, going and coming? Parcel post cannot take everything, nor bring it, and one must either carry about six miles or hire carriage. Seven thousand people ought to have something to say, it seems to me.

It is Unlawful. Barlow, Or., Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is it lawful to set chances on an article and raffle it off? (The law in Oregon prescribes severe penalties for engaging in any form of lottery enterprise, and the "raffle" is within the scope of the act.)

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—President Wilson's plans for currency legislation at the present session of congress will be advanced an important step on Monday, when a currency bill will be reported to a caucus of the Democrats of the house. A wide mass convention of Republicans and Progressives of Maryland is to meet in Baltimore Thursday to complete amalgamation with a view to defeating the Democrats in the coming senatorial election. A committee appointed for the purpose has drawn up a declaration of principles for the united party. This is said to contain practically all the planks, with the exception of the recall of judicial decisions, advocated by Theodore Roosevelt in the national Progressive party platform.

Beginning Saturday, elimination trials race for the German-American sevens yacht competition will be held off Marblehead, Mass., for cups offered by President Woodrow Wilson and Governor Foss of Massachusetts. Saturday is the day fixed for the start of the "Great Britain" England, the waterplane flight round Great Britain for the \$25,000 prize offered by the proprietors of the Daily Mail of London. The flight must be finished by August 30. Should no aircraft have completed the course within the stipulated time, the prize will be awarded to themselves the right to extend the period or to put off the competition until next year.

Plans for a widespread campaign for "votes for women" to be carried in all the states of the Union not now having woman suffrage, will be laid at a conference of the National Council of Women Voters, which will begin in Washington Wednesday and continue three days. Other important gatherings of the week will include the triennial convocation of Knights Templars in Denver, the annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies in Milwaukee, and the annual convention of the International Typographical union in Nashville.

During the courtship of a man's word goes about 17 times as far as the woman in the case as it does after the two face the minister.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

Every Indian tribe has its historians. Old men, wise in council, who sit by the fire and tell the younger generation the traditions of the past. Every small town has its historians, men who can tell you the unwritten history of the town. The history that is never written, but passes down by word of mouth is the most vital and vivid and it puts men in their proper place and events in their true relation, a thing which written history fails to do. I know of no town in the state that has a larger volume of unwritten history than Pendleton. The town is full of interesting tales of the oldtimers. When you talk to Ad Nye, or Lot Livermore, or Lee McShorps, or John Bentley, they will tell you of unwritten history, but always with the same refrain: "No folks are living around here yet, so don't set that down."

"About when was that?" I will ask. "Why, that was the year of the Indian scare in 1878. We had defended the town on all sides, as we heard that Chief Egan and the Bannocks were on the way to wipe out the Pendletons. Livermore was captain of the Mill Brigade. He had piled sacks of wheat across the road that led in from the agency for his men to use as a breastwork. The women and children were in the mill. One man after another began telling tales of Indian atrocities, till the men's scalps itched. Finally one of the citizens spoke up and said: 'Let's go home to bid his wife goodbye. Lot said yes, he could go, but to come right back. Finally about half of his men were gone to bid a last farewell to their wives. Some one saw a dust in the distance and the word went around that the Indians were coming. Lot posted his remaining men and hurried off to bring the ones who had left home to the line of defense. He couldn't find a one of them, so he hurried back to the breastwork. Every man was gone. Lot ran over to the mill to see if his men were there. He was met by some of his men who told him to stay out, as the mill was full already. Lot was the captain and the whole army. He used some language that sounded in some of his men coming out, but it was the mill that was full of dust up the road was a whirlwind and not a hostile army."

"The men who had taken refuge in the mill explained that had only gone there to protect the women better and that if the Indians had come they would have sold their lives dear. "You were telling me about making the gopher holes if he could. Lot said, 'You didn't finish the story,' I said. "Well, sir, Chinamen are curious people; sometimes I think they are as curious as white people. This Chinaman I was telling you about had a Chinese slave girl. There had been a hotel put up that was called The Villard House. At the edge of the reservation right where the Congregational church now stands there was a house where Chinamen used to go to smoke opium and hatch up devilry. It was called The Little Villard. This Chinaman got jealous of the Chinese slave girl and he cut her fingers off and her ears off, and he nearly cut her head off. Captain Martin was sheriff in those days. He had me to build a good jail. The jail was to be keyed together so that it could be taken down and put away and brought out for use as often as it was needed.

"He agreed to pay me \$125 for an A No. 1 scaffold. I hired a Chinaman to give it a good oil finish. He rubbed away for a couple of days polishing it up. I happened to tell him it was the scaffold to hang the Chinaman on. You didn't know a Chinaman could turn white, did you? This one did. He threw down the oiled rag he was working with, and said, 'Me no like. Heap bad luck. Me no see what for this is.' He wouldn't take a cent for his two days' work.

"There was a man named Remington or Redford, his real name in jail for stealing horses. His name was a prominent man up in this country. In those days if you wanted something done and nothing said about it, you hired Old Uncle Billy Wilson. He could keep his mouth shut in seven languages. Well, by some hook or crook Billy Wilson was hired as night guard over the jail. At the edge of the reservation the half breed and the Chinaman were all gone. We never did see him nor half of 'em. Uncle Billy was flush for quite a spell after that. He had forgotten and left his key in the lock, he claimed. That was only two days before the Chinaman was due to be hanged. No, I didn't get to see our new up-to-date scaffold until later."

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